

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE MOOZUFFERNUGGER DISTRICT



REVIEW

OF THE

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR SETTLEMENT REPORT.

No. OF 1873.

FROM

A. COLVIN, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,

TO

C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1873.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Present:
HON'BLE J. INGLIS, C. S. L.,
and
M. S. REID, ESQUIRE.

* Bugrah.
Shikarpore.
Boorhanah.
Churtawul.
Thannah Bhowan.
Jhinjanah.
Bedowlee.
Kandhah.
Kyrannah.
Shamlee.

† Khutowlee.
Bhoona Sunbhul-
hera.
Bhokurheecree.
Poor Chuppar.
Moozniffernuggur.
Jansath.
Goordhanpore.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for His Honor's information

and orders, the Report on the Moozuffernuggur Settlement, with a review of the results in the ten * pergunnahs marginally noted. The remaining pergunnahs, † the re-settlement of which as effected in 1863-64 has been cancelled, and of which the re-assessment under Mr. Cadell is now in progress, will not be noticed in this review. Government in G. O.

No. 2158A., dated 5th December, 1872, suggested that the Settlement of a portion of the Gordhanpore Pergunnah should be considered with that of the western half of the district, and should come up with it for confirmation. But the Board propose to instruct Mr. Cadell to report on Gordhanpore with the other pergunnahs now under revision. It is quite distinct from the western portion of Moozuffernuggur and the statistics of former and present Settlement should be reviewed by Mr. Cadell before they are taken up by the Board. This review Mr. Cadell can incorporate in his report on the rest of the Eastern Pergunnahs.

2. The arrangement of the Volume of Reports, printed some years since, is confusing. But the Index now affixed to it will show the page at which the reports of the several officers will be found, with the nature of the contents of each paper. It is too late now to recast the volume. It commences with the Commissioner's review, forwarding to Government Mr. Martin's final report of the completion of the work. Some previous enquiries made by Mr. Martin regarding the mode of introducing a Permanent Settlement follow, and immediately after these, at page 33, is Mr. Martin's final completion report. Then follow pergunnah reports; the report of Mr. Keene, the Collector who preceded Mr. Martin, on the result of his share of the work being printed at page 87. At 117 will be found correspondence between the Collector and the higher authorities on the exceptional cases of two Pergunnahs, Bedowlee and Gordhanpore; and at page 128 a Memorandum by the Assistant Settlement Officer on the expediency of making the Settlement of Bedowlee permanent. Finally, there have now been printed and attached to the volume Mr. Cadell's papers on the Permanent Settlement of the pergunnahs under review.

Arrangement of

3. The Settlement of Moozuffernuggur lapsed in 1861: and in April, 1860, Mr. Keene was appointed Collector of the District, and charged with the completion of a new Settlement. Mr. A. Colvin and Rai Nanuck Chund were attached to the District as Assistant and Deputy Collectors respectively in the Settlement Department. The summer of 1860 was spent in preparing for the measurements to take place in the ensuing cold season. These were carried on during the following three years, and completed in the cold weather of 1862-63. In March, 1862, Mr. Keene went to England

Officers concern
work.

on furlough, leaving much of the measurements and assessments completed, and made over charge of the District to Mr. Martin. In May, 1862, Mr. Charles Grant was appointed as a second Assistant Collector in the Settlement Department, and Mirza Vicar Ally Beg, a second Deputy Collector. Mr. Grant was transferred to Meerut in March, 1863, and Mr. Colvin to Bijnour in January, 1864. The work subsequent to that date was carried on singly by Mr. Martin, with the aid of the Deputy Collectors. It consisted in arranging for the introduction of a Permanent Settlement under the orders of 1867, and in completing the Settlement records. The Commissioner's final report was received by the Board in January, 1867. In 1868, Sir William Muir re-opened the question of the assessments, cancelled the entire work done by Mr. Charles Grant, and most of Mr. Martin's, and instructed Mr. Cadell (recently appointed to the district, with a view of concluding operations necessary to the introduction of a Permanent Settlement) to revise the assessments of the seven pergunnahs

Khatowlee,
Jansuth.
Bhoona Sumbhulhera.
Poor Chupar.
Moozuffernuggur.
Gordhunpore.
Bokurherce.

marginally noted. This work is still in progress, and Government having recently expressed a wish that the Board's review of the Settlement remainder of the district should not await Mr. Cadell's report on the result of his revisions, the Board submit the required review.

4. The District of Moozuffernuggur lies between latitude $29^{\circ} 10' - 29^{\circ} 50'$, longitude $77^{\circ} 6' - 78^{\circ} 10'$. It covers an area of 1,646 square miles, and contains 1,044 villages and 1,122 estates. The population numbered 690,082 by the census of 1872, or 415.9 to the square mile, of whom 498,950 are Hindoos and 191,132 Mahomedans—251,971 agricultural, and 438,111 non-agricultural. In 1865 the population was returned at 682,212. The district is bounded on the north by Saharunpore, on the south by Meerut, the Ganges and Jumna severally flanking it on east and west. The Ganges and Jumna Canals traverse it from north to south, and the metalled road from Meerut to Roorkee runs through the district. When the settlement was made, the line of railway from Meerut to Umballa, which now taps the district, was not talked about. Unmetalled roads connect the town with Bijnour and Saharunpore, and a third road running from the station of Moozuffernuggur to Shamlee by the bridged Hindun river joins near the latter town the old Kurnal and Meerut road, now little used, and in disrepair.

5. Besides the two main rivers are the Hindun and Kalee Nuddee, which coming from Saharunpore pass on parallel to each other, and with an average distance between them of about 10 miles, towards Meerut, thus forming in the centre of the district a tract to which canal-water has not yet penetrated. The Solance river empties itself in the north-east over the low lands of Goordhunpore lying on the Ganges, and forms a huge and unhealthy swamp. The principal towns and markets are those of Moozuffernuggur, Thannah Bhowan, Jelalabad, Jansuth, Boorhanah, Meeranpore, Jhinjanah, Shamlee, Kandlah, and Kyranah, with a population in 1872 as here noted.* Jansuth

* Moozuffernuggur,	10,642
Jansuth,	6,117
Shamlee,	9,177
Kandlah,	5,117
Kyranah,	17,772
Thannah Bhowan,	7,486
Boorhanah,	6,162
Meeranpore,	5,924
Jelalabad,	6,904
Jhinjanah,	5,116

and the decayed town of Bedowlee are the seats of an old Syud family, whose ancestors were powerful in the reign of Ferokhsir, from whose Prime Minister, Abdullah Khan, they claim descent. The Bedowlee family held office before annexation in Oudh, where the head of it, Mahomed Hossein, was a Nazim, and his nephew, Mehndee Hussun, a Chukladar. Mehndee Hussun saved the lives of some fugitives during the mutiny, and received a pension and an order to leave Oudh, and keep himself quiet in his jungles at Bedowlee. Here, with the aid of Government, he set himself to fix a colony of Bowreeas, and extend the wretched cultivation of the desolate Goojur tract in which his lands lay. But the attempt has not proved very successful. He also obtained a Rajbaha from the Eastern Jumna Canal, and if, as is now probable, the Settlement of this tract is sanctioned for the full term of 30 years, and Mehndee Hussun supported in his efforts to improve his estates, and consequently the Bedowlee pergunnah, the Government, at the next revision of assessment, should get from it an increase of revenue in some measure proportionate to its natural capacity.

Mr. Martin's and Mr.
Grant's work condemned.
Substance of present re-

ation. Communi-

6. The population of the district is various. Goojurs hold the river villages, grazing their own and stealing their neighbours' cattle, and leading the idle life they love. Inland are many villages of Rangurs (Mussulman Rajpoots), little different from Goojurs in their habits of life. Scattered among these are communities of Jats, Syuds, and Sheikhs. In the southern pergunnahs of the Doab of the Kalee Nuddee and the Hindun the Jats are very numerous, Rajpoots occupying the northern tract chiefly. Throughout the district the Mahomedan element is decidedly strong; and to an ear accustomed to the Hindoos-Oordoo of the more eastern districts, the use of Persian phrases even by the commonest people of Moozuffernuggur is very striking.

Character of population

7. The exports of the district consist chiefly in grain, rice, and sugar, all of which are very extensively grown. The sugar principally finds its way to the Punjab, rice and grain passing in a south-eastern direction. The traffic to the Punjab has been for the most part diverted from the west of the District to Moozuffernuggur, where it proceeds *via* Saharunpore to Jugadree, Umballah, &c.; the exports from Moozuffernuggur, which are understood to equal those from Meerut or Saharunpore, being steadily on the increase. The Gauges and Eastern Jumna Canal irrigate largely: the comparative areas irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal in 1838-39, 1862-63, and 1872-73, being as follows:—

Area irrigated by Eastern Jumna Canal.

Pergunnah.						1838-39.	1862-63.	1872-73.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shamlee,	...	...	...	...	...	19,181	10,721	10,534
Churthaul,	...	...	...	...	...		2,709	3,198
Kandhluh,	...	...	...	...	...		17,610	14,768
Shikarpoor,	...	...	...	...	...		493	2,850
Boorhanah,	...	...	...	...	...		2,147	354
Bughras,	...	...	...	...	...		4,212	3,896
Thana Bhowan,	...	...	...	...	...		7,492	6,043
Jhinjhanah,	...	...	...	...	...		6,422	5,248
Bidoulie,	...	...	...	...	...		...	165
Kyranah,	...	...	...	...	...		4,728	6,164
Total,						19,181	56,534	53,220

8. When settlement operations commenced in 1860, the district was in a state of great depression. It had taken a prominent part in the disturbances of 1857, and had suffered terribly in consequence. The Sheikhs of Thannah Bhowan had specially distinguished themselves, had resisted and defeated our troops, and had organized and carried out a massacre of our officials at the neighbouring town of Shamlee. All over the district Goojurs and Rangurs had taken the opportunity of anarchy to pay off old scores against each other. "The return of 1866," writes the Commissioner, "confirms the fact shown in the revised settlement returns, that when the revision was in progress there was a marked diminution of the agricultural population, as compared with the number in 1853." This he ascribes partly to the disturbances in 1857. "Many were killed in fights among the people themselves; many absconded, and have settled in other parts of the country; and an inconsiderable number fell in engagements with the troops." The non-agricultural population, he adds, was less affected, because in the anarchy the large communities were not so open to attack as small villages, and could be helped by the authorities. "Thannah Bhowan is a city of empty houses. A few Sheikhs prowl about their old mohalla. The Rajpoots, the original zemindars, still hang about the outskirts, but there is scarcely a house in the Mussulman quarter which is not Government property." (Page 131, para. 3.) Acres upon acres of excellent land

State of the District in 1860.

in the Thannah Bhowan Pergunnah lay uncultivated. Many of the leading men, notably the Thannah Bhowun Kazee, had disappeared; the Pergunnah was exhausted for the moment, and in much distress.

9. But in November of 1860, the year in which the settlement commenced, it was evident that more trouble was coming. There had been a very bad rainy season, and while the autumn crops were very poor, there was every prospect of a failure of the wheat. It was an anxious time, and ill adapted for judging of the ordinary assets and agriculture of the district. Mr. Keene indeed proposed to defer settlement operations for a short time, but this was not thought necessary. More emigration set in. The decrease of population, referred to by the Commissioner "principally occurred," he says, "owing to the famine. In spite of the exertions made to save life and support the distressed population, there is no doubt that a large number died of destitution and consequent sickness; many removed to districts not affected by the drought; and though perhaps most of these have returned, some remained in their new homes." Colonel Baird Smith, in his narrative of the famine, has drawn a graphic picture of the misery of the famine tract, and the exodus caused by the distress. More land fell out of cultivation, and in most villages the quarters occupied by the miscellaneous castes, which in one or another capacity serve the community, were emptied. Government allowed liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue; but the large balances hanging over the heads of the proprietors discouraged and disheartened them. The season itself was bad enough, but they knew in many cases that in addition to the present revenue the tehseeldar was waiting to carry off the fruits of the next year or two's labour in satisfaction of the outstanding balances of the mutiny. The year 1861, the second year of the settlement which had begun so ominously, was to end worse. For in the rains cholera appeared, and swept over the western pergunnahs of the district. The town of Jhinjanah was especially attacked; but the whole district suffered.

10. The sketch here given of the state and circumstances of the district will place before Government the position of affairs at the time when the revision of settlement was entered on. In the 33rd and following pages of the volume will be found a full narrative by Mr. Martin of the course of settlement operations. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the story of their progress, and the Board may pass on to the results of the survey, viz., the comparative area at the former and the present settlement of the several pergunnahs now under report:—

Pergunnahs.	Total.	Barren.	Revenue-free.	Culturable.	Fallow.	CULTIVATED.		
						Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Total.
Bugrah, ... { Former, ...	55,460	7,978	1,190	6,858	...	39,434		39,434
... { Present, ...	56,605	6,363	1,090	4,875	2,239	18,896	23,142	42,038
Shikarpore, ... { Former, ...	63,799	10,867	1,980	6,999	...	43,953		43,953
... { Present, ...	64,015	8,487	1,118	4,707	1,216	21,208	27,279	48,487
Boorhanah, ... { Former, ...	50,492	9,495	1,004	6,327	...	33,666		33,666
... { Present, ...	51,074	8,423	848	5,067	1,454	18,518	16,764	35,282
Churtawal, ... { Former, ...	58,092	9,540	1,774	7,192	...	39,586		39,586
... { Present, ...	59,044	6,659	539	5,213	2,284	15,173	29,176	44,349
Thannah Bhowan, ... { Former, ...	56,997	4,764	10,254	11,618	...	30,361		30,361
... { Present, ...	57,590	9,242	8,910	5,127	6,619	19,698	7,994	27,692
Jhinjanah, ... { Former, ...	59,782	5,186	7,592	17,429	...	29,575		29,575
... { Present, ...	60,117	9,040	7,080	14,066	4,920	19,308	5,703	25,011
Shamlee, ... { Former, ...	65,018	9,798	1,022	8,446	...	10,086	35,666	45,752
... { Present, ...	64,767	11,191	922	5,797	1,402	31,223	14,232	45,455
Bedowlee, ... { Former, ...	54,005	7,662	3,925	17,611	...	24,807		24,807
... { Present, ...	55,616	11,101	3,425	14,987	5,559	14,068	6,476	20,544
Kandlah, ... { Former, ...	67,403	8,179	7,482	5,143	...	15,060	31,539	46,599
... { Present, ...	68,152	9,669	2,127	5,391	636	38,806	11,523	50,329
Kyranah, ... { Former, ...	55,210	5,733	4,226	16,135	...	818	28,298	29,116
... { Present, ...	57,545	6,301	1,096	14,782	1,724	24,935	8,707	33,642
Total, ... { Former, ...	586,258	79,202	40,449	103,758	...	267,346	95,503	362,849
... { Present, ...	594,526	86,476	27,165	80,012	28,053	221,833	150,996	372,829

Famine of 1860.

Comparative areas.

11. The proportions in which the several classes of land make up the total area, and the percentages of irrigation and cultivation at either settlement, are these :—

Percentage of several classes of areas.

Pergunnahs.	Percentage of barren.	Percentage of revenue-free.	Percentage of culturable.	Percentage of fallow.	Percentage of irrigated on total cultivation.	Percentage of dry on total cultivation.	Percentage of cultivation on assessable.
Bugrah, ... { Former, .	14.3	2.1	12.3	...	...	...	...
Present,...	11.2	1.9	8.6	3.9	44.9	55.1	85.5
Shikarpore, ... { Former,...	17.0	3.1	10.9	...	...	...	86.2
Present,...	13.2	1.7	7.3	1.8	43.7	56.3	89.1
Boorhanah, ... { Former,...	18.8	1.9	12.5	...	...	...	84.1
Present,...	16.4	1.6	9.9	2.8	52.4	47.6	84.4
Churtawul, ... { Former, ..	16.4	3.0	12.3	...	...	...	...
Present,...	11.2	.9	8.8	3.8	34.2	65.8	85.5
Thannah Bhawan. { Former,...	8.3	17.9	20.3	...	...	...	72.3
Present,...	16.0	15.4	8.9	11.4	71.1	28.9	70.2
Jhinjanah, ... { Former,...	8.6	12.6	29.1	...	...	...	62.9
Present,...	15.5	11.7	23.3	8.1	77.1	22.9	56.8
Shamlee, ... { Former,...	15.0	1.5	12.9	...	22.0	78.0	84.4
Present,...	17.2	1.4	8.9	2.1	68.6	31.4	86.3
Bedowlee, ... { Former,...	14.1	7.2	32.6	...	...	...	58.4
Present,...	13.9	6.1	26.9	9.9	68.4	31.6	49.9
Kandlah, ... { Former,...	12.1	11.1	7.5	...	32.3	67.7	90.0
Present,...	14.1	3.1	7.9	.9	77.1	22.9	89.3
Kyranah, ... { Former,...	10.3	7.6	29.2	...	2.8	97.2	64.3
Present,...	10.9	1.9	25.6	2.9	74.1	25.9	67.8
Total, ... { Former,...	13.5	6.8	17.6	...	...	...	77.7
Present,...	14.5	4.5	13.4	4.7	59.5	40.5	77.5

12. The percentage of increase or decrease in irrigation (so far as figures are forthcoming) and of cultivation in each of the above pergunnahs is :—

Percentage of increase or decrease in cultivation.

Pergunnahs.	Percentage of increase in irrigation.	Percentage of increase or decrease in cultivation.
Bugrah, ...	...	+ 6.6
Shikarpore, ...	...	+ 10.3
Boorhanah, ...	...	+ 4.8
Churtawul, ...	...	+ 12.0
Thannah Bhawan, ...	...	— 8.7
Jhinjanah, ...	...	— 15.4
Shamlee, ...	209.5	— .6
Bedowlee, ...	...	— 17.1
Kandlah, ...	157.6	+ 8.0
Kyranah, ...	2,948.2	+ 15.5

13. These figures show at once the pergunnahs in which the occurrences of the past few years had left their most marked traces. In Thannah Bhawan cultivation had decreased 8.7 per cent., and only 70 per cent. of the assessable area was cultivated. In Jhinjanah there was a decrease of 15.4 cultivation, 56.8 only of the assessable area being under cultivation. In Bedowlee cultivation had fallen 17 per cent., and less than half the assessable area was under cultivation. In Kyranah, though the Eastern Jumna Canal had covered since the last settlement an immensely increased area of irrigation, 67.8 per cent. only of the assessable area was at time of settlement under the plough. The fallow in these pergunnahs was excessive, and the population for the time being much below the ordinary standard. At the same time the Pergunnahs of Shikarpore, Kandlah, and Shamlee were extremely flourishing; and the fever, which has spread so seriously of late years over the canal tract, had but

Remarks on the

* The figures of the former settlement are in many cases wanting.

recently attracted grave attention. The villages protected by irrigation had made large profits by the famine prices. The southern part of the tract, between the Hindun and the Kalee Nuddee, was largely protected by numerous and very fine masonry wells. The flourishing and depressed pergunahs may be classed as in the margin. It will be better to take them separately, and to indicate the nature of their soil and population, with the relative assessments of the two settlements, and then to contrast as a whole the results of the former and the present settlement.

Flourishing.	Depressed.
Shikarpore.	Thannah Bha-
Boorhanah.	wun.
Shanlee.	Jhinjanah.
Kyranah (in	Bedowlee.
part).	Churtawal.
Kandlah.	Bugrah.

Mode of assessment
adopted by Mr. Keene.

14. The assessment of the tract comprising the former, or flourishing portion of this area, was made by different officers with rates of assessment formed on similar but not precisely identical methods. Mr. Keene explains his scheme in the following words:—

“It was found that there were features attaching to the management of the land in this district which might be made of peculiar service in gauging the value of any property under examination, the chief of which I beg leave briefly to describe:—

“For instance, it appeared that the classification of soils on the Goruckpore scheme formed but an imperfect index in Moozuffernuggur, both by reason of the considerable prevalence of corn-rents, and of the arbitrary character of the results. Moreover, however well the soil might be classed, there remained this objection, that it only showed the state of the tillage during an exceptional period, when properties dependent on rain were nearly deserted, while canal villages were the scene of an unusually stimulated cultivation, caused by the high prices of produce. Land not under cultivation at the time of measurement would not of course be described (otherwise than as it might be “old” waste, or “new”); and thus, if A. were a Barance estate, the *malgoozar* would have an opportunity of enhancing his poverty, as much as his neighbour of B., on the canal would be subjected to an undue exhibition of prosperity, which would dwindle when the return of seasonable rain should send back to A. the cultivators who had left it for temporary employment on B.

“None of these objections applied to a classification of *rents*, according to the customs locally obtaining.

“Rents in this district are of three kinds. For certain articles it is usual to take payment from the tenant in cash, at rates varying according to the article produced, and the greater or less fertility of the soil and other similar conditions. These articles are noted in the margin, with their average rates of rent, taking one part of the district with another. Such rents are called *zabtee*, for what reason I am unable to say. The total amount, as above stated, is about equal to the Government demand.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar, per acre, ...	17	0	0
Cotton, ditto, ...	8	8	0
Maize, ditto, ...	4	0	0
Fodder, ditto, ...	3	0	0

N. B.—This last article consists of *jour* (*Holcus sorghum*) grown thick, usually called *churree*.

“The second description of rents is that usually taken in kind or at estimated value for all the other kind of crops, including the whole produce of the spring harvest, as also the millets, *jour*, and *bejra*, when grown for food. The proportion taken is, for the most part, rather less than half, though the full moiety is taken in some instances. This is called *nijkaree*.

“The third kind of rent occurs where the habits or exigencies of the *malgoozars* lead them to farm out patches of land to cultivators, often from other estates, who pay from eight annas to two per local *beegah** all round, whatever they may grow. This goes by the name of *tushkhees*, or fixed assessment. And when, as sometimes happens, this system prevails

* Six *beegahs* equal one acre.

throughout an estate, we learn to a close approximation the value of the assets, and can assess, nearly or entirely, upon the rent-roll (*vide Thomason's Direction to Settlement Officers, paragraph 52*).

“ Otherwise we only reach that portion of the rent which may be paid in money, *i. e.*, the *zabtee*, and whatever *tushkhees* there may exist, and the problem of ascertaining the value of the property is on the whole still unsolved; for the great difficulty, of course, is to learn the average amount of the *nijkaree* rental in such estates, in which very often the cultivation is almost exclusively in the hands of the proprietary community.

Vide Government Order No. 857, dated 1st July, 1856, paragraph 7: It has been admitted by superior authority that the annual *putwarree's* papers are not capable of adoption as the *jumabundees* of settlement. How untrustworthy they sometimes are I had an opportunity of showing in 1860, in the notorious case of Monzah Bhynswal, Pergunnah Shamlee, where little more than a tenth part of the profits was entered in the *nikasee* of 1267 Fusleo.

“ In order, however, to obtain a minimum capability for purposes of comparison, these papers were utilized as follows:—The total area and rental for five years being added up, and the latter divided by the former, a produce rate is obtained, the application of which to the cultivated area at the time of survey (adding any excess of new waste over and above the quinquennial average) gives the net produce *according to the putwarree's record*. In order to check the tendency to under statement, which is found to be universal, other plans were adopted; among them, an excellent one suggested by Mr. Auckland Colvin, which we call the *reybundee*, and which may be thus described:—Retaining the quinquennial average of *zabtee* produce, which is founded on recorded money rates, *nijkaree* average rates for the whole district are formed by the application of Mr. Thornton's appraisalment to the mean quinquennial area devoted to the various *nijkaree* crops. The result is added to the *zabtee*, and the total far exceeds (in a majority of cases) that obtained from the *nikasee* rates. To render this estimate still more complete, I have caused it to be reckoned at the average prices current of each article for the ten years immediately preceding the great drought.

“ As, however, the necessity of filling up the No. III. Statement involved the classification of soil, and as this method undoubtedly furnishes a very useful standard of comparison, another estimate was formed by applying Mr. Thornton's circle rates to the classified area during the year of survey. This method is free from the objection applicable to the last named, which is founded on a district average of fertility; whereas, if the classification of soil be but correct, the application of the rates of a properly selected circle really shows the exact state and value of the cultivation, *during the year under review*, at the old revenue rates. To bring this into conformity with the other estimates, from 25 to 33 per cent. must be added, according to what there may be reason to believe was the Settlement Officer's principle of assessment. And it having been found that the average price of wheat has lately been ruling much higher than it did in 1840, it has to be remembered, in examining the No. III. valuations, that a further addition of about a quarter will be required to give a fair jumma-bundee in all estates where no special reason may be shown in the remarks for a lenient jumma. In the Pergunnah of Boorbanah, the estimate thus formed is more than usually fallacious, because, not having been settled by Mr. Thornton, it had no rates available for expressing the supposed value of the different classes of soil but those of Mr. Thornton's nearest circle, and this had no necessary bearing on the question. This estimate, therefore, here, and in the estates of other parts similarly situated, was scarcely regarded at all in assessing; and the only way of giving reliable data in the No. III. Statement has been to add the rental classification below that prescribed. Thus, in Nusseerpore, we find the total value (according to the rates of the nearest *chuck*, that of Shoron) to be 890, while the jumma is Rs. 773 and the canoongoe's *doul* 918, or more than the *whole assumed value*. The lower entries, however, show that the value assumed was in fact Rs. 1,086, on which my proposed jumma of Rs. 535 becomes reasonable, and the former jumma is shown to have been

excessive. So in Shadubur, the rental, according to soil, is Rs. 1,782, the jumma being Rs. 1,380. My assumed value was Rs. 2,254, and my proposed jumma is Rs. 1,131.

“Local knowledge, and careful investigation of the rent-rato, compared with the records of the Act X. files, will suggest many clues to the valuation of assets; and a pergunnah rate will be ultimately framed for irrigated land, and a second for the dry land. The application of this to the respective total areas forms a pergunnah *jumma*, the distribution of which over the various estates will be checked by constant reference to the other estimates, and its discrepancy in particular cases will supply hints for study on the spot.

“Finally I have found in working after such men as Elliott and Thornton, that a proportional increase on their *jummabundees*, with a due allowance for the advance of prices since their day, will often yield a sum curiously corresponding to the results of other, and quite independent, estimates.

“To illustrate the nature of these operations, I would beg examination of the sub-joined specimen estimates taken from a number of estates which have no canal irrigation, and where the breaking up of new land, and the rise of ruling prices, are the only changes which have occurred since settlement :—

“*Poor Baleean (Jumma Rs. 4,834).*

<i>I.—Nikasee rates.</i>				<i>II.—Mr. Thornton's rates.</i>	
“Zubtee, ..	...	...	Rs. 3,215	...	Rs. 3,215
“Nijkaree,	...	...	„ 5,975	...	„ 10,775
			„ 9,190	...	„ 13,990

“III.—Circle rates, Rs. 11,004.

“IV.—At pergunnah rate, Rs. 12,380.

“V.—Proportional increase, Rs. 10,433.

“Mr. Edwards left it on record that this estate would bear a ‘material increase of *jumma*.’ This opinion is borne out by all but the first estimate, although the second, or *reybundee*, formed on Mr. Thornton’s rates, is in excess of the others. This is readily accounted for on visiting the property, which, after a minute and protracted examination, proved to contain a great deal of land of a quality below the average fertility. The *jumma*, therefore, though it should be raised, should not be so high as the second estimate would appear to indicate. Next let us take Nizampore (*jumma* Rs. 600)—I., Rs. 841; II., Rs. 1,240; III., Rs. 1,205; IV., Rs. 1,168; V., Rs. 1,205. Here, again, the *nikasee* estimate fails us, but the others keep well together. The estate is of fair fertility, and is known to have borne the *jumma* well, the obvious inference being that it should be retained; the mean of the estimates, if we reject the first, being 1,204.”

15. Mr. Colvin, assessing as a rule on the main lines of the system above explained, varied his system with the peculiar circumstances of the pergunnah assessed. In Bedowlee, with its huge uncultivated area, the assessment was based on an all-round rate on the cultivable land. In Thannah Bhowan, apart from its depopulated and temporarily depressed state, exceptional difficulties presented themselves, arising from the peculiar time in which the measurements were made. It was the year 1860-61, when cultivation was almost confined to irrigated tracts: when consequently a comparatively small area was cultivated; but in the smaller area the proportion of richer crops was exceptionally large. Rents in Moozuffernuggur being largely paid in kind, it was necessary to correct these proportions. In Shamlee, Kyranah, and Kandlah the manured land was peculiarly dealt with; and the paragraphs concerning the mode of assessment adopted may be here cited :—

“Distinction was in Shamlee first made between land actually irrigated in the year of measurement—land not irrigated that year, but capable of, and in other years

receiving, irrigation—and *bona fide* unirrigated land. The second and first kinds had hitherto been classed together, and an offset made against the average assumed to fall into the second class. Now, however, they were carefully distinguished. Irrigated rates were applied only to the area actually irrigated in the measurement year, and the two other classes were assessed at the unirrigated rates. The object in assessment being to ascertain the outturn of one year, irrigated rates applied to land unirrigated in the year of measurement would have assumed a greater average of better crops and of the better kinds of crops than actually was the case. Where this second class (*moheeta*) was larger than could be fairly accounted for, and above the circle average, I summarily included a part of each kind in the irrigated area. Similarly, and on the same principle, manured land was divided into land manured the year of measurement, and manured previous years, or for next year's crop. On the first only were manured rates laid, the rest being classed as *roslee*. These distinctions were valuable for assessment, and, while subjecting to irrigation rates only the irrigated area, show, for statistical purposes, the whole area capable of irrigation. This plan was pursued in Pergunnahs Shamlee, Kandlah, and Kyranah, and will explain the entries of *moheeta*, *meesun*, and *moheeta* irrigation in the No. II. Statements. For the rest, the principles detailed in the Thannah Bhawun Report were followed."

16. The cash rents found existing for the several classes of crops paying in cash were applied ordinarily to the area in each circle occupied by their respective crops. To the area occupied by crops paying in kind, estimates of the produce were applied, with the value of the landlord's rent expressed in money. Mr. Thornton's revenue rates were also used, Mr. Keene enhancing them in the pergunnahs assessed by him in the proportion in which he believed prices to have risen. Summary rates on irrigated and unirrigated land used by the Settlement Officers at the last settlement were also used. That settlement had worked well, the old rates had been carefully made, and in many instances were found extremely useful.

Use of Mr. Thornton's
producerate, and old sum-
mary rates.

17. With reference to the rates used by Mr. Colvin, two objections raised by Mr. Cadell, in his report on the permanent settlement of these pergunnahs, must be noted here: the first refers to an alleged disregard of peculiarities offering themselves in the characteristics of certain pergunnahs; the second, to misunderstanding of the system of classing *moheeta* lands, alluded to in para. 15 of this letter.

18. In para. 4, Mr. Cadell says that Mr. Colvin "departed from the system of his predecessors—Sir H. Elliot and Mr. Plowden,—and adopted that which had been used so much in the north of this district, and in Saharunpore, of assessing tracts, viz., assuming or working out rates on a variety of soils not known to the people, and which in no way rule the rent-rates. Sir H. Elliot, coming up from the south, adhered to the simple and effective method in general use among the people, in fixing the rent rates on irrigated and unirrigated land."

Remarks on objection
raised by Mr. Cadell.

19. In reference to this it will be sufficient to quote para. 3 of Mr. Colvin's report on Kandlah, page 104, Mozuffernuggur Settlement Report:—"In Kandlah, as in Kyranah, I could find in none of the Settlement Reports any mention of the assessment of the pergunnah as a whole. Detached villages were mentioned by Mr. Plowden and Sir H. Elliot, but rates and circles were not forthcoming. I believe the Trans-Hindun villages were settled by Sir H. Elliot, and the Cis-Hindun by Mr. Plowden. I made two fresh circles—the Kandlah and Parasoollee—as marked in the map, and distributed the other villages among the Shamlee, Kyranah, Bangur and Kodanah circles. In the new circles I made new rates on the principles detailed in the Thannah Bhawun Report, and for the same circles I used also a set of summary rates used by Mr. Plowden in assessing similar and neighbouring pergunnahs, and to be found in pages 238, 239, Volume I, printed Settlement Reports. These are reduced to half assets."

And then Mr. Colvin gives the rates :—

							Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cis-Kirsunnec,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 4	1 4 2
Trans-Kirsunnec,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 9	1 12 6

It is not clear how, in the face of this statement that Mr. Colvin used rates both on Mr. Thornton's and Mr. Plowden's plan, both on soils and on land classed merely as irrigated and unirrigated, Mr. Cadell could write,—“ Mr. Colvin departed from the system of his predecessors—Sir H. Elliot and Mr. Plowden, &c., &c.” Inspection, as a fact, shows that the jumma according to these irrigated and unirrigated rates is invariably given in each No. 2 Statement, and is very frequently the jumma actually adopted, and that the result of these rates and Mr. Thornton's soil rates very nearly corresponded.

20. As to the second point in paras 4, 5, and 6, it is stated that Mr. Colvin misunderstood and misapplied Mr. Thornton's system of what he called *moheeta*. Mr. Cadell explains what that system was :—

“ Briefly, Mr. Thornton took the average of the outturn of lands actually irrigated in the year of measurement, and lands irrigated in other years, and applied them to the sum of both kinds of lands. The rents of the lands not irrigated that year were estimated on ‘ the produce of the latter as if the land were unirrigated.’ Subject to precautions unnecessary to detail here, Mr. Colvin put wet rates on the lands actually irrigated in the year of measurement, and dry rates on the lands irrigable, but not irrigated that year.”

21. The assumption that lies at the bottom of both processes is identical, viz., that in calculating the annual value of rents taken in kind, the produce of that area only which is annually irrigated must be taken as the produce of irrigated land, and the rent estimated accordingly. Land, in other words, coming under irrigation by rotation, the whole *irrigable* area cannot be estimated to produce, within any one year, wet crops.

The two processes have very similar results. Mr. Cadell says :—“ Mr. Colvin forgot, when diverging from the method of his predecessors, that although he might, as his system required, summarily raise the proportion of irrigated land to the circle average, no attempt was made to secure entries which would represent the ordinary state of the tract, nor the circumstances during a single and possibly very exceptional year.” But this applies just as much to Mr. Thornton's actual system. What did he base his area of *moheeta* on? The extent of the *moheeta*, being land assumed to bear unirrigated produce, must have largely influenced the average rate alluded to by Mr. Thornton. If the actual irrigated and the unirrigated areas were correctly measured and recorded, Mr. Colvin was treading on safe ground. Of course the value of the rent-rates deduced in the mode described depends on the assumption that the year in which his measurements were made, was an average year: and as a matter of fact the years 1861-63, were average years.

Circle Rent Rates.

22. The pergunnahs were much sub-divided into circles for assessment, the features of the country being very changeable, with its area largely affected by streams, and comparatively undulating; while tracts of *oosur* land, and large plots of *dhak* jungle, irregularly break up the character and extent of cultivation. The rent-rates adopted for each circle are given in an appendix to this review.

23. It will have been seen that the assessing officers differed in opinion as to the prices which should be applied to kind rents, and to the necessity of adding to Mr. Thornton's assumed rents on the ground of a permanent rise in prices. In para. 30 of his letter the Commissioner writes as follows :—

period included in the calculation framed in 1860. The figures furnished by Mr. Cadell completely bear out the deductions of his predecessors. Taking the periods 1841-45, 1846-50, 1851-55, 1856-60, we have the following average for the price of wheat :—

1841-45,	...	...	33	1851-55,	...	...	38
1846-50,	...	...	34	1856-60,	...	...	36

Of course there can be no question of prices having *subsequently* risen : and so far as the value of the landlord's rental on crops paid in kind was estimated on an average lower than that now existing, it was under-estimated. But prices during the term of Settlement had fallen, not risen.

Comparative Area of
the five Pergunnahs of
the flourishing tract.

25. The Board now turn to the assessment of each pergunnah *separatim*. The comparative apportionment of the area in the flourishing pergunnahs was as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue-free.	Culturable.	Fallow.	CULTIVATED.			Total assessable.
							Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.	
Shikarpore,	Former Settlement, ...	63,799	10,867	1,980	6,999	...	43,953	43,953	50,952	
	Present Settlement, ...	64,076	8,487	1,118	4,707	1,216	21,208	27,279	48,487	54,410
Boorhana,	Former Settlement, ...	50,492	9,495	1,004	6,327	...	33,666	33,666	39,393	
	Present Settlement, ...	51,074	8,423	818	5,067	1,454	18,518	16,764	35,282	41,803
Shamlee, ...	Former Settlement, ...	65,018	9,798	1,022	8,446	...	10,085	35,666	45,752	54,198
	Present Settlement, ...	64,767	11,191	922	5,797	1,402	31,223	14,232	45,455	52,654
Kyranah, ...	Former Settlement, ...	55,210	5,783	4,226	16,135	...	818	28,298	29,116	45,251
	Present Settlement, ...	57,545	6,301	1,096	14,782	1,724	24,935	8,707	33,642	50,148
Kandlah, ...	Former Settlement, ...	67,403	8,179	7,482	5,143	...	15,060	31,539	46,599	51,742
	Present Settlement, ...	68,152	9,669	2,127	5,391	636	38,806	11,523	50,329	56,356
Total, ...	Former Settlement, ...	301,922	44,072	15,714	43,050	...	(a) 199,086	...	199,086	242,136
	Present Settlement, ...	305,553	44,071	5,111	35,744	6,432	134,690	78,505	213,195	255,871

Of the assessable area, 83 per cent. is cultivated; of the cultivated area, 63 per cent. is irrigated; fallow, in the years of measurement, amounting to 6,432 acres only, or 2 per cent. of the assessable area. Cultivation has increased, judging by the figures, but this is partly due to rent-free land falling in. The increase of irrigation as a whole cannot be stated; but in Kyranah the increase is immense; in Shamlee it is more than trebled; in Kandlah, more than doubled: in Shikarpore and Boorhana, where irrigation is chiefly from wells, the increase will probably not have been very great.

karpore.

26. Of Shikarpore, Mr. Keene, the Settlement Officer, writes,—“ Few peculiarities call for detailed notice. It will be remembered that all the

Page 95.

tract between the Kalee and Hindun Rivers is at present dependent on the seasons for its supply of water. About three-fourths of this pergunnah are included in this tract; and on this, if on no other account, an increase of revenue is hardly to be looked for. But inequalities, whether previously overlooked, or only of recent occurrence, would necessarily demand adjustment. Variations from average of fertility would be mostly what they were at Settlement, and due allowance would have been usually then made. But I think that undue regard may sometimes have been had to other and more casual variations, and this I have attempted in some degree to modify. As to soil, it is to be observed that some part of the Cis-Hindun tract is crossed by a *bhoor*, or belt of sand-hill, which adds to the already noticed absence of

(a) Represent the total cultivated area,

"Messrs Colvin and Grant were of opinion that there has been no rise in prices since 1841. Mr. Martin differs from them, and thinks that an allowance of 25 per cent. should be made in all calculations based on the value of grain. The following table shows the prices recorded by Mr. Thornton as the average of 20 years preceding his Settlement, and in juxta position the price currents of the Shamlee for 24, and Moozuffernugger markets for 15 years immediately preceding the late revision. Mr. Thornton mentions that allowance has been made for the difference between the prices the cultivators and the grain-dealers of the bazars receive. He does not mention what allowance was made, and leaves it to be conjectured that the prices given are those received by the cultivators. The ordinary difference between the price which the cultivators received and what the purchasers from them demand on bringing the grain into the market is estimated to be 10 per cent., which has been deducted from the prices given by Mr. Martin.

Prices.

Table showing average of the prices current in Mr. Thornton's time and now. :—

	Average of 20 years given by Mr. Thornton.	Average of past 24 years in Sham- lee market.	Average of the last 15 years in Moozuffernug- gur market.	Remarks.
Wheat,	36½	26	27½	
Gram,	42½	28	31½	
Barley,	54½	38	44	
Rice,	51½	38	38	
Fine rice,	42	32	7½*	
Moong,	31	28	26	
Jowar,	44½	32	30½	
Bajra,	43	31½	33	
Mote,	40½	31	Not given.	

"This table shows that Mr. Martin is decidedly right in believing that there had been a great rise in prices, and that Messrs. Colvin and Grant were in error in this one matter. Mr. Thornton expressly mentions that the weight adopted by him was the seer which weighed 90 rupees, the standard of which was from 171·198 to 173 grains troy. The weight in the latest price current is 88 Government rupees, or 92 Furruckabad oblique rupees to the seer."

24. The harvest prices for Shamlee and Kyranah are given at page 134. the Commissioner apparently, when he writes of Mr. Martin, alludes to Mr. Keene. The former gives a table of prices for 15 years from 1849 to 1864, but makes no particular comment on it. The latter, in para. 14 of his report (page 90), says it has been found that the average price of wheat has lately been ruling much higher than it did in 1840. The tables furnished by Mr. Colvin embrace the period between 1841 and 1859.

The comparison made by the Commissioner of the period of 1850 to 1864 with the 20 years preceding Settlement is not to the point. He speaks, indeed, of the last of the above averages as being an average, of "the 15 years immediately preceding the late revision," (page 5, para. 30). But that table is taken from the statement given at page 18, which ranges from 1849-50 to 1863-64. The "late revision" commenced in 1860. A rise of prices during the twenty years from 1840 to 1860 is what the Assistant Settlement Officers could not ascertain. A comparison of the last 15 years before 1864, including the famine prices of 1860-61, with the 20 years before 1840, from which Mr. Thornton had been careful to exclude 1838-39, must of course show a rise in prices : 1860 commenced the decade of higher prices which now prevail; and as Messrs. Colvin's and Grant's return ceased with 1859, and their assessments began in 1861-62, though the Commissioner is right in his facts, he is wrong in supposing that they are furnished by the figures which were before the Assistant Settlement Officers, or that they could have possibly come under their cognizance at the time of Settlement.

Mr. Cadell, while giving figures to show that when he wrote in 1870 prices had risen, falls into the same error of taking a period wider than and subsequent to the

* In this entry the very finest rice is evidently meant, not the kind quoted in the other columns.

canal water, the further disadvantage of poverty of soil (and impossibility of sinking earthen wells) as far as it extends. In other parts, however, the soil is of excellent quality, except that near the rivers it again becomes poor, and is so uneven as almost to deserve the title of 'hilly;' but it is mostly tilled (as is also a good deal of the *bhoor*), and produces wheat, barley, and *bajra*. The *khadir* land also contains the fossil alkali known as *reh*, the presence of which the people whose estates border the Kalce Nuddee attempt to attribute to the tailing into that stream of escapes and *rajluhas* from the Ganges Canal on the opposite side. This explanation, however, I strongly doubt, for I found the substance at a depth of six feet below the surface, the upper *stratum* being quite free; and I know of no reason for disbelieving that the Kalce is itself a *medium* for its deposition. If it were the canal that for the first time brought down the *reh*, it would, I think, only be found in recent and superficial layers, the main canal having only been opened in 1854. The *khadir* fields are also secure against drought: indeed, some of them are swamped, like those in the Solanee *khadir*, during the present season. But they produced crops of sugar and rice, which, though of inferior quality, and paying a lower rental than *bangur* crops, are not precarious. The upper country, in the hands of Jats and Tuggas, yields excellent crops of sugar, wheat, cotton, and *joar*. The assessments, too, have on the whole pressed less heavily than in some parts of Boorhana; and the rates on which the old jumma of the pergunnah falls on the cultivated and culturable area, may still be taken as a fair standard, being respectively Rs. 2-4-3 and Rs. 2-0-2. Undoubtedly, there is a difference between the circumstances of the Cis-Hindun, or *Shoron* proper, and the Trans-Hindun, or Shikarpore tract, and this calls for some discrimination in distributing a pergunnah *jumma*. The tract beyond the river is not free from ravines, but it has them only on one side, instead of on two sides; and not only has it no *bhoor* belt, but it has a considerable share of canal-irrigation. It has the further advantage of having been all assessed by one, and that a very able officer (the late Sir H. Elliot), while the *malgoozaree* communities are almost exclusively industrious and thriving Jats. Whether any further development of irrigation is to be expected I am not aware; but as I know that a survey is on foot, with a view to the feasibility of a cut from the Hindun, on this ground, as also for the sake of uniformity, I have taken twenty years as the *minimum* period of all the engagements. I do not, however, feel justified in reckoning on any very certain extension of the capabilities of estates in this neighbourhood. Their resources are great, but they have been fully taxed, and the absence of confidence in their increase appears to preclude any general increase in their taxation."

In pages 30-32 of Mr. Cadell's Report the circumstances of the pergunnah, and of the two tracts which compose it, are further described. The pergunnah, it may be gathered from Mr. Cadell's remarks, is fairly assessed. High as Mr. Keene's rates were, they still in some instances fall short of half assets. The villages in this part of the district, cultivated by Jâts, are of great fertility, and are most carefully and admirably cultivated. Mr. Keene more than once states that he showed consideration to these hard-working communities. "Not only in this, but in most pergunnahs that I have had to deal with, I have found officials recommending high assessments on particular estates, simply and solely because they were held by wealthy individuals or by industrious tribes; while the *malgoozars*, for their part, lay great stress on their want of capital and other personal disadvantages. Each class seems disposed to regard the land revenue as a kind of income-tax rather than what it really is, the landlord's rent. Doubtless the hereditary claims of the *malgoozars* form a source of sentimental influence which is hard to resist, but it cannot be indulged beyond the limits imposed by the alternative necessity of allowing a *malikana*. Otherwise we must, by parity of reasoning, be driven to place an exorbitant demand on estates when they happen to be held by persons of more than usual energy and enterprise, which is equivalent to the manifest absurdity of treating penally the exhibition of merit and resource.

Hence, in the *Shoron* sub-division of this pergunnah, I have sacrificed many small increments which were recommended to me, having regard to the 'casual variations' of Mr. Bird.* On the same principle,

* *Vide* Circular L, Section 4, paragraphs 91 to 97.

palpable idleness on the part of the proprietary body has not been able to constitute a claim to indulgent rating."

Cultivation had increased by 4,534 acres, which at the old rate of Rs. 3-11-4, would give Rs. 14,408. The total approximate increase of rental is Rs. 43,305, or a net increase of Rs. 29,307, or 17 per cent. The former figures of irrigation are not forthcoming; but from Mr. Cadell's remarks in page 32 it may be gathered that the canals have not much extended irrigation in this pergunnah.

The result of Mr. Keene's calculations were as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Assumed rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of assess-able land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.			
	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Shikarpore,	1,63,157	2,06,602	43,445	...	3 3 3	3 12 9	0 9 6	...	3 11 4	4 4 2	0 8 10	...

hanah.

27. Boorhana, "a small division situated at the confluence of the Kalee and Hindun Rivers, at the extreme south of the district, formed part of the Principality of Sirdhana, and was settled by Mr. Trevor Plowden, when it lapsed to the British Government in 1839 by the Begum's death. It enjoys a soil in which kutchha wells can be sunk at small expense, and last many years, the water being about 12 yards from the surface in the upper or *bangur* land, and not more than 8 yards in the *khadir* or meadow land, which is also occasionally watered from the streams which it borders. Sugar, cotton, maize, and wheat are produced. The absence of *bejra* (*Panicum spicatum*) indicates a good soil, and the marts of Sirdhana and Shamlee are accessible by good roads. The great drawback consists in the tendency of the drainage to cut ravines in its passage to two rivers, which gradually eat into the heart of the best lands. It is also to be observed that the rates on which Mr. Plowden based his assessment are rather high, ranging as they do from Rs. 2-6-5 to Rs. 6-6-5, especially as he took the full three-fourths for the Government demand. Hence almost of necessity it happened that many of the cultivators, and some even of the sharers in estates which were not adequately provided with wells were unable to hold their own during the late protracted drought, which, as noted by Mr. Edwards, has prevailed ever since the disturbances of 1857 in that part of the district. 'So much so,' adds that officer, 'that the people have taken the idea into their heads that the locality is accursed on account of their misconduct.' Many of the refugees are still absent; while those who have returned are deficient in stock in spite of the liberal aid administered by the Central Relief Committee, which was not adequate to the full extent of the evil. Above Rs. 15,000 were accordingly suspended, out of a total demand on the Pergunnah of Rs. 75,148.

In Boorhana, the old settlement was apparently based on three-fourths of the assets, and the rental was Rs. 90,024 : now it is assumed at Rs. 1,39,692, an increase of Rs. 49,668, or of 55 per cent. Cultivation has increased by 1,614 acres only, or 4·8 per cent. At the former rate of Rs. 3-6-10 we have an increase of Rs. 5,550 only, giving a net increase of rental of Rs. 44,118; justified probably by the rise in prices which has subsequently taken place, but which might otherwise have proved excessive. Mr. Cadell states that in some instances the reductions allowed from the old assessments have been "enormous." But in point of fact the old assessment pressed upon the better villages; and though in some cases assets may be retained above the half share due to the proprietors, it must be remembered that both this and the Shikarpore Pergunnah are dependent for irrigation in a chief measure on wells and on the industry and cattle

of the village communities which mostly own and occupy them, and are not consequently secured from drought.

The rental results are as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Assumed rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.			
	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Boorhana,	90,024	1,39,692	49,668	...	2 4 0	3 5 6	1 1 6	...	2 10 9	3 15 4	1 4 7	...

28. Shamlee is "very unequal in fertility. The villages grouped about the canal are naturally fertile, though the soil is adapted in each set for different crops. In the west corner a small plot of villages takes after the high character of the neighbouring Kyranah bangur circle. The villages to the east of Kirsunnee again are widely different. Those which I have grouped in the Buntée Khera Circle have a poor soil and scanty irrigation; while the villages on the extreme east, the Kodanah Circle, are among the most naturally fertile in the district. There is some low land near Salawur and Kuroree injured by the interception of drainage caused by the canal; but Major Brownlow has run a drain, as marked in the map, from Salawur to Sikkuh, and hopes to carry off the water into a natural nullah running into the Kirsunnee. The inhabitants are chiefly Jâts, and the villages *bhyachara*. Shamlee is the only large town. The chief roads are from Shamlee to Moozuffernagpur, crossing the Hindun at Tutavoe, where a bridge is now building. This road is much used, sugar and rice coming up, and grain going down it. From Thannah Bhawun another road runs to Shamlee; and from Shamlee, three more branch out to Jhinjana, Kyranah, and Kandlah. Perhaps there is more traffic on the Shamlee-Kyranah road than on all the others. The sugar of Shamlee leaves by this road for Paniput and other districts of the Punjab, and salt comes up this road to Shamlee. The Eastern Jumna Canal runs to the west of Shamlee."

Perg

In Shamlee we have stationary cultivation, a large extension of irrigation (21,137 acres against 10,086 at last settlement); an old rental of Rs. 1,85,102; a rental at present settlement of Rs. 2,40,114 giving an increase of Rs. 55,012, or 30 per cent., due to the larger irrigated area. Of this pergunnah Mr. Cadell notes, page 38 :—"As far as I have been able to ascertain, the present assessment is, as a rule, just both to Government and the people." The old average rent-rate was Rs. 4-0-9, the new, Rs. 5-4-6. Rents are largely paid in kind, and it is probable that the assessment now falls lightly, the Settlement Officer having assessed on lower prices than those which have recently prevailed. But the Pergunnah has suffered severely from malarious fever, and Mr. Cadell, (p. 47) speaks of the land as "slowly but steadily deteriorating."

The rental results are as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Assumed rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.			
	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Shamlee, ...	1,85,102	2,40,114	55,012	...	3 6 8	4 9 0	1 2 4	...	4 0 9	5 4 6	1 3 9	...

29. Of Kyranah, the Settlement Officer says :—"The pergunnah has three distinct classes of villages, and these I grouped together for purposes of assessment. The best are those lying in the *khadir*, the spring crops of which are very fine. The next are the villages with a poorer soil,

Rental pa:

but abundant irrigation and ample population, brought together in the Kyranah Bangur Circle. The last and worst is the clump of villages lying across the Katha. They resemble in every respect the Bidowlee villages, being as indifferent in soil and cultivation, and as unfortunate in their Goojur proprietorship. The only large town is Kyranah, the largest town in the district. It carries on a large trade in the export of tobacco, and has a population of Sheikhs and Goojurs, who are well-to-do. One road comes in from Shamlee, another from Jhinjana, and a third from Kandlah, and a road leaves Kyranah for the Punjab Ghat. Along this road, and from Kyranah to Shamlee the chief traffic goes, and it should, if possible, be metalled, being naturally sandy and heavy. The villages of the pergunnah are owned almost entirely by Goojurs, and are, as usual, chiefly *bhyachara*. The former assessment was very light. Had it not been

Remarks on former assessment.

for fear of too rapid an increase in the demand, I should have increased the jumma considerably more than I have done; for in every pergunnah where an increase, though fair even with due regard to outlay, was excessively large, I have gone somewhat below it, believing that a sudden shock to the landlords, and change in their means of subsistence, would inevitably lead to distress, and degrade them from the position of comfort and independence in which I found them. Even the Trans-Katha villages, ill-cultivated as they appear, had been reasonably and fairly assessed, and were, as a rule, well off, and afforded in that respect a strong contrast to the Bidowlee Pergunnah. I may add that the rates of the old Settlement on their malgoozaree and cultivated areas answered to my new Bidowlee rates, an omen, I trust,—of the future prosperity of that pergunnah.”

kyranah.

30. In Kyranah, populated mostly by Goojurs, where reformation under the influence of canal-water is remarkable, cultivation has increased by 4,526 acres, or 15·5 per cent. The rental amounts to Rs. 1,04,614, or Rs. 28,351 (equivalent to 37·1 per cent.) in excess of the old. The increase in irrigation is very large, 24,117 acres. The old rate on the extended cultivation gives 11,833, leaving a net increase of 16,518, due mainly to irrigation.

The rental results are as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Assumed rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.			
	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kyranah, ...	76,263	1,04,614	28,351	...	1 11 0	2 1 5	0 6 5	..	2 9 10	3 1 9	0 7 11	...

In this, as in the Pergunnah of Kandlah, the assumed rental of assessment is less than the *bonâ fide* assets. In Kandlah the Settlement Officer notices that he had lightly assessed the extensive *qasba* lands; and in Kyranah he writes :—“The villages of the pergunnah are owned almost entirely by Goojurs, and are, as usual, chiefly *bhyachara*. The former assessment was very light. Had it not been for fear of too rapid an increase in the demand, I should have increased the jumma considerably more than I have done.” Mr. Cadell adds :—“This is just the tract in which of all others the effect of a sudden enhancement of the Government demand was most to be feared. The Goojur communities, under the encouraging influence of canal-irrigation, were beginning to extend and improve their cultivation, and if not entirely to abandon their ancient lawlessness, to become at least more dependent for their support upon agriculture. Notwithstanding, therefore, the large increase to the assets of this tract, Mr. Colvin was very cautious in raising the Government demand; and the result is an assessment which, suitable in most cases for a limited term of years, is not fitted for permanence.” And again, “notwithstanding the great care which has been taken not to press hardly on the Goojur zemindars, there has been a very considerable advance since last Settlement.”

31. Kandlah "is not inferior to any pergunnah in this part of the district, except, perhaps, Shamlee. The villages to the east of the Hindun lie rather high, but the soil is naturally fertile. To the west, the villages between the Hindun and the canal are, next to the Kodanah Circle of Pergunnah Shamlee, the most fertile I have seen; while to the extreme west the land, though inferior to the rest of the pergunnah, is on a level with the average of the neighbourhood. The cane in the best group of villages pays as high as Rs. 18 per acre, and the cotton Rs. 7-8. The only higher rent-rates I know in this part are in the Kodanah Circle, where the sugar pays Rs. 19 per acre, and the cotton Rs. 10-5. But that circle is the best on this side the Kalee Nuddee. A road runs from Boorhanah to Kandlah and on to Kyranah, and another from Shamlee to Kyranah, and on by Ailum to Baghput. This is the chief road in the pergunnah; grain, salt, and cane, passing up it from and to the Saharunpore District. Kandlah itself is not a trading town, but inhabited chiefly by a well-bred family of Sheikhs, and another of Moguls, both formerly *maâfeedars*. There are, too, a good many Goojurs. Wheat is the chief crop grown, but tobacco has been lately taken up, and is found very profitable. The chief caste in the Trans-Hindun villages are Goojurs, wonderfully transformed by the canal, and in some degree respectable themselves, though not the cause of respectability in others. They find agriculture more profitable than thieving, but they harbour Kahars and others, who live by roguery, and are always ready to pass on a stolen buffalo, or foil the enquiries of a Police officer. Among them are sprinkled a few Jats. The Cis-Hindun villages are occupied by Jats and Rajpoots. The chief form of village, as usual, is *bhyachara*."

Pergunnah Kandlah.

Page 104.

The rental results in Kandlah are as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Assumed rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.			
	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kandlah, ...	1,55,014	2,22,820	67,806	...	2 15 11	3 15 3	0 15 4	...	3 5 3	4 6 10	1 1 7	...

32. In Kandlah, we have a former rental of Rs. 1,55,014; and a present of Rs. 2,22,820: an increase of Rs. 67,806, or 43·7 per cent. Irrigation has increased from 15,060 to 38,806 acres, or by 23,746 acres. Cultivation has increased from 46,599 to 50,329, or by 3,730 acres, or 8 per cent. only: so that the increased rental is almost wholly due to irrigation. Mr. Cadell, writing of this pergunnah, alleges that the rule laid down in its assessment, and already alluded to regarding *moheeta* land, resulted in an under-estimate of irrigation. But it has been explained that were rents are mostly in kind, it is obvious that, in estimating annual outturn, the produce only of lands irrigated within one year can be taken. It cannot be assumed in basing rates on rents in kind, that an acre irrigable, but not irrigated annually, bears annually the yield of an irrigated acre. The year in which Kandlah was measured (1862-63) was in no way whatever an exceptional year; on the contrary, a good average year. Mr. Cadell instances Ailum and Nalah as cases in point. "In the former township there are only 9 per cent. of the irrigable area entered *moheeta*, in the latter no less than 36, a difference in proportion for which there is no reason, and which has caused a very considerable inequality in assessment." The difference arises from Ailum being almost wholly irrigated by canal; Nalah, which lies high, is only so irrigated in bad years, when wells fail, and the canal must be had recourse to. The proportion of *moheeta* will be smallest where canal-irrigation preponderates most largely over well-irrigation, and where canal-irrigation prevails, the proportion of *moheeta* will depend on the ratio that *lift* bears to *flush* irrigation. If in

1866-67 there was more irrigation from the canal in Nalah, there was probably less from wells. In any case, the exceptional irrigation of a peculiar year cannot be taken as normal, or as indicating the ordinary conditions under which the outturn of rents, payable in kind must be estimated.

33. The results of assessment in these five pergunnahs give a net increase of Rs. 5,206 :—

Pergunnah.	Old demand,	New demand at 50 per cent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.		Old rate on cultivation.	New rate on cultivation.
					Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shikarpore, ...	1,06,052	1,03,301	...	2,751	...	2	2 6 7	2 2 1
Boorhanah, ...	75,017	69,846	...	5,171	...	6	2 3 7	1 15 8
Shamlee, ...	1,20,316	1,20,057	...	259	...	2	2 10 0	2 10 3
Kyranah, ...	49,571	52,307	2,736	...	5	...	1 11 2	1 8 10
Kandlah, ...	1,00,769	1,11,410	10,651	...	10	...	2 4 8	2 3 5
Total, ...	4,51,715	4,56,921	13,387	8,181	1	...	2 4 3	2 2 3

aining Pergunnahs.

34. There remain the five pergunnahs which at time of settlement were found in a more depressed condition: of these, two—Bugrah and Churtawul—are in the Moozuffernuggur Tehseel, and three—Thannah Bhawun, Jhinjanah, and Bedowlee—in the Tehseel of Shamlee. The comparative area of this tract is :—

Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total area.	Barren.	Revenue Free.	Culturable.	Fallow.	CULTIVATED.		Total.	Total assessable.
							Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Bugrah, ...	Former Settlement, ...	55,460	7,978	1,190	6,858	...	39,434	39,434	46,292	
	Present, " ...	56,605	6,363	1,090	4,875	2,239	18,896	23,142	42,038	49,152
Churtawul, ...	Former, " ...	58,092	9,540	1,774	7,192	...	39,586	39,586	46,778	
	Present, " ...	59,044	6,659	539	5,213	2,284	15,173	29,176	44,349	51,846
Thannah Bhawun, ...	Former, " ...	56,997	4,764	10,254	11,618	...	80,361	30,361	41,979	
	Present, " ...	57,590	9,242	8,910	5,127	6,619	19,698	7,994	27,692	39,438
Jhinjanah, ...	Former, " ...	59,782	5,186	7,592	17,429	...	29,575	29,575	47,004	
	Present, " ...	60,117	9,040	7,080	14,066	4,920	19,308	5,703	25,011	43,997
Bedowlee, ...	Former, " ...	54,005	7,662	3,925	17,611	...	24,807	24,807	42,418	
	Present, " ...	55,616	11,101	3,425	14,987	5,559	14,068	6,476	20,544	41,090
Total, ...	Former, " ...	284,336	35,130	24,735	60,708	...	163,763*	163,763	224,471	
	Present, " ...	288,972	42,405	21,044	44,268	21,621	87,143	72,491	159,634	225,623

Pergunnah Bugrah.

35. In Bugrah cultivation has extended from 39,434 to 42,038, being an increase of 2,604 acres, or 6·6 per cent. only. Of the former irrigated area we have no returns, but there is no reason to suppose that there has been much extension of irrigation. The assumed rental of the new settlement was Rs. 1,63,382 against Rs. 1,32,865 of the old; or Rs. 30,517, being equal to 23 per cent. increase. 44·9 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Mr. Martin, who assessed it, writes that he believed "the true interests of Government will be best secured by slightly relaxing the full amount of jumma derivable from the deduced revenue rates. This pergunnah has never been very prosperous, and until irrigation is more extended, I cannot see how it is to improve. In parts of this pergunnah the famine has so exhausted the zemindars as to make them in many instances absolutely helpless." He adds :—"Mr. Edwards, Collector, has made the following remarks on Bugrah :—"This is a very fairly prosperous pergunnah. I consider the best villages in it are Tutavee, Mundee, Mookundpore, Dundaolce, and Khatowla. This last has a very slight jumma, and large profits are realized. The village of Peenah was formerly one of the best in the pergunnah, but it has latterly materially deteriorated; so much so, that a portion of its lands have been in the market, and fetched but little, whereas some years back nothing would induce the people to part with a foot of the soil. The village behaved very badly in the disturbances, and had to be punished more than once, but not so severely as to have permanently injured the

* Figures of former irrigated area not forthcoming.

monzah. The people are turbulent, and many of them arrant thieves. Both Burwala and Hursolee are also fine villages with very extensive area. The former also behaved very badly in 1857. Kanownee may also be mentioned as a village of great capabilities. I cannot agree with Mr. Edwards in the above description, but rather with Mr. Lane, Deputy Collector, when, writing in 1861, he says:—‘I have seen little prosperity in the pergunnah; certainly the season has been singularly unfortunate, but at any time with few wells and no canal irrigation, it can never bear a heavy assessment.’ And again, ‘the great difficulty I had to contend with in this pergunnah was the depressed condition of the zemindars. They are only just recovering from the effects of the famine, which destroyed men and cattle. Take, for instance, the case of Sydpooora Khoord, a petty village close to Bugrah. The malgoozars are impoverished Syuds. They broke down so completely in 1268 F. S., that Rs. 870 had to be suspended. The soil is in parts sandy, in others there is good wheat land; no resident cultivators, only a few wretched hovels in which the Syuds live. The jumma was originally Rs. 270; at the last settlement it was raised to Rs. 667, which gave a rate on the malgoozaree acre of Rs. 1-1-5½. The past demand has been realized with the utmost difficulty. From the nikasees in good years we obtain an outturn of Rs. 1,057. Mr. Thornton’s circle rent-rates go up as high as 1,700 odd rupces. Hurdeean Singh, Raees of Bugrah, says the estate cannot bear a higher jumma than Rs. 450; the pergunnah officers propose a demand of Rs. 325. In consideration of the extreme poverty of the proprietors, and in the hopes that a light jumma would in the course of time bring them round again, I reduced the demand to below half assets got by the circle rent-rates, viz., to Rs. 400, which gives a rate on the cultivated area nearly 9 annas cheaper than in the conterminous village of Bugrah, with its large number of resident agriculturists and traders. I could not, under the circumstances, avoid this great inequality.’”

Mr. Cadell writes:—“The considerable fall in the assessment was hardly necessary, but many estates were at the time of settlement much depressed, owing to the drought.” How “depressed” they were from rebellion, drought, exodus of cultivators and sickness, none but the Settlement Officers of that day who saw and moved amongst them can conceive.

The old and new rental are as follows:—

Pergunnah.	Old.	New.	Old rent-rate on cultivation.	New rent-rate on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bugrah,	132,865	1,63,382	3 5 11	3 14 2

36. Of Churtawul, Mr. Colvin writes:—“Churtawul covers 92* square miles, and is bounded on the east by the Kalee Nuddee, on the west by Thannah Bhawun, on the south by Bugrah, and on the north by Rampore and Deobund, of the Saharunpore District. The Hindun runs from north to south through the western quarter. Between the Hindun and the Kalee Nuddee, the land is high but naturally fertile. Water is as a rule at a great depth. Masonry wells are scarce, and kuteba wells are only dug at a great expense, lasting for two years, or so. Except in bad rain years, cultivation is careful and abundant. The villages lie rather far apart, but are large and substantial. Tuggabs on the highland, and Rajpoots towards the Kalee Nuddee and Hindun, are the chief castes. Churthawul itself is a small agricultural town, once the residence of an *amil*, but now a mere overgrown village. On the west of the Hindun a rajbaha of the Eastern Jumma Canal runs from north to south, and the villages in its neighbourhood are, as usual, thriving and prosperous. One road runs from west to south-east, coming from Jellalabad and Thannah Bhawun, crossing the Hindun by an unbridged ford, and the Kalee Nuddee by a masonry bridge, and so leading to the Moozuffernuggur market. The Doab is particularly liable to malaria, and fever interferes severely with agricultural operations in September and October. The

* 90 3 in Christian’s Census, page 110.

Description of pergunnah.

Pergunnah Churtawul.

population is 297 to the square mile, as against 414 in Christian's Census. The difference I attribute to the drought of 1860-61, which fell very heavily on a pergunnah so deficient in irrigation. The exodus from the Cis-Hindun villages was very general.

“ The balances have been reported on separately. Excepting the Kusbah, which has suffered from litigation and recent drought, Russolpore, which belongs to an impoverished Syud family, Syud Poorah, held by a colony of poor Syuds, and Bhumbela, over-assessed, there is no village which has suffered seriously during the recent settlement. The reductions now made are chiefly owing to the half-asset principle, though in a pergunnah so much dependent on the rains, I have been careful rather to fall below the mark. The Trans-Hindun villages seem to me to have been assessed at the last settlement in anticipation of the rajbula, which was shortly afterwards run out. Several of them in consequence were straightened previous to the introduction of canal-water, and though they recovered rapidly and completely, any considerable increase, having been already anticipated, was at this settlement impossible.”

Mr. Cadell's remarks.

Mr. Cadell adds :—“ In this as in so many other pergunnahs in the district, the area under irrigation at last settlement cannot now be ascertained, but there can be little doubt that this tract has made considerable progress, and that the present assessment is most moderate. The great want of the pergunnah is water, and that is now at last likely to be soon supplied from the Deobund Branch, which, when completed, will entirely change the circumstances of this tract. There is at present no estate of the 36 eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, in which a moderate supply of canal water will increase the assets assumed at settlement by more than 20 per cent. ; and I therefore recommend that the present assessment be sanctioned as a temporary one, and that permanent settlement be delayed until canal-irrigation shall be developed, and the settlement shall be again revised.

“ *Adequacy of present Settlement considered.*—Although, however, there can be no accurate comparison of the irrigated areas of the present and former settlements, it is possible to compare the rates assumed by Mr. Thornton with those of the present settlement. Mr. Thornton's rent-rates for wet and dry posli, which comprise nearly the whole of the land in this tract, were Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs. 2-7-1½, respectively. Those given by Mr. Colvin's assessment are about Rs. 3-12-0 wet and Rs. 1-14-0 dry. That these rates (equivalent to annas 10 and annas 5 per kutchha beegha) are extremely low is shown by the rates given in Appendix II. ; while those found in adjoining pergunnahs to the south and west confirm the conclusion to which a comparison of the settlement points, that they are needlessly low, and that the present assessment does not represent the half-asset value of the prosperous and greatly improved tract. A sudden enhancement was at the time of settlement undesirable ; for the once turbulent Rajpoots had hitherto been leniently dealt with ; but there seems to be no reason why the present light assessment should be made permanent.”

The cultivation of the last settlement was 39,586 ; of the revision, 44,349, an increase of 4,763, or 12·0 per cent. The assumed rentals of the two settlements were Rs. 1,00,631 and Rs. 1,22,514 respectively : an increase of Rs. 21,883, or 21·7 per cent. At the old average rate the increase in cultivation would yield 12,095 only. Irrigation occupies 34·2 per cent. of the cultivated area, and the Canal has caused an increase of irrigation of about 5,000 acres, to which much of the increased rental is due. The pergunnah at settlement was, like Bugrah, in a very depressed state. Population had fallen. The recent fallow amounted to 2,284 acres, or 4 per cent. of the assessable area. Mr. Martin says of it :—“ Pergunnah Churhawul, although it greatly resembles Bugrah, is, on the whole, more depressed.” A “ sudden enhancement,” such as Mr. Cadell speaks of as “ undesirable” at time of settlement, was, with a population reduced by nearly a half, eminently impracticable. Eight years later, when he saw it, things were mending ; but

in this, as in his remarks on the other pergunnahs, there is evidence that Mr. Cadell failed to realize the *status* at settlement. The rental of the two settlements is as follows:—

Pergunnah.	Old rental.	New rental.	Old rent-rate on cultivation.	New rent-rate on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Churthawul,	1,00,631	1,22,514	2 8 8	2 12 2

37. Thannah Bhawun, it has already been said, suffered exceptionally from the events of 1857. The exodus had been very large, and wide stretches of arable land were uncultivated. The drought had also fallen heavily on the pergunnah. It is described as follows:—“Pergunnah Thannah Bhawun is bounded on the north by Gungoh and by

Pergunnah Thannah
Bhawun.

* Description of pergun-
nah.
† 90·1 in Christian's re-
port on the census, page
110.

Rampore, both pergunnahs of the Saharunpore district; on the south by Pergunnahs Shamlee and Bugrah; on the east by Pergunnah Churthawul; and on the west by Pergunnah Jhinjana. It covers 88* square miles. It has altered its limits since Mr.

Thornton described it in the Saharunpore Settlement Report (para. 16), but the account there given of it is generally correct. Towards the west it is intersected by the Kirsunnee, a stream running here between high banks. Beyond the Kirsunnee lies the Eastern Jumna Canal. To the extreme west the soil is naturally good, but to the east of Kirsunnee, the land is high, and there is a paucity of wells. In these parts and towards the south of the pergunnah the land is open, rather thinly inhabited, and not thickly cultivated. About the canal, mangoe groves are frequent, population abundant, cultivation universal. The chief crop grown in the pergunnah is wheat, occupying 48 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Rice is grown by a few villages, such as Yarpoor, Kadurpore, Janeepore, and Ubeytah. The chief trees are, as usual, the keekur, sheeshum, and jamun. About the north-west, in the villages Ahmedpore, Khanpore, and one or two others, dhāk jungle is prevalent. Large tracts of *oosur* lie on either side of the canal at intervals on its whole course, throughout the pergunnah. The

Caste of inhabitants.
† 555 in Christian's census,
page 110. Difference prob-
ably due to mutiny, and
exodus of 1860-61,—see
paragraphs 3 and 8.

population† (405 to the square mile) is chiefly Rajpoot and Jat; but there is a good sprinkling of Pathans and Sheikhs, descendants of former maâfeedars.” And again,—“the pergunnah in 1860-61 was in an abnormal state. The canal villages were growing wheat in unusually large quantities. In the other

villages cultivation was nearly confined to the vicinity of wells, but there too the better crops were being grown in unusual proportion, and the wells were being worked to an unusual amount. Hence I lowered the amount of two principal crops, wheat and maize, by one-fifth, and added the difference to bajra and churree. To this ratio thus obtained, I applied, as far as money-rents went, the average money-rents for the last 10 years, and to the other crops a set of estimates founded chiefly on local enquiry. I went over several files of summary suits, but in the first place I could rarely ascertain whether the land in question was irrigated or unirrigated, and very frequently the estimates themselves were disputed by the parties, and evidently excessive. The kham tehseel papers were of more assistance, as giving me a fair acre average outturn for each kind of crop—several villages in the Kheaooree circle having been held kham. The result was not, however, satisfactory. This process, which answered very well in pergunnahs assessed the following year, was injured in 1860-61 by the unusual state of the

Peculiar difficulties ow-
ing to abnormal cultiva-
tion in the famine year.

crops, and the undue abundance of the more remunerative, especially wheat. It will be understood that cultivation was confined to irrigated lands, and on them principally to the

better crops. Hence, although one-fifth had been reduced from wheat and maize, the average of the better crops was evidently in excess. The *nikassees* could not help me, for although they showed the ratio of crops in ordinary years, they did not show them

classified by soils. Unwilling to adopt rates which seemed too high (the averages of crops on each soil and rates formed by me in Circle Ourungabad, besides the rates actually adopted, are given at the foot of this report), I turned Rates finally adopted. to Mr. Thornton's Moozuffernuggur rates for the neighbouring circles of Bhynswal and Shamlee; and, after applying them to several villages, and comparing their results with the other processes subsequently detailed, I felt so satisfied with them as to adopt them, only reducing them to half-assets. These rates were applied to the total of each kind of soil for each circle, *i.e.*, the Bhynswal to the Ourungabad circle, and the Shamlee to the Kheaooree circle, giving respectively a circle demand of Rs. 22,257 and Rs. 33,938. This again, and the cultivated area of the circles were divided into each other, and gave an average rate by means of which I redistributed the circle jummas over the individual villages. The soil rates applied to each village were then compared with this jumma. An abstract of the *nikassees* was also made for five years of the last settlement. The rate given by the total of the area cultivated by crops paying in kind, and the value of these crops, as inserted in the *nikassees* was applied to the area cultivated with such crops in the khusrah; the area cultivated by crops paying money rents being multiplied by those rents, and the two results added together. This estimate was always low. The putwarecs, I believe, in this district register accurately the kinds of crops grown; but the amount grown is quite untrustworthy. Similarly, the outturn of five years, according to the appraisement table in Statement I., appendix to Mr. Thornton's Moozuffernuggur Report, was substituted for the amount grown, as registered in the *nikassees*, and the rate thus obtained, applied as the rate obtained from the *nikassees* had been applied. This, in average villages, was very useful, giving a demand below which, without special reasons, I never suffered myself to fall, and often affording an index to the real capabilities of the village. In almost every village in the Kheaooree circle there was a good deal of land thrown out of cultivation by the drought of 1860-61, and by the disturbances of 1857-58. As a rule, I took into cultivation at the average cultivated rate of the circle all land in excess of the proportion borne by the circle, culturable, and recently abandoned of the last settlement. The *nikassees* gave me little aid, for they did not distinguish accurately between 'culturable' and 'recently abandoned.' So, too, in applying the soil rates to each village, the average amount of manured land *per well* in the circle was preserved for each village within it. This relieved the industrious, and took cognizance of the lazy. It will be seen from the miscellaneous remarks, that when I considered it necessary, I have departed to a large extent from the results of the rates, which were only *average*; but they have been the basis of my assessments." Cultivation was confined to irrigated lands, and on them principally to the better crops. Mr. Cadell, writing about 10 years after the effects of the famine had passed away, has but a little better account to give. He says:—"these figures are very remarkable, and, while they show the fertility of the cultivated area to the west of the river, they indicate other symptoms which are not so satisfactory—the enormous proportion of the so-called culturable waste, and the altogether unusual difference between the incidence of the assessment on the assessable and cultivated areas. The area entered barren, must, of course, be largely added to by the construction of every new canal and the completion of new means of communication; but the enormous proportion of old and new fallow can only be owing to the gradual falling out of cultivation of land which has been injured by over-irrigation. Indeed, the portion west of the Kirsunee appears to be deteriorating rather than improving, and it is entirely owing to the rise in prices, and the consequent rise in rents, that there was not a serious diminution in the Government demand." Decrease of population has possibly something to do with the present state of affairs. And again,—“Although I have recommended seven states for permanent settlement, as in every way eligible under the rules, there is grave reason to doubt whether it would not be better for the people that permanent settlement should be delayed. As I have already stated, these states are rather deteriorating than making progress; and so little do the people desire permanence, that the owners of only two out of the seven estates could

be persuaded by Mr. Martin to sign the agreements which bound them to pay their present assessments beyond the original limit of thirty years."

"*Tract to the east of the Kirsunee.*—To the east of the river lies a tract of few natural advantages; the soil is of fair quality, but the sinking of earthen wells is difficult and expensive; the cultivators, too, are for the most part Rajpoots, whose progress has not been rapid. It might have been thought that this was the tract in which of all others canal-water would have been most useful and was most certain to be given; but although the once frequent earthen wells to the west of the river have long since been closed by the canal, and although the neighbourhood to the east was well supplied with masonry wells, yet the Canal Department has carefully avoided the tract which most required its aid, and has lavished canal-water in needless profusion over a fertile country which hardly wanted help. The consequence is that, while *reh* and swamp are doing much injury beyond the Kirsunee, and while the rajbaha to the east irrigates large tracts fully secured by masonry wells, the dry and arid tract in the middle of the pergunnah has been left without that share of canal-irrigation which it so much requires."

38. Of the whole area cultivated, in the year of famine 71·1 per cent. were irrigated. But of the whole assessable area, 16 per cent., or 6,619 acres were fallow. The old and new rentals were as follows; but the incident of the rent-rate in column 4 is purely fictitious, owing to the large amount of fallow :—

Old rental.	New rental.	Old rent-rate on cultivation.	New rent-rate on cultivation.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
86,529	1,14,162	2 13 7	4 1 11

39. Jhinjanah, the next pergunnah, was even more reduced. Mr. Colvin describes it thus :—"This pergunnah lies to the west of Thannah Bhawun and east of Bedowlee, and is bordered by Shanlee on the south, and Gungoh, of the Saharunpore District,

Pergunna

Description of the pergunnah.

on the north. In point of cultivation and natural fertility it varies greatly. The villages in the north-west corner are imperfectly cultivated, and thick with high dhāk jungle, but the soil is naturally fair, and up to the average of the district. In the north is a small clump of high-lying estates, with sandy light soil, and water at a great depth. Towards the south the cultivation improves, the villages grow larger, population is more abundant, and dhāk jungle grows infrequent. In the south-east cultivation is very high, and as good as any I have seen in the district; while in the opposite south-west corner there is scarcely a blade of wheat, or an inhabited village. This corner, lying under Bedowlee, suffered from similar causes. The chief crop is wheat (47 per cent. of the cultivated area); jowar occupies 18 per cent, and the other crops are grown in small but equal proportions. The only town is Jhinjanah, situated high above the plain, and overlooking to the north-west the ill-cultivated plains that stretch across the Bedowlee, and to the south-east the mango groves, close clustering villages, and wheat fields which mark the neighbourhood of the Eastern Jumna Canal. High as the town lies, it suffered severely from cholera in 1861. The largest village perhaps is Oon—one of many admirable examples of Jāt industry and the vigour of a village community.

"The chief castes are Jāts and Goojurs; there are also some Pathans, Rors, and Sheikhs. The pergunnah map accompanying will show the distribution of castes. The area is 94 * square miles, and the population 306 to the square mile. There are but three zemindaree villages, all lying in the small ill-favored group spoken of in the last paragraph. The bulk of the villages is *bhyachara*; there are markets at Jhinjanna and Gurhee Hussunpore, chiefly for agricultural produce. The Meerut-Kurnal Road runs through the south-western corner, and tops the Jhinjanah market, which is also one of the markets for

Castes, area, &c.

* As against 93·2 and 409, page 110, Christian's report on the census. Reduction in population attributable to results of maling and drought.

the Bedowlee Pergunnah. This road is at present the only high road in the pergunnah ; but a new road, the line of which is traced in the accompanying map, is about to be made to Thannah Bhawun. The chief traffic, however (sugar), goes to Shamlee. A small stream (the Katha) runs through the pergunnah, and the Eastern Jumna Canal on the east side sends out three rajbuhās into it; of which, however, the Boontah Rajbuhā is below the level of the country, and does comparatively little good in this pergunnah.

“ The former assessment had on the whole worked well. The villages on the west, or Bedowlee side of the Katha, were rather over-assessed, but the others were doing well, and were populous. The rebellion, and the drought of 1860 had told severely on the over-assessed villages, and to these chiefly relief was confined. Reductions due to the half-asset principle were necessary in some other villagos, but beyond that, only in the villages above mentioned. The average canal-irrigation, according to the canal records at the time of the last settlement, was 1,151 acres, as against 9 villages, and at the present settlement 3,653, as against 16 villages. The canal villages were most prosperous.”

In this pergunnah, as in Thannah Bhawun, the cultivated area had not increased. The area at the last settlement was 29,575 ; at the present, including fallow land, 27,931.

The rentals of the two settlements in this pergunnah were as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Old rental.	New rental.	Old rent-rate on cultivation.	New rent-rate on cultivation.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Jhinjanah, ...	97,009	1,13,396	3 4 6	4 8 7

The entry in column 5 is, for the reasons given under Thannah Bhawun, unreliable.

Bedowlee.

40. The circumstances of Bidowlee were altogether peculiar. They are detailed at considerable length in pages 120 and 128 of the volume of Reports. The settlement of the pergunnah was professodly light : and there were no data whatever to guide the Settlement Officer as to its probable assets during the next 30 years. It had been greatly over-assessed : it had suffered in the Mutiny : it had suffered more in the famine of 1860 : not one-half of the assessable area was under cultivation : the population were chiefly Goojurs ; but an energetic Syud landholder, recently returned to the pergunnah, was making efforts to induce Bowreas to colonise, and to introduce canal irrigation. The assessment cannot be judged by the ordinary tests, and it is probably now considerably below half-assets. But the pergunnah is improving, and a recent Collector last year laid before Government his opinion of its present state. He writes :—“ It is clear, then, to my mind that there has been a genuine improvement in the assets, and a still more perceptible improvement in the future prospects of the Pergunnah. (Proceedings, North-Western Provinces, Revenue Department, No. 87, June 8, 1872). The engagements are at present for 20 years, but the Government in the correspondence above alluded to, have remarked :—“ It will be a question, when the Settlement generally comes up for sanction, whether the period should not be the same for Bedolee as for the rest of the district.” The Board would include this Pergunnah in their recommendation of a 30 years Settlement, (of which period only 18 years have now to run.) That Bedolee is lightly assessed is not denied, but it was purposely and wisely so assessed.

41. The fiscal result of the two settlements in these five pergunnahs, has then been :—

Fiscal results in 5 Pergunnahs.

Pergunnah.	Old demand.	New demand at 50 per cent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Old rate on cultivation.	New rate on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bugrah, ...	86,362	81,691	...	4,671	2 3 0	1 15 11
Churtawul, ...	65,410	61,257	...	4,153	1 10 5	1 6 1
Thanah Bhawun, ...	56,244	57,081	837	...	1 13 7	2 0 11
Jhinjhanah, ...	63,056	55,698	...	7,358	2 2 1	2 4 3
Bidowlee, ...	37,905	29,125	...	8,780	1 8 5	1 6 8
Total, ...	3,08,977	2,84,852	837	24,962	1 14 2	1 12 6

42. The former and present assessments of the whole of the ten pergunnahs are as follows :—

Former demand.	New demand at 50 per cent.	Decrease.
Rs. 7,60,692	Rs. 7,41,773	Rs. 18,919

The settlement has now stood the test of a period ranging from eight to eleven years, and experience has shew it to be very fair and equitable. There may be inequalities in the assessment of particular villages, but as a whole the pressure of the settlement is equal. The Board would recommend that it be sanctioned for a period of 30 years, or from 1861 to 1891.

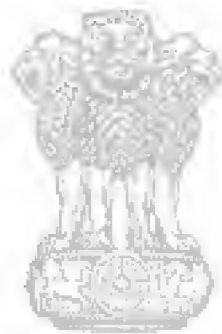
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. COLVIN,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL.										REMARKS.
				Meesun.		Roslee.		Dakur.		Bhoor.				
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			
MEERUT.	MOOZUFFERNUGGER.	BIDOOLEE,	Chuck Bidouleec, ...	Rs. a. p. 4 9 0½	Rs. a. p. 3 2 7½	Rs. a. p. 2 7 7	Rs. a. p. 2 3 4½	Rs. a. p. 2 0 10½	Rs. a. p. 2 5 9	Rs. a. p. 1 9 3½	Rs. a. p. 1 8 3½	The eastern Pergunnahs of the District, recently subjected to further revision of Settlement, are not included in this statement. Khatauli, which appears in the other Appendices, have not been approved yet.		
			" Yahyapoor, ...	2 15 4½	...	2 14 4½	1 11 2	2 13 8½	1 14 5½	2 6 5½	1 8 0			
			" Toda, ...	6 10 7½	...	3 2 3½	2 5 3½	3 8 3½	3 10 2½	2 0 7½	1 8 8½			
		JHINJHANNA.	" Fakhumpoor, ...	4 3 7½	2 11 0	2 12 9½	2 4 4½	3 2 2½	2 15 3	1 13 8½	1 8 2½			
			" Yahyapoor, ...	3 2 3	...	3 1 3	1 12 10½	3 0 6	2 0 3½	2 8 10½	1 9 6			
			" Chowdahera, ...	5 15 7½	...	3 1 6	2 2 0	3 1 6	2 13 5½	2 8 10½	1 8 11½			
		KYRANAH,	" Toda, ...	5 15 10½	...	2 6 0½	1 12 4½	2 10 3½	2 12 3	1 8 7½	1 2 9			
			" Kheaooree, ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 8 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	1 8 5½	1 7 0			
			" Bhynswal, ...	7 8 0	...	3 0 9	2 1 1	3 1 3½	1 15 6	1 10 3	1 4 4½			
		SHAMLEE,	" Kyranaah, ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 13 10			
			" Shamlee, ...	7 3 0	6 3 6	6 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 8 0			
			" Ranamuzrah, ...	5 9 8	3 14 4	3 0 6½	2 11 4½	2 8 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 0 0			
		THANAH BHAWN,	" Punjeet, ...	7 4 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 4	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 13 10			
			" Shamlee, ...	7 3 0	6 3 6	6 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 8 0			
			" Bhynswal, ...	8 4 0	...	4 12 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	5 4 0	2 3 0	1 11 2			
		KANDHLA,	" Buntikheru, ...	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 11 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0			
			" Koodanah, ...	8 11 1	4 6 10½	6 6 6	4 12 0	4 6 6	3 9 4	3 15 6	1 14 10½			
			" Bhynswal, ...	9 7 4	3 4 3	3 13 5½	2 9 8½	3 14 2½	2 7 8½	2 1 1½	1 9 8½			
		BOORHANA,	" Kheaooree, ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 8 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	2 8 5½	1 7 0			
			" Katranah Bangur, ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 13 10			
			" Shamlee, ...	7 3 0	6 3 6	6 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 8 0			
		SHIKARPUR.	" Koodanah, ...	8 11 1	4 6 10½	6 6 6	4 12 0	4 6 6	3 9 4	3 15 6	1 14 10½			
			" Purasolee, ...	6 12 0	5 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0			
			" Kandhla, ...	8 8 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 6	1 14 10½			
		CHURTHAWAL.	" Koodanah, ...	6 8 3½	3 5 1½	4 3 1½	2 9 7½	3 4 10½	2 11 0	2 15 7½	1 7 2½			
			" Shoron, ...	5 8 0	4 12 9	4 5 4	2 7 2½	2 6 5½	1 13 6	1 8 0	1 2 11½			
			" Khataolee, ...	4 3 11½	2 12 10½	2 15 1½	1 13 10½	1 15 0½	1 9 3½	2 14 7½	1 6 8½			
		BUGRAH,...	" Shoron, ...	5 8 0	4 12 9	4 5 4	2 7 2½	2 6 5½	1 13 6	1 8 0	1 2 11½			
			" Koodanah, ...	6 8 3½	3 5 1½	4 3 0½	2 9 8	3 4 10½	2 11 0	2 15 7½	1 7 2½			
			" Poorbalian, ...	4 8 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	...	1 15 9	2 12 0	1 3 6			
		GORDHAN-POOR.	" Budhace, ...	4 4 2½	3 14 11½	2 6 7	1 15 2½	1 13 3	1 11 3	2 4 9	1 9 5½			
			" Moozuffernugur, ...	4 8 6	4 4 8½	3 6 0½	2 3 4½	3 0 0	2 0 3	1 7 11½	1 7 0			
			" Jukhwala, ...	4 8 5½	3 15 9	3 2 11½	2 2 6	2 3 2½	1 12 9½	2 10 4	1 11 0			
		GORDHAN-POOR.	" Bugrah, ...	4 5 4½	3 4 5½	3 6 0½	1 14 9½	...	1 11 6	...	1 7 0½			
			" Kheaooree, ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 8 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	1 8 5½	1 7 0			
			" Churthawal, ...	5 8 0	4 12 9½	4 5 2½	2 7 2	2 6 5½	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 2 11½			
		GORDHAN-POOR.	" Bugrah, ...	5 6 8½	4 1 7	4 3 7	2 6 2½	2 14 5½	2 2 4½	3 13 5½	1 12 9½			
			" Churthawal, ...	6 14 0	6 0 0	5 6 6½	3 0 11½	3 0 0½	2 4 10½	...	1 7 8½			
			" Moozuffernugur, ...	5 10 7½	5 5 10½	4 3 7	2 12 2½	3 12 0	2 8 3½	...	1 12 9			
		GORDHAN-POOR.	" Koodanah, ...	8 1 7½	4 2 5	5 3 10	3 4 0½	4 2 1½	3 5 9	3 11 6½	1 13 0½			
			" Chukwaha, ...	6 0 6½	4 15 8½	3 15 7½	2 11 1½	2 12 2½	2 3 11½	3 4 11½	2 11 1½			
			" Poorbalian, ...	5 10 0	...	3 7 0	2 13 0	3 8 11½	2 7 8½	...	1 8 4½			
		GORDHAN-POOR.	" Shoron, ...	6 14 0	5 14 2½	5 6 8½	3 1 0½	3 0 0½	2 8 10½	1 14 0	1 7 8½			
			" Gordhanpoor, ...	...	3 4 0½	...	2 5 8	...	2 1 3½	...	2 0 8		
			" Rizkullapore,...	...	2 9 8½	...	1 14 2½	...	1 10 3	...	1 8 11½			

REPORT

ON THE

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

OF

THE WESTERN PERGUNNAHS

OF THE

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR DISTRICT

By A. CADELL, Esq., C.S.

1.—PERGUNNAH KANDHLAH.

Classified Statement of Area of Khandlah at Settlement.

Kind of soil.			Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Percentage to cultivated area.
Meesan,	...	...	11,213	20	11,233	22
Roslee,	...	...	24,887	10,099	34,986	68
Dakur,	...	...	3,499	491	3,990	8
Bhoor,	...	...	26	987	1,013	2
Total,			39,625	11,597	51,222	

Culturable waste, 5,414. New fallow, 707.

			Rs.
Former Jumma,	...	...	1,00,679
Present Jumma,	...	...	1,13,865
Increase,	...	...	13,196

THE Pergunnah of Kandhlah forms the south-west corner of the Moozuffernuggur District. It is bounded on the east by Boorhanah, on the north by Shamlee, on the south by Barout and Chuprowlee of Meerut, and on the west by Kairanah and the Jumma. Only five townships of the pergunnah, however, adjoin the river, and as there is no khadir to speak of, and the bank is comparatively steep, the average of the pergunnah is but little affected. A greater influence is exerted by the River Kirsanee, which runs through the pergunnah from north to south, and cuts off from the western portion about a third of the whole area. The land on either side of this stream is to the distance of about half a mile poor and uneven, and while the estates on the Kirsanee have on the level upland land quite equal to the high average of the pergunnah, the fields on the slope are unquestionably inferior, and even when Jat industry has made them tolerably productive, the difference is sufficient to bring down considerably the average of all estates thus situated. A still more important effect of the Kirsanee upon the cultivation of the two portions of the pergunnah is that it has hitherto prevented the extension of canal irrigation to the eastern portion, and in this way, while the western portion receives a much larger share of canal irrigation than is desirable, the eastern portion, especially to the south, is comparatively dry and unwatered.

2. With the exception of the land on the slope, the soil of Kandhlah is throughout excellent. East of the Kirsanee some sandy fields are recorded, and in the valley of the river the efflorescence "reh" has injured a few hundred acres on the lower level. Towards the Jumma too, the land is inferior to other portions of the tract, but it is only slightly less fertile than the soil to the east, which is in natural productiveness equal to any in the district. Water is near the surface, and earthen wells were in former years generally dug, but the low water-rates charged by the Canal Department have greatly reduced the area of well irrigation. Indeed a large proportion of the canal water supplied to this pergunnah has merely taken the place of well irrigation, and

in the Jat villages the indirect revenue due to the canal must be extremely small. In the Goojur estates, however, the effect of the canal has been more marked, and many of the Goojur villages in the pergunnah are now little behind their Jat neighbours.

3. This variety of caste and of circumstances connected with canal irrigation renders a further sub-division of the pergunnah possible, and the Trans-Kirsanee portion of Kandhlah might be divided generally as follows :—

1st, or Kandhlah Circle.—The Jat neighbourhood to the south and east on either side of the canal.

2nd, or Shamlee Circle.—The Goojur neighbourhood to the north and east, which has long had the advantage of flush irrigation, and is situated on either side of the canal.

3rd Circle.—The Goojur estates to the west adjoining Kairanah and the Jumna, to which canal irrigation has been more recently extended.

There are of course in these tracts other castes of cultivators, but those which I have named are by far the most numerous, and rule the character of the cultivation. In a similar way the Cis-Kirsanee portion may be roughly divided into the—

1st, or Northern Circle.—With Jat communities and more or less plentiful irrigation.

2nd, or Southern Circle.—Held mainly by Rajpoots, and with a sandy substratum, which renders the sinking of earthen wells more difficult and expensive.

4. In assessing this pergunnah Mr. Colvin departed from the system of his predecessors, Sir Henry Elliott and Mr. Plowden, and adopted that which had been used so much in the north of this district and in Saharunpore, of assessing tracts by assuming or working out rates on a variety of soils not known to the people, and which in no way rule the rent rates. Sir Henry Elliott, coming up from the south, adhered to the simple and effective method in general use among the people in fixing the rent-rates on irrigated and unirrigated land. Mr. Thornton, on the other hand, coming from the north, where rents in kind were very general, and money rents almost unknown, assessed on wet and dry, meesan or manured land, roslee or loam, dakur or firm clay, and bhoor or sand. To the east of the district Sir Henry Elliott carried the ultra-simplicity of his method farther north than was perhaps advisable; in the west, Mr. Colvin, coming further south than Mr. Thornton had done, brought the more cumbrous system to a pergunnah in which it is certain that the simple one would have worked much better. But Mr. Colvin was not satisfied with Mr. Thornton's system, and introduced what he held to be improvements. He writes in his Shamlee report :—
“In this pergunnah I first adopted a plan formerly pursued by Mr. Thornton, but which, through a want of experience and due appreciation of the nicer points of assessment, I had hitherto only partially carried out. Distinction was in Shamlee first made between land actually irrigated in the year of measurement, land not irrigated in that year, but capable of and in other years receiving irrigation, and *bonâ fide* unirrigated land. The second and first kinds had hitherto been classed together, and an offset made against the average assumed to fall into the second class. Now, however, they were carefully distinguished. Irrigated rates were applied only to the area irrigated in the measurement year, and the two other classes were assessed at the unirrigated rates. The object in assessment being to ascertain the outturn of one year, irrigated rates applied to land unirrigated in the year of measurement would have assumed a greater average of better crops and better kinds of crops than actually was the case. When this second class (moheetah) was larger than could be fairly accounted for and above the circle average, I summarily included a part of each kind in the irrigated area. Similarly on the same principle manured land was divided into manured the year of measurement, and manured in previous years, or for next year's crop. On the first only were manured rates laid, the rest being classed as roslee.”

3. Now to this system it may be objected that the object of assessment is not to discover the outturn of the measurement year, but the income of an average year, and the attainment of this object is not facilitated by the assessing Officer fixing his attention on one year alone. The safeguards too, which are mentioned, are admirable in theory, but it is very difficult to apply them, and the result is that the system detailed above, although worked with great care, has the defect which might have been looked for—inequality. Another peculiarity, which is worth noticing, is that the system is *not* Mr. Thornton's, and that, in adopting these "nicer points," Mr. Colvin fell away from the system of his predecessor.

6. Mr. Thornton describes his method in this respect in the 7th paragraph of his report:—"It is not that land alone which is actually irrigated in the year of measurement which ought to be put down as such. The rubbee crop of the past year is succeeded by khurree in the present, and it is not customary to water the khurree, so that of the land round a well which is all of it watered in the course of two years only, one-half is irrigated in either one year. Both have been treated by me as irrigated land, though in the khurrah and early papers a distinction is preserved in using the name of 'chabee' for the one and 'moheetah chah' for the other. In estimating the average rent-rate, the produce of the latter is entered as if the land were unirrigated, and is then added to the produce of the former, after which the *average of the two* is taken as the uniform rate of the whole, and in subsequent papers the distinction is dropped." The system thus explained is of course that followed by the people when fixing rates among themselves. Wet rates are charged upon land which is ordinarily irrigated in rotation, and Mr. Colvin forgot, when diverging from the method of his predecessor, that although he might, as his system required, summarily raise the proportion of irrigated land to the circle average, no attempt was made to secure entries which would represent the ordinary state of the tract, not the circumstances during a single and possibly very exceptional year.

7. I have entered at considerable length into this point, because the area entered as irrigated is of such paramount importance when it has to be decided, first of all, whether the assessment is generally adequate, and, in the second place, whether the assets are likely to be substantially increased within twenty years owing to canal irrigation. In coming to a conclusion on the latter head, I have taken the moheetah from the dry area and classed it with the irrigated, and have considered whether the increase of canal irrigation promised by the Canal Department will involve an increase to the assets of the estate to the extent of 20 per cent.; and, in considering the effect of the increased canal irrigation promised, it has been necessary to keep in mind that irrigation affects the value of a larger area than that which is watered every year, and that it may be assumed with safety that if water from the canal be supplied in sufficient quantity to irrigate 100 acres every year, and if there be no reason such as extreme poverty of soil or unevenness of ground to prevent the extension of irrigation, at least 150 acres will be ordinarily irrigated, and will command wet rates. But in availing myself of the information supplied by the Canal Department, I have allowed myself very considerable latitude, as there can be little doubt that the very modest proposals regarding the eastern portions at least of this pergunnah will before long be very largely exceeded.

8. But in order to show more clearly the method which I have followed, it is best that I should show in detail the circumstances of the assessment in one circle, and the recommendations with reference to Permanent Settlement which have been made regarding it.

The Kandhlah Circle is situated on either side of the Eastern Jumna Canal; it adjoins on the south the Pergunnah of Chhapprowlee in Meerut, and being separated from the less fertile land on the Jumna by the adjoining circle of Kairanah, and the reh-affected land to the north being included in the Shamlee Circle, the land of this

circle is, with the exception of a few hundred acres near the Kirsanee, throughout of first class quality, and is on the whole superior to any similar tract in the district excepting perhaps the immediate neighbourhood of Shikarpore and the equally fine circle which lies round Bhainsee in Khutowloo. The assessable area in acres of this circle is as follows :—

Total assessable area.	Old fallow.	New fallow.	Total area cultivated.	Irrigated.	Irrigable (moheetah).	Total irrigable.	Unirrigated.	
							Ordinary land.	Sand.
20,675	1,561	148	18,966	13,376	3,456	16,832	1,971	163

9. In the whole circle “moheetah” thus amounts to about 20 per cent. of the area capable of irrigation, and the whole area to which dry rates have been applied is little less than 30 per cent. of the cultivated area of the circle, whereas not more than 10 per cent. can be really dry. There can indeed be little doubt that this distinction cannot be trusted, and it is impossible to correct it in detail; for when the khusrahs were compiled, no such distinction was contemplated, and the entry of moheetah was only made in the total, the moheetah area being taken, it would appear, from the hurriedly-prepared notes of the Ameens, so that on this very important point the information obtained was of a very unsatisfactory kind. To show this more clearly I give the entries regarding irrigation in the two adjoining estates of Ailum and Nalah, the former lying to the east and the latter to the west of the canal :—

Ailum.				Nalah.					
Wet.	Moheetah.	Total irrigable.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Moheetah.	Total irrigable.	Dry.	Total.
1,361	181	1,492	280	1,772	1,028	575	1,603	104	1,707

In the former township there are only 9 per cent. of the irrigable area entered moheetah, in the latter no less than 36—a difference in proportion for which there is no reason, and which has caused a very considerable inequality in assessment. In Nalah 402 acres are entered as irrigable from wells, and as there are 24 runs from masonry wells and earthen wells are easily made, this area is, even if there were no canal, perfectly secure. The rest of the irrigable area depends upon the canal, which, when irrigation is required, waters as in 1866-67 over 1,200 acres. Had the khusrah therefore been compiled in that year, the whole area nearly would have been entered wet; while if Settlement operations had been carried on on Mr. Colvin's system in 1867-68, only 313 acres would have been entered as irrigated from the canal. The average area under canal irrigation in five years is 791 acres, which would give, according to the proportion which is generally found to be pretty accurate, 1,187 acres ordinarily irrigated from the canal.

10. The very important error regarding the extent of irrigation in Nalah has led to the assessment of that estate at a rate considerably lower than that applied to Ailum. This latter village was assessed at the following rates:—On cultivated area, Rs. 3-6-9; on assessable area, Rs. 3- -9; while those of Nalah are Rs. 3-1-5 and Rs. 2-14-4½ respectively. In Nalah indeed, as practically in Ailum, the old jumma being confirmed by the result of the application of the soil rates to the erroneous areas, was simply

retained. Now this jumma of Rs. 5,272 was fixed by Mr. Glyn 30 years before, and Sir Henry Elliot was decidedly of opinion that the village was under-assessed, and suggested as a moderate assessment Rs. 5,953 ; so that the old jumma, which was too favourable to the estate, should not be accepted as a guide.

11. To pass from single villages to the circle. Of the total area irrigable 2,503 acres are watered from wells and are perfectly secure, as the masonry wells alone would suffice for the irrigation of double that area. Deducting the area irrigated from wells, there are left 14,329 acres dependent on the canal. Now the irrigation in this tract has for a long time been fully developed, and there can be no injustice to the Settlement papers in testing the correctness of this area by the statistics of the five years preceding the recent famine, which years have been selected because the statistics were more easily ascertainable, and because there was during that period no season of drought to increase exceptionally the irrigated area, and no reason, such as the progress of Settlement operations, to induce the people to conceal the capabilities of the tract. The canal irrigation during the five years from 1863-4 to 1867-8, both inclusive, has been as follows :—

1863-4	...	9,019
1864-5	...	12,460
1865-6	...	9,079
1866-7	...	15,273
1867-8	...	8,241
5		<hr/> 54,072 <hr/>

Average of five years .. 10,814

This average would give, according to the proportion which I have assumed, over 16,000 acres ordinarily irrigated in rotation, and it is to this area that wet rates ought to be applied. There can indeed be little doubt that except a little land on the slope there is no dry land in this circle, and except along the river dry rates are almost unknown.

12. From what I have stated it will, I think, be apparent that, in estimating the probable increase to the assets due to canal irrigation, it is necessary to include all the moheetah under-irrigated, and to this extent to alter the areas entered in the No. II. Statements. This necessary change will make it difficult to estimate according to Mr. Colvin's system, with any approach to accuracy, the sufficiency or otherwise of the assessments, which were based on rates framed for the various soils and with reference to the irrigation of only one particular year. The calculations too, which led to the fixation of these rates, are nowhere given, and the fact that the meesan or manured land has been treated in a method similar to that which has been applied to irrigation, renders the difficulty of testing Mr. Colvin's assessments by his own method almost insuperable. I have therefore on all these grounds roughly tested the assessments by the assumed rates of Rs. 1-4-0 per kucha beegah, or Rs. 7-8-0 per acre, on irrigated land, and annas 10 per kucha beegah, or Rs. 3-12-0 per acre, on dry. These rates are, I think, fully justified by the rent-rates of the pergunnah and circle given in Appendix II.

13. The result of this scrutiny is that the following estates, of those in this circle eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement, comply with all the conditions which have been laid down :—

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Ailum, Pati Kalan,	996	858	36	822	822	...	2,868	3 5 6	3 7 10	
2. Ailum, Pati Khoord,	1,137	1,018	68	950	670	280	3,302	3 3 11	3 7 7	
3. Benenrah	750	585	48	537	407	130	1,700	2 14 6	3 2 8	On the Kir-sanee.
4. Bharsee	769	662	25	637	597	40	2,100	3 2 9	3 4 9	
5. Khwaspore	626	564	23	541	541	...	1,900	3 5 11	3 8 2	
6. Sonah	1,213	959	94	865	338	527	1,830	1 14 6½	2 1 10	On the Kir-sanee.
7. Tahirpore Babisa...	1,869	1,661	42	1,619	1,396	223	5,300	3 3 1	3 4 5	On the slope towards the river.
8. Kewanah	780	688	30	658	479	179	2,091	3 0 7	3 2 10	On the Kir-sanee.
9. Matnaoli	406	303	17	286	252	34	900	2 15 6	3 2 4	On the Kir-sanee.
10. Mimlah	539	469	17	452	452	...	1,500	3 3 2	3 6 10	
11. Hormazpore	302	275	1	274	274	...	917	3 5 4	3 5 6	
Total	9,378	8,042	401	7,641	6,228	1,413	24,408	3 0 7	3 3 1	

The assessments of these estates may, I think, be safely accepted as representing pretty nearly the half-asset value of the land at the time the Settlement was made; and indeed it is only fair that I should state that as a rule the results of Mr. Colvin's system are most excellent, although the peculiarities which I have noticed have given rise to inequalities which, in my opinion, render it inadvisable to settle permanently the remaining estates in this circle, which have less than 20 per cent. of the area uncultivated. Of the estates so excluded, I would distinguish Nalah, the assets of which will or rather have been largely increased above the sum assumed owing to the extension of canal irrigation beyond the area recorded as irrigated, from the other estates which I have not included in the first list, not because irrigation can be largely extended, but because at the recent Settlement a sufficient share of the assets of the land has not been secured to the State:—

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Aldi, Pati Sadasukh	455	409	3	406	406	...	750	1 13 4	1 13 6½	Buneas.
2. Aldi, Pati Nanuk Chand	453	399	22	377	377	...	630	1 9 3	1 10 9	Ditto.
3. Aldi, Pati Baijnath	304	266	13	253	253	...	428	1 9 9	1 11 1	Ditto.
4. Rampore Kherce, Pati Bunseedhur.	366	340	11	329	328	1	850	2 8 0	2 9 4	Ditto.
5. Rampore Kherce, Pati Goshain	322	300	9	291	249	42	800	2 10 8	2 12 0	Goshain brotherhood.
6. Shahpore	390	371	26	345	345	...	950	2 9 0	2 12 1	Partly Buneas.
7. Futtehporc	402	334	60	274	274	...	580	1 11 10	2 1 10	Goojurs and Buneas.
8. Kandhlah, 15 biswas	6,487	5,242	493	4,749	4,440	309	10,070	1 14 10	2 1 11	
9. Kandhlah, 5 biswas	257	245	10	235	235	...	700	2 13 8½	2 15 8	Goojurs.
10. Kandhlah Araze Mutafariqat	553	476	57	419	403	16	1,100	2 5 0	2 10 0	
11. Malikpore	624	428	83	345	345	...	500	1 2 8	1 7 5	Goojurs.
Total	10,613	8,810	787	8,023	7,655	368	17,355	1 5 6½	2 2 7½	
12. Nalah	2,064	1,819	112	1,707	1,603	101	5,272	2 14 4½	3 1 5	Jat brotherhood.
Total	12,677	10,629	899	9,730	9,258	472	22,630	2 2 1	2 5 2	

14. Of these estates Nalah alone has been excepted on account of irrigation. In this estate 697 acres were rated dry, and the irrigation of this area will add, or rather has added, 20 per cent. on the assumed assets to the value of the estate. In Nalah too the under-assessment was due, I believe, entirely to the method of assessing on the basis of the irrigation of a single year, and in no degree to any fraud on the part of the Jat owners, who, if assessed in accordance with their own rent-rolls for the years preceding the drought, would have to pay a heavier rate of assessment than that of any village in this splendid circle.

The other estates, which have been excepted, are owned almost without exception by Buncas and Sheikhs, who have been treated with a leniency which they in no way extend to their tenants, and although these estates are eligible under the rules for Permanent Settlement, I feel bound to recommend that they be excluded.

15. All these estates are on the level upland, and including as they do the fertile Kandhlah township, give an average of capability as high as that of the much more highly assessed Jat townships. The difference of treatment is partly due to the excessive consideration which has been shown to the Sheikhs and Moguls of Kandhlah, and partly no doubt to the exertions of the proprietors in procuring favourable khusrachs. The extent of irrigation was so obvious that few attempts were made to conceal it; and the case of Shahpore, in which estate, easily irrigable throughout the entire area, only 43 per cent. has been entered irrigated and all the rest mohectah, is exceptional, and it is clear that the Bunea owners wisely and with much success devoted all their energies to keep down the area entered as meesan or manured; the result has been that this most valuable soil of all bears only a proportion of 8 per cent. to the cultivated area in Aldi and Shahpore instead of 26 per cent., the proportion in the fully assessed circle; or, to take another view of the matter, the meesan area entered in Aldi and Shahpore is not more than two-thirds of the average area under cane, cotton, and moonjee, crops which are invariably grown on manured land.

16. Appendix No. I. shows how high the rent-rates in this circle are, and I need not now do more than look at the assessment of the chief estate of all—Kandhlah. The average money rent in this estate is Rs. 1-13-4 per kucha beegah, or Rs. 11 per acre; but what is more important is, that the average fixed grain rent-rate charged upon 784 acres, including much outlying land and little of the best which is farmed by the owners or let on the batai system, is over 41 seers of wheat, which at 33 seers to the rupee, the average rate of 25 years preceding Mr. Colvin's Settlement, would have given an all-round money rent-rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per kucha beegah, or Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. This rate, which is now looked upon as a very moderate one, would give, in place of an assessment of Rs. 11,800, one of over Rs. 19,000, and there can be little doubt that the present assessment is little more than 25 per cent. of the assets of the cultivated area, and indeed this estimate of the value of the estate is in a great measure confirmed by the rent-rolls themselves. Although then it was deemed advisable to show very great consideration to the Sheikhs and Moguls of Kandhlah, and although it was inexpedient to raise the former assessment all at once to the level of the circle, I hold that it would be as unjustifiable to confirm the present very favourable terms absolutely as it would be to reward the precautions of the Buncas by a Permanent Settlement at the present rates.

17. I have gone at great length into the details of the assessment of the Kandhlah circle, in order that I might show with clearness the method which I have followed. I now proceed to show more rapidly the results at which I have arrived in other circles, and would refer for details to my notes regarding each estate.

18. The Shanlee Circle lies immediately to the north of that of Kandhlah, and differs from it chiefly in there being more rice, and in the fact that the cultivators are

chiefly Goojurs. The estates in this circle, which, dealt with in a manner similar to that which has been fully explained regarding Kandhlah, appear to me to comply with all the conditions which have been laid down, are :—

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	
							Rs.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Biramkhera, Pati Ramdut ...	241	697	18	181	181	...	602	3 0 11	3 5 2	Goojur brotherhood.
2. Biramkhera, Pati Lada, ...	93	81	1	87	87	...	273	3 1 7	3 2 4	Ditto.
3. Rusoolpoor ...	542	391	16	375	321	54	1,051	2 11 0	2 12 10	Ditto. Landslopes towards river.
4. Silpa ...	869	611	114	497	198	299	1,244	2 0 7	2 8 1	On Kirsanee.
5. Sherpoor (maafee),	344	229	20	209	147	62	571	2 7 10	2 11 8	Jat brotherhood.
6. Lahaoripoor ...	297	249	16	233	233	...	679	2 11 8	2 14 8	Goojur brotherhood.
Total ...	2,886	1,765	183	1,582	1,167	415	4,420	2 7 10	2 12 8	

The remaining eight estates of those eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, I would for the present exclude, as the assessment has, for various reasons, been fixed at a rate considerably lower than that borne by exactly similar estates in the neighbourhood :—

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Pinjokhras ...	746	609	34	575	575	...	1,578	2 9 5	2 11 11
2. Jasalah ...	1,057	981	15	966	947	19	2,500	2 8 9	2 9 5
3. Chuk Duma Kheri ...	297	271	15	233	332	23	500	1 13 6	1 15 3
4. Salah Kherree ...	283	204	16	188	153	35	350	1 11 5	1 13 9
5. Fazailpoor Khalisah ...	564	539	9	530	530	...	1,000	1 13 10	1 14 5
6. Fazailpoor Muzbitah ...	344	296	3	293	293	...	594	1 15 8	2 0 0
7. Khandraoli, Pati Musalmanan ...	1,039	907	149	758	758	...	2,000	2 3 3	2 10 2
8. Khandraoli, Pati Hinduau ...	1,016	816	35	781	781	...	2,222	2 11 7	2 13 6
Total ...	5,326	4,623	276	4,347	4,270	77	10,744	2 5 2½	2 7 6½

In these estates the proportion of irrigable land to which dry rates have been applied is very considerable, rising in Pinjokhra as high as 26 per cent. of the irrigable area. It is also to be remarked that the more highly assessed estates, Pinjokhra, Jasala and Khindraolce, adjoin, and are hemmed in by estates of the Kandhlah Circle, to which they are exactly similar. Indeed the assessment of Jasala was not further raised only because it was thought inadvisable to increase the Government demand too rapidly, and there can be little doubt that when the present Settlement expires these estates will be able to bear with ease an assessment as high as any which has been fixed in this pergunnah. I would therefore exclude them for the present from Permanent Settlement.

19. There now remain of the tract west of the Kirsanee only those estates which compose the Kairanah Circle. In this circle, as a rule, canal irrigation has been more

recently introduced and is less fully developed, and the land, tilled for the most part by Goojurs, has not yet reached that high state of cultivation to which the immediate neighbourhood of the canal has long since attained. There are therefore various reasons which preclude the Permanent Settlement of this tract. Canal irrigation is still capable of very considerable extension. The general cultivation of the tract is somewhat backward, and even in those estates in which a comparatively high standard has been already reached, so much consideration was shown at Settlement, and in order to avoid the evil effects of too sudden a rise, the demand was raised so cautiously, that even now there is a large margin for enhancement. This moderation, although here and there it may be excessive, is in no way to be regretted, and the result of it will be a large increase to the capabilities of this tract, and, when the period of Settlement expires, a suitable addition to the Government demand.

20. The estates in this circle, all of which are held to be ineligible for Permanent Settlement, are given below. Of these estates there are a few like Charhao comparatively highly assessed, but Charhao adjoins Kandhlah and is little behind that circle; and as no less than 40 per cent. of the land in this circle was rated dry at Settlement, it is desirable that the Permanent Settlement of this tract, which is already fully irrigated by the canal, should be delayed.

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Asudpore ...	298	219	13	206	185	21	300	1 5 11	1 7 4
2. Islampore Ghasaoli ...	1,108	990	34	956	897	59	1,350	1 5 9	1 6 7
3. Ambehtah ...	631	591	50	535	426	109	800	1 5 8	1 7 11
4. Bannaoli ...	461	439	48	391	318	73	500	1 2 3	1 4 6
5. Charhao ...	387	363	24	339	336	3	700	1 14 10	2 1 0
6. Esapore, Dhan Singh,	423	323	62	266	238	28	481	1 7 5	1 12 11
7. Kasimpore ...	645	550	90	460	371	98	700	1 4 0	1 7 10
8. Khara Kirtan ...	964	859	35	824	752	72	1,300	1 8 3	1 9 3
9. Gaugeroo, Pati Sadat,	3,423	2,850	123	2,727	2,361	366	3,800	1 5 4	1 6 4
10. Gaugeroo, Pati Goojuran ...	581	475	11	464	338	126	827	1 11 10	1 12 6
11. Gaugeroo, Pati Musalmanan ...	707	525	6	519	327	192	938	1 12 7	1 12 11
Total ...	9,611	8,193	502	7,696	6,549	1,147	11,096	1 6 10	1 8 3½

21. Of the Trans-Kirsanee estates in this pergunnah, there are therefore recommended for Permanent Settlement seventeen, containing the following area and settled at the following average rates :—

Total area in acres.	Assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
						Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
11,764	9,807	584	9,223	7,604	1,619	23,523	2 7 2	2 15 0	3 2 0

22. The tract east of the Kirsanee has been divided by Mr. Colvin into two circles, the one to the north and west, which takes its name from and partakes of the

character of the fine estates which lie round Kodanah in Shamlee, the other to the south called after the large village of Parasaoole. Generally speaking, the characteristics of the two circles are very clear and distinct. In the first circle there are Jat brotherhoods, who own a soil naturally fertile and with a substratum which admits of the cheap construction of earthen wells.

The southern circle again is owned and cultivated for the most part by Rajpoots, whose cultivation is, as might be expected, less perfect, and who labour under the disadvantage of occupying a high and arid tract in which the construction of wells is difficult and expensive.

Canal irrigation has not as yet been introduced into this neighbourhood, but the opening of the Yarpore Extension Rajbaha will no doubt effect a great change for the better in the circumstances of the drier portion of this tract. In the Kodanah Circle, however, Jat energy has already made well irrigation so general that little improvement can be expected, and in most estates no canal irrigation is promised.

23. There are in this way eligible for Permanent Settlement under the rules the following estates in the Kodanah Circle :—

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Hasanpore ...	1,230	907	78	829	599	230	2,400	2 10 4	2 14 4	On the river.
2. Khizarpore ...	467	300	44	256	129	127	659	2 2 5	2 7 11	Ditto.
3. Lisadh ...	2,403	1,966	213	1,753	1,320	433	5,056	2 8 11	2 13 2	Ditto.
Total ...	4,100	3,173	335	2,838	2,048	790	8,115	2 8 11	2 13 9	

All these estates are on the river, and in each there is a large proportion of uneven land on the slope; the upland again is already so carefully cultivated by the Jats that, even if canal irrigation be extended to these estates, no very great improvement can be expected. Indeed the rates now levied, averaging Rs. 7-8-0 per acre wet, Rs. 4-8-0 dry, and Rs. 3 for land on the slope, are as high as those generally levied in the best canal villages; and as nearly all the level land is now irrigable, there is no reason to expect that canal irrigation would do more than it has done in similarly circumstanced estates west of the river, close the wells, and substitute rice for the equally profitable sugar-cane.

24. The estates which I have excluded from Permanent Settlement are Badshapur, Bhogalkherah, Karaodah, and Kherah Mustau, which will, with the exception of the second, be enormously benefited by the opening of the new rajbaha which passes through Karaodah and close to the other three estates. The present condition of these estates, the incidence of the assessment, and the prospect of canal irrigation are shown below :—

		Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Area to be irrigated by the canal.
								Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Badshahpore	...	247	203	1	202	111	91	579	2 13 8	2 13 10	140
2. Bhogaikherah	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	8	1 5 4	1 5 4	
3. Karaodah	...	949	877	99	778	495	283	2,105	2 6 5	2 11 4	420
4. Kherah Mustan (maāfee)	...	835	758	74	684	672	12	1,384	2 7 11	2 12 3	280
Total	...	2,037	1,844	174	1,670	1,234	386	4,576	2 7 8½	2 11 10	840

25. Immediately to the south of the Kodanah estates lies the Parasaoli Circle, the treatment of which has, for a variety of reasons, proved much less successful than that of the more fertile townships to the north. As a rule, the estates in this circle are under-assessed, and there is moreover a very marked inequality, which, combined with the probable extension of irrigation from the new rajbaha, must preclude Permanent Settlement in the greater number of estates.

The more northern villages of this tract are owned and cultivated by Jats, and ought perhaps to have been included in the Kodanah Circle, which they most nearly resemble. Of these estates only one, that of Dnngar, can be recommended for Permanent Settlement; the others are ineligible owing to the prospect of a large increase of irrigation from the new rajbaha. Just to the south of these Jat villages lie the estates of the Karol owners, who have been treated with such excessive leniency that even now the assessment, which was enhanced by Mr. Martin, barely amounts to 30 per cent. of very moderately stated assets. To the south and west of these again lie the townships owned and occupied by the Kachwei Rajpoots, who cultivate with quite as much industry as can be looked for from people of their caste, who notoriously vary the monotonous occupation of agriculture with occasional cattle-lifting expeditions. The assessment fixed for these estates implies assumed rent-rates of Rs. 4-2-0 wet and Rs. 2-10-0 dry, which the rent-rates found elsewhere in this circle, and above all in the Rajpoot estates of exactly similar quality adjoining it on the east, show to be considerably below the average of the neighbourhood. The slight general under-assessment of this tract and the occasional inequalities in the incidence of the land revenue are the less important, as the opening of the new rajbaha will render the Permanent Settlement of this tract inexpedient.

26. The recommendations, then, which have been made regarding this tract are—that the estate of Dnngar be classed with the permanently settled estates of the Kodanah Circle, and that the remaining estates of the Parasaolee Circle be excluded from Permanent Settlement.

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate on assessable area.	Rate on cultivated area.	Area to be irrigated by canal.	
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Dungar ...	805	549	33	516	250	266	1,226	2 3 9	2 5 0	0	A very little land on the river.
2. Baral ...	2,924	2,590	305	2,285	1,001	1,284	4,200	1 9 11	1 13 5	280	
3. Phuganah, Pati Hukam ...	1,361	1,216	135	1,081	809	272	1,936	1 9 6	1 12 8	560	
4. Phuganah, Pati Diyanat ...	781	757	77	680	467	213	1,401	1 13 7	2 1 0		
5. Phuganah, Pati Rajrup ...	734	718	79	639	544	95	1,341	1 13 10	2 1 7	0	On the river.
6. Jogia Kherah ...	663	598	33	565	251	314	800	1 5 5	1 6 7		
7. Durganpore ...	899	647	41	606	346	260	1,100	1 10 8	1 13 1	0	On the river.
8. Futtchpore Kheri ...	744	618	29	589	341	248	700	1 2 2	1 3 1	280	
9. Kamrudin Nagar ...	1,487	1,359	177	1,182	237	945	1,600	1 2 10	1 5 8	860	On the river.
10. Hariya Kherah...	986	887	66	821	320	501	1,070	1 3 4	1 4 2	0	
Total ...	10,579	9,390	942	8,448	4,316	4,132	14,148	1 8 0½	1 10 9½	1,980	

27. It will be seen from the above statement that I have recommended the exclusion from Permanent Settlement of several estates which the Canal Department does not propose to irrigate; and generally I may explain that I have not felt myself bound to abide entirely by the professedly vague and uncertain information which the Canal Department has been able to furnish.

In this instance I recommend the exclusion of these estates partly because the assessment is hardly adequate, but mainly because I hold it to be in the highest degree unlikely that the Irrigation Department will be permitted to abide by the resolutions which it has formed; for it is to be remembered that, although it is proposed to reserve for the dry tract east of the Kirsanee, which has such urgent need of more efficient means of irrigation, canal water for only 3,660 acres, or less than one-quarter of the area, and to leave the driest estates of all unhelped, it is, it would seem, in contemplation to increase the already too extensive canal irrigation in the low and fertile plain to the west of the river. Now, although this intention is quite in accordance with the past system of distribution on the Eastern Jumna Canal, it is incredible that with the evil effects of over-irrigation before it Government should permit a waste of water, the only effect of which can be the closing of the wells which are still at work, increased injury to low-lying land, and the still further deterioration of the health of the people. I have therefore taken for granted that in the Parasaolee Circle canal irrigation will be extended beyond the one mile limit which has been set, and that the aim of the Canal Department will be in some degree to extend irrigation to the tracts in which it is most required, not as heretofore to confine it to the line of country in which wells are most easily sunk, and in which the aid of the canal is less a necessity than elsewhere. In making this assumption, I trust that I have been sufficiently justified by the recent orders regarding the redistribution of canal water, which orders leave little room to doubt that the immediate revenue from water-rates is no longer to be the sole object of the Department, but that some care is to be taken to ensure the irrigation of those tracts the improvement of which, without help from the State, must be slow and uncertain.

28. In the whole Pergunnah of Kandhlah, then, there are 77 estates, of which 65 are eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule, and of these 21 are now recommended for Permanent Settlement under the present rules,—17 estates to the west of the Kirsanee, which now enjoy the benefits of canal irrigation, and 4 to the east of that river, which are already so highly cultivated and so fully irrigated from wells that no great improvement from the introduction of canal irrigation is to be looked

for. The area of these estates and the incidence of the present assessment are shown in the subjoined table :—

Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.

	Total area in acres.	Assessable area.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
17 estates west of Kir-sanee ...	11,764	9,807	548	9,223	7,395	1,828	28,828	2 7 2	2 15 0	3 2 0
4 estates east of Kir-sanee.	4,914	3,722	368	3,354	2,298	1,056	9,341	1 14 5	2 8 2	2 12 6
Total, 21 estates ...	16,678	13,529	952	12,577	9,693	2,884	38,169	2 4 7	2 13 2	3 0 7

The area of, and the incidence of the assessment on the estates, regarding which it is recommended that the present assessments should *not* be made permanent, are—

Estates not recommended for Permanent Settlement.

	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
31 estates west of Kir-sanee ...	27,614	23,450	1,677	21,773	20,077	1,696	45,070	1 10 1	1 14 9	2 1 1
13 estates east of Kir-sanee ...	12,616	11,234	1,116	10,118	5,600	4,518	18,724	1 7 9	1 10 8½	1 13 7½
Total, 44 estates ...	40,230	34,684	2,793	31,891	25,677	6,214	63,794	1 9 4	1 13 5	2 0 1

These statements show that there is a very considerable difference between the averages of the two classes of estates, and I trust that this difference and the detailed remarks which have been recorded in the pergunnah books regarding each estate will be held to justify the exclusion from Permanent Settlement of so large a portion of this flourishing pergunnah.

29. And with respect to the first class, while I may confidently state that the 21 estates composing it comply with all the conditions which have been laid down, that they are fairly and equally assessed, and that they have all reached a high standard of cultivation, I would at the same time strongly recommend that the plan so often suggested be followed, and that the assessment be fixed in produce instead of in money. If this were done, all the advantages of Permanent Settlement would be secured, and one at least of the greatest disadvantages would be avoided. The idea moreover would not be a new one in this tract, for fixed grain rents work as smoothly in this, one of the finest portions of the Upper Doab, as they do in some of the best agricultural counties

at home, and there does not appear to be, in this neighbourhood at least, any sufficient ground for the fear entertained by the late Lieutenant-Governor, that the fixation of an assessment in grain or other produce "might lead to doubts as to the *bond fide* permanence of the assessment." Every landlord would know, as every tenant paying a fixed grain rent knows right well now, that the increased produce caused by increased expenditure of labour and capital would be entirely his own, and the fact that Government would participate in the increasing value of produce could have no effect in discouraging enterprise.

30. The adoption of some such system is the more necessary, because even in the most highly assessed estate Mr. Colvin's jumma is slightly below half assets, and this is due partly, it may be, to the peculiarities of the system in accordance with which a considerable portion of the irrigable area was rated as if it had been dry, but mainly, it is believed, owing to his having formed what appears to be an erroneous view of the average price of grain at the time of Settlement.

Mr. Colvin came to the conclusion that the price of grain had fallen since Mr. Thornton's Settlement; in other words, that the rate of $36\frac{3}{4}$ seers for wheat, which Mr. Thornton had assumed in 1841, was too high a rate to serve as the basis of assessment in 1861. In arriving at this conclusion, Mr. Colvin was no doubt influenced by the anxiety to exclude from calculation all years of exceptional scarcity. But any calculation, the result of which is to be compared with Mr. Thornton's average, ought not to exclude any year, however exceptional; for the period which preceded Mr. Thornton's Settlement ended with four years of famine prices, the severity of which has not even yet been equalled. If Mr. Colvin's mistake be corrected, it will be found that the price of wheat had risen by not less than 3 seers, or about 8 per cent., and that a rate of 33 seers would have been a moderate one to assume at the time of Settlement. Our experience since 1862, moreover, has been such as to render it more than ever questionable whether it is expedient for Government to abandon all right to share in the increased value of agricultural produce. The price of goor has enormously increased, that of cotton would seem to have permanently attained to a rate 50 per cent. higher than that which formerly ruled, and if there be assumed for wheat a rate no higher than 30 seers to the rupee, this would give in seven years a change from the price assumed against Government and in favour of the payer of land revenue to the extent of 17 per cent.

31. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend that if Government should see fit to sanction the Settlement of these 21 estates in perpetuity, the present jummas should be expressed in produce, and that right be reserved to Government to re-adjust the money demand after the expiration of 20 or 30 years, and thereafter at such intervals as might be fixed.

If this were done, no change need be made in the amount of land revenue now paid; the proprietors would pay the sum fixed at Settlement until the expiry of the term for which that Settlement may be sanctioned; but the amount in grain or other produce at the average rates at the time of Settlement would be recorded, and this produce assessment would be the assessment sanctioned in perpetuity.

ALAN CADELL,
Settlement Officer.

7th February, 1870.

WITH this report are submitted the following Statements :—

1. Statement showing the estates in Pergunnah Kandhlah eligible for Permanent Settlement inasmuch as they have 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, those with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, and those of the first class which are recommended for Permanent Settlement.
2. Statement of rent-rates.
3. Statement showing harvest prices in Jelalabad, Pergunnah Thana Bhowan, of wheat, uncleaned cotton and goor, from 1818 to 1869.

APPENDIX No. I.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Kandhlah.

65 estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and eligible for Permanent Settlement.	21 estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allam, Pati Kalan. 2. Ailam, Pati Khoord. 3. Banchnra. 4. Bharsi. 5. Biramkhera, Pati Ramdat. 6. Biramkhera, Pati Lada. 7. Hasanpore. 8. Khezurpore. 9. Khawaspore. 10. Dungur. 11. Russoalpore. 12. Silpa. 13. Sonah. 14. Tahirpore Bhabisa. 15. Kewanah. 16. Lahourepore. 17. Lesarh. 18. Mutnaoli. 19. Mimlah. 20. Hoermazpore.
		MAAFEE.
	44 estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Sherepore. 1. Asudporo. 2. Istampore, Ghasaowli. 3. Aldee, Pati Sadasookh, 7½ biswas. 4. Aldee, Pati Naaukehund, 7½ biswas. 5. Aldee, Pati Baijnath, 5 biswas. 6. Ambekhta. 7. Badshahpore. 8. Bamnaoli. 9. Baral. 10. Bhogalkhera. 11. Pinjokhra. 12. Phoganah, Pati Hukam. 13. Phoganah, Pati Diyanut. 14. Phoganah, Pati Rajrup. 15. Jasalah. 16. Jogiakherah. 17. Charhao. 18. Chakdumakheres. 19. Doorganpore. 20. Rampore Kheres, Pati Bansidhur. 21. Rampore Kheres, Pati Goshain. 22. Shahpore. 23. Esapore, Dhan Singh. 24. Futtehpore. 25. Futtehpore Kheres. 26. Fazelpore, Khalsah. 27. Fazelpore Muzbetah. 28. Kasimpore. 29. Kamreodinnagar. 30. Kandhlah, 15 biswas. 31. Kandhlah, 5 biswas. 32. Kandhlah, Arazi Mutafarkat. 33. Karoudah. 34. Khundrouli, Pati Musulmanan. 35. Khundrouli, Pati Hinduan. 36. Kherah Kurtan. 37. Kherah Salih. 38. Gangeroo, Pati Sadat. 39. Gangeroo, Pati Gujran. 40. Gangeroo, Pati Musulmanan. 41. Malikporo. 42. Nalah. 43. Hariya Kherah.
		MAAFEE.
12 estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 44. Kherah Mustan. 1. Basee. 2. Parasoli. 3. Pahaonkurpore. 4. Dunda Kherah. 5. Dangrour. 6. Rajpore Chajpore. 7. Sarnaoli. 8. Esapore Sheru. 9. Gujarpore. 10. Loi. 11. Dudahur. 12. Kunyar.

APPENDIX NO. II.

Rent-rates in Pergunnah Kandhlah per kutcha beegah=one-sixth of an acre.

Name of village.	Rent-rates per kutcha beegah fixed at Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed by private agreement at and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.				Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.		Dry.		Bhoor.		
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
KANDHLAH CIRCLE.														
Aldee, Pati Sadasukh	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 103 acres.
Aldee, Pati Nauuk Chand	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 60 acres; the rest in kind.
Aldee, Pati Baijnath	No money rents.
Ailam, Pati Kalan	1 7 4	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	For 55 acres. In Court in commutation.
Ailam, Pati Khoord	1 4 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 247 acres.
Banchra	1 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 1 1/2 acres; the dry land is on the slope, and of the wet some has to be terraced.
Bbarsi	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 36 acres.
Rampore Kheri	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 25 acres.
Sona	1 4 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 414 acres.
Shahpore	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 240 acres.
Tahirpore Bhalisa	1 7 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 450 acres.
Futhehpore	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0 9 3	...	...	...	41 seers wheat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandhlah	1 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 884 acres; a grain rent giving at 3 seers Rs. 1-4-6; no distinction made between land entered wet and that entered dry. The money rent has been fixed for 34 acres.
	For 91 acres, much of which both wet and dry is on the slope.
Kawana	0 15 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khawaspore	For 34 acres.
Goojarpore	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 79 acres.
Mimial	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 392 acres.
Nalah	1 0 0	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 93 acres.
Hurmazpore	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHAMLEE CIRCLE.														
Biram Kherah, Pati Ramdut	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 acres; rest khudkasht.
Biram Kherah, Pati Lada	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 acres.
Pinjokhra	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 acres.

Settlement	Area	Rate	Value	Remarks
51 acres; rest khudkasht and kind rents.
Old rate fixed before irrigation still retained.
29 acres; rest khudkasht and kind rents.
69 acres; ditto.
By private agreement for 165 acres before Settlement; at Settlement for 68 acres.
Average rate 38 seers of wheat per kutchi beegah for 169 acres at 30 seers about Rs. 8 per acre
347 acres, chiefly among Goojurs.
Fixed since Settlement for 73 acres.
No money rents.
For 42 acres.
For 82 acres.
For 117 acres.
For 216 acres.
For 324 acres wet and sand and land on the slope to the river.
63 acres.
164 acres.
54 acres.
131 acres.
26 acres grain rent.
90 acres.
306 acres.
143 acres.
78 acres.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Concluded.)

Rent-rates in Pergunnah Kandhlah per kutcha begah—one-sixth of an acre.

Number.	Name of village.	Rent-rates per kutcha begah fixed at Settlement.			Rent-rates fixed by private agreement of and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	
	P ARASAOLI CIRCLE.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Baral (Rajpoots)	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	Average of 311 acres brought down by the old rates not yet changed. The newer wet rates are as high as Rs. 1-4-0.
	Parasoli (M. Rajpoots)	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	For 74 acres including a little dry land.
	Phoganah, Pati Hakam (Jats)	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	For 257 acres.
	Ditto Deyanut (Jats)	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 405 acres; average brought down by low rates allowed to kinsmen.
	Ditto Rajrup (Jats)	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 159 acres, ditto ditto.
	Jogiakherah (Rajpoots)	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	For 231 acres, ditto ditto.
	Durganpore (Rajpoots)	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 181 acres, ditto ditto.
	Dungar (Jats)	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 5 6	...	...	...	For 123 acres.
	Rajpore Chajpore	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	For 398 acres.
	Sarnoali	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	For 106 acres; the dry land includes poorer land on the slope.
	Futtehpore Kheri	0 10 0	0 6 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	Tenants at will pay about Re. 1 all round, and for the greater portion of the estate the low rates, fixed at Settlement, have been enhanced in the District Court.
	Kumradinnager	...	...	...	...	0 12 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 520 acres, chiefly held by non-resident cultivators.
	Loi	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 98 acres.
	Haria Kherah	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	For 433 acres; much of the dry land is of the very poorest quality and on the slope.

APPENDIX No. III.

Note on Prices.

IN the accompanying statement I have given the *harvest* prices for 52 years of the great staples of the pergunnah and of the district—wheat, goor and cotton. These price lists have been obtained from a Mahajun family in Jalalabad, Pergunnah Thanah Bhowm, one of the chief marts of the district. The prices are believed to be correct, and are generally substantiated both as regards wheat by Mr. Thornton's district average rate (page 145, North-Western Provinces' Settlement Reports) and generally by those obtained from other pergunnahs for the more recent years. There is of course much room for difference of opinion as to what rate would be a fair and safe one to assume, but there can, I think, be little doubt that Mr. Colvin was wrong in supposing that prices had fallen. For my own part I think that a rate of 33 seers to the rupee, half way between the average of 25 years and that of 30 preceding Mr. Colvin's assessment, would have been a fair and safe rate to assume. In practice, and with reference to the upward tendency of prices, I have adopted as a rule in commutation a rate of 32 seers, or Rs. 1-4-0 to the maund.

Regarding the rise both in goor and (what is of less importance) in cotton, there can be no doubt, and there were at the time of settlement plenty of data to show that an addition of 15 per cent. to the former value of this class of produce was fully justified. This rise in price is of very great importance in a pergunnah in which nearly one-fourth of the area is under these two crops.

It would appear that the average price of uncleaned cotton is not likely to fall below 12 seers, while that of goor is so abnormally high that it would be useless to hazard a conjecture regarding the rate of the future.

It is however to be remarked that recent improvements in communications still preserve the advantage which the Upper Doab has always enjoyed in its vicinity to the great markets to the west and south-west of the Jumna. The extension of canal irrigation in the Punjab and the completion of the Agra Canal may, by enlarging the area under cane cultivation in tracts still nearer to the old markets, increase competition; but even all these improvements elsewhere, and even the bridging of the Ganges and increased importation from a canal irrigated Rohilkhand, will not most likely very seriously affect prices in a tract whose market will be extended quite as quickly as competition will increase.

The statistics which I have given are, I trust, sufficient to warrant my differing from the conclusion at which Mr. Colvin arrived, and to justify the recommendation that in the present uncertainty of prices Government should not bind itself for ever to a money assessment calculated upon rates which have already become obsolete.

ALAN CADELL,

Settlement Officer.

NOTE.—The seer is that of the district = 88 Government rupees.

Wheat.				Uncleaned Cotton.		Goor.	
		Seers.		Seers.		Seers.	
1818		30		13		25	
19		23		20		21	
20		24		...		15	
21		28		12		16	
2		34		...		22	
3		40		...		26	
4		47		22		24	
5	Average of period	46		19		21	
6	from 1818-42, 25	30		14		14	
7	years, including	35		30		21	
8	the famine of	46		25		23	
9	1838 and the pre-	44		21		25	
30	vious one 16	46		34		22	
1	seers. 34—	40		25		20	
2		50		22		25	
3		40		14		16	
4		30		20		...	
5		40		25		21	
6		50		14		20	
7		35		19		16	
8		20		15		14	
9		20		14		18	
40		20		15		17	
1		24	20 | 740	15	18 | 360	16	19 | 381
2		25	37	17	20	18	
3	Average of period	40	Average rate of pe-	15	Average rate as far	16	20 ¹
4	from 1838-62, 25	40	riod from 1821-40.	14	as can be ascertain-	17	19
5	years, including	36		14	ed of period from	21	Average rate as far
6	the famine of	24		22	1821-40.	14	as can be ascertain-
7	1838 and the suc-	31		18		16	ed of period from
8	ceeding one 7	40		12		12	1821-40.
9	seers. 32—	35		22		18	
50		40		18		17	
1		49		20		21	
2		25		22		18	
3	This rate is the	35		22		16	
4	average one of	36		18		17	
5	25 years preced-	47		14		25	
6	ing Mr. Colvin's	42		19		20	
7	Settlement, that	40		18		26	
8	of 30 years is 33 ²	38		10		17	
9		35		10		14	
60		24		7		17	
1		14	20 | 705	10	20 | 327	18	20 | 356
2		23	1841-60-85 ¹	12	1841-60-16	22	
3		39		7		17	1841-60-17 ⁴
4		39		8		16	5
5		23	22 | 747	12	22 | 349	18	
6		25	1841-62-34	11	1841-62-15 ¹⁹	16	22 | 396
7		22	Average rate of the	6	22	10	
8		26	22 years between	11	About one-third of	8	1841-62-18
9		16	the Settlements of		the weight is left	10	
			Mr. Thornton and		after cleaning.		
			Mr. Colvin.				

PERGUNNAH BOORHANAH.

Boundaries and position of the tract.—Pergunnah Boorhanah adjoins Kandhlah on the east; it is bounded on the north by Sharnlee and Shikarpore of this district; on the south by Barout and Barnawal of Meerut, and on the east by the Kalee River. The Hindun River, running through the pergunnah from north to south, divides it into two distinct portions, the small triangle between the Kalee and the Hindun and the larger tract to the west of the latter river. In the present uncertainty as to irrigation from the Deobund branch, it will be best to postpone the Permanent Settlement of the former tract until the adjoining portion of Shikarpore shall again come under revision at the expiry of the present term of settlement. In the tract to the west of the Hindun, however, there are many estates which are eligible for Permanent Settlement, and there would be more, were it not that the probable extension of canal irrigation renders necessary the exclusion of several townships. This portion of the pergunnah has been divided into two circles, the first chiefly to the south and east, the second circle to the north and west. The areas of the three circles into which the pergunnah is in this way divided are as follows :—

Number of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
14 estates in the Kalee and Hindun Doab ...	14,039	11,408	2,248	9,160	3,705	5,455	17,479	1 3 10	1 8 6	1 14 6
21 estates in the 1st Trans-Hindun Circle ...	26,065	21,947	3,004	18,943	11,323	7,620	41,578	1 9 6	1 14 4	2 3 1
10 estates in the 2nd Trans-Hindun Circle ...	10,920	9,147	1,376	7,771	3,680	4,091	12,080	1 1 8	1 5 2	1 8 11
Total ...	51,024	42,502	6,628	35,874	18,708	17,166	71,146	1 6 3	1 10 9	1 15 9

2. *Estates eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule.*—Of these estates, 8 in the 1st Circle, 17 in the 2nd and 8 in the 3rd are eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule. Owing to a variety of considerations, but chiefly on account of the doubt as to the irrigation from the projected Deobund branch, occasional inequality in assessment, and the uncertainty attending the capabilities of estates on the rivers, I would recommend that the Cis-Hindun tract be for the present excluded from Permanent Settlement. It remains therefore only to consider the circumstances of the larger tract, which is situated to the west of the River Hindun.

3. *The Trans-Hindun portion.*—This tract contains estates which formerly belonged to the various old pergunnahs of the Meerut District, which were settled by Mr. Glyn and Sir Henry Elliot, but the majority of the estates belonged to the territory of the Begum Sumroo, on whose death they were settled by Mr. Plowden.

The rent-rates which Mr. Plowden assumed for this pergunnah are given in page 238, Volume I. of the North-Western Provinces Settlement Reports, but unfortunately it is not very clear to which circles the different rates were applied :—

1st Class	Rs. 6-6-5 wet	Rs. 3-3-3 dry	} per acre.
2nd Class	„ 4-12-9	„ 2-6-5	

The first class is described as lying “to the east of the Hindun River, and bordered on by the settled pergunnahs of Shikarpore and Phooganah;” the second class as situated “to the west of the same river, and bordered on by Pergunnah Kandhlah.” Now Phooganah and Shikarpore are both like Kandhlah on the west side of the river, and I am inclined to think that both rates must have been applied to the Trans-Hindun estates, while the Cis-Hindun portion was included in Pergunnah Sirdhanah. Mr. Keene

appears to have assessed on average rates of Rs. 5-4 wet and Rs. 2-12 dry; but in roughly testing his assessments I have felt myself obliged by the far higher rent-rates which almost invariably prevailed in the best estates to test roughly the jummas of the best circle by the rates used by Mr. Plowden twenty years before.

4. *Comparison of the present with the former Settlement.*—I have divided this tract into two circles—the first composed of 21 estates, chiefly to the south and east, held almost entirely by Rajpoot, Taga and Jat brotherhoods, and fully irrigated and admirably tilled; the second and inferior circle containing 10 estates to the north and west, owned for the most part by Pathan and Karol landlords, who do little for their estates, and by constantly harassing their tenants restrain the enterprize of the class to which we have generally, in estates not owned by cultivating brotherhoods, to look for improvement. The areas and assessment of the whole tract according to the Settlement Records of Mr. Keene and of Mr. Plowden are as follows :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assess-able area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former Settlement...	36,334	28,848	5,666	23,182	...	...	57,722	1 9 5	2 0 0	2 7 10
Present Settlement ...	36,935	31,094	4,380	26,714	15,003	11,711	53,667	1 7 3	1 11 7	2 0 2
Difference ...	+651	+2,246	-1,286	+35,32	...	...	4,055	-0 2 2	0 4 5	-0 7 8

5. *Decrease in the assessment accounted for.*—The decrease in the assessment is in some measure due to the half-asset principle of assessment, but most of the loss to the Government revenue is unquestionably owing to excessive reduction, especially in the large estate of Jaolah. The assessment of this estate was reduced from Rs. 6,110 to Rs. 3,883. For this there were several reasons. The former owners had taken part in the disturbances of 1857, and the estate had been given as a reward for the good service rendered by Syud Imdad Husen of Tisang, Tehseeldar of the Huzoor Tehseel, and in this district it appears to have been thought necessary to settle all reward estates at a jumma of 25 per cent. At first, too, the zemindar must have had some difficulty in dealing with the Rangar ex-proprietors. Mr. Keene writes that he “had the rent-roll to guide him;” but the moment Settlement was over the rent-roll rose with astonishing rapidity, and it now stands at $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the Government demand, very little of the increase being due to expenditure on the part of the zemindar. Consideration under the circumstances was no doubt proper; but even if canal irrigation were not to be extended to this estate, I should not have felt justified in recommending this and other similar estates for permanent assessment on the present terms. But besides estates like Jaolah there are some of those held by Bhyacharah communities which unquestionably required relief, but in the case of which the relief has been so enormous as to leave doubt as to whether the present assessment is fitted to be other than a temporary one. As a specimen of this class I give the first estate on the list of those eligible for Permanent Settlement, Atawah. This estate is owned and cultivated by one of those admirable Jat communities, and was assessed by Mr. Plowden at rates of Rs. 3-12-0 per acre on the assessable and Rs. 3-13-6 on the cultivated area. Mr. Keene reduced the assessment from Rs. 2,920 to Rs. 1,929; the new jumma falling at rates of Rs. 2-6-9 on the assessable area and Rs. 2-10-2 on the cultivated. Now a very large reduction was no doubt necessary to bring the assessment down to a half-asset one, but Atawah is more fully irrigated than any of its neighbours, and ought to bear a higher instead of a lower rate than that of the estates in its vicinity. One cannot regret that a township which previously paid so large a quota to the State should for a term of years be leniently assessed, but I do not think that Mr. Keene himself, if a Permanent Settlement had

been before him, would have made the large reduction which he granted. It would be easy with the sanction of Government to raise the present jumma to the standard to which the assessment of its neighbours points; but, unless this be done, I would recommend that such estates should be excluded from Permanent Settlement.

6. *The Permanent Settlement of eight estates recommended.*—Excluding, then, such estates as Jaolah and Atawah for the reasons given in detail in the remarks regarding each estate, and those also into which canal water is shortly to be brought, the estates given below appear to me to be eligible for Permanent Settlement :—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.	
1. Aokaolee ...	851	565	105	460	163	297	971	1 11 6	2 1 9	On the river.
2. Bitadodah ...	1,223	1,106	62	1,044	782	262	2,683	2 6 9	2 9 2	
3. Baradodah ...	1,713	1,597	60	1,537	1,184	353	4,216	2 10 3	2 11 11	
4. Barkata Rowa ...	296	255	15	240	135	105	613	2 6 6	2 8 10	
5. Kutabpore ...	554	483	74	409	206	203	853	1 12 3	2 1 4	Ditto.
6. Minkalee ...	752	680	43	637	369	263	1,365	2 0 2	2 2 3	Ditto.
7. Mahaljana (maā-fee).	798	699	107	592	188	404	1,300	1 13 9	2 3 2	
8. Nagwa ...	1,724	1,305	139	1,166	806	360	2,305	1 12 3	1 15 8	Ditto.
Total ...	7,911	6,690	605	6,085	3,833	2,252	14,306	2 2 3	2 5 7	

7. *Reasons for excluding the remaining Estates of the Trans-Hindun Tract.*—The following estates, on the other hand, which are eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, are not recommended for Permanent Settlement—in some cases, because canal irrigation will be extended to them; in others, because the present assessment is hardly adequate :—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.	Irrigation promised from Canal.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.		
Atawah ...	884	809	66	743	681	62	1,959	2 6 9	2 10 2	...	On the river.
Bahlolpore ...	396	376	3	373	251	122	649	1 11 7	1 11 10	70	
Barkatah Moghlan ...	439	408	21	387	194	193	506	1 3 10	1 4 11	...	
Bagianah ...	694	647	23	624	500	124	1,126	1 11 10	1 12 10	70	
Jhanderi ...	582	468	91	377	127	250	676	1 7 3	1 12 8	...	
Satheri ...	527	471	7	464	331	133	921	1 15 3	1 15 9	...	
Kuravah ...	985	899	128	771	683	88	1,941	2 2 2	2 8 3	140	
Kurthal ...	1,202	1,072	100	972	647	325	1,928	1 12 9	1 15 9	...	
Kharar ...	2,805	2,619	460	2,159	1,332	827	5,986	2 4 7	2 12 4	740	
Kuralsee ...	1,522	1,417	107	1,310	623	687	2,207	1 8 11	1 11 0	...	
Total ...	10,036	9,186	1,006	8,180	5,369	2,811	17,899	1 15 2	2 3 0	1,020	

Of the ten estates in the second class, there are only two which are ineligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule. The areas and assessment of the remaining eight are as follows :—

Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
						Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
8,239	7,375	805	6,570	3,071	3,499	10,080	1 5 10	1 8 6

There is, it will be seen, a very considerable dry area ; and as the new rajbua will pass within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the most distant estate, I have thought it desirable to exclude the whole tract from Permanent Settlement. It is true that the Canal Department only proposes to give water for 1,290 acres in five estates; but there can be little doubt that if the more recently adopted principles regarding distribution are carried out, a larger supply of water will be placed at the disposal of this tract, and irrigation for 1,500 acres annually distributed in proportion to the requirements of each estate would unquestionably increase the assets of the eight estates by more than 20 per cent. of the assets assumed at Settlement.

Abstract of Recommendations.—I have therefore recommended for Permanent Settlement only eight estates in this pergunnah, and regarding these estates it is to be remarked that it might be well if the Irrigation Department were again to consider whether canal irrigation is likely to be introduced. At present they are distant from any proposed rajbua, and as they have already reached a high standard of cultivation and are assessed at high rates, they appear to me to be entitled under the rules to Permanent Settlement; but I would recommend that in this pergunnah, as in Kandhlah, the assessment to be declared permanent should be stated in grain or other produce.

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Eight estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	7,911	6,690	605	6,085	3,833	2,252	14,306	1 12 11	2 2 3	2 5 7	
Twenty-six estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, but not recommended.	25,087	22,753	2,495	20,258	10,764	9,494	38,378	1 7 6	1 11 0	1 14 4	
Eleven estates entirely ineligible.	17,076	13,059	3,528	9,531	4,111	5,420	18,462	1 1 4	1 6 7	1 15 0	
Total ...	51,074	42,502	6,628	35,874	18,708	17,166	71,146	1 6 3½	1 10 9	1 15 9	

A. CADELL,
Settlement Officer.

9th February, 1870.

APPENDIX I.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Boorhanah.

Thirty-four estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation.	Eight estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aokaoli. 2. Ritaodah. 3. Barkatah Rawa. 4. Baraodah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Kutabpore. 6. Mindkali. 7. Mahaljana (maafee.) 8. Nagwa.
Eleven estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.	Twenty-six Estates the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atawah. 2. Aterna Allipur. 3. Bagianah. 4. Bahloipur. 5. Barkatah Moghlan. 6. Taudah. 7. Todah. 8. Joolah. 9. Jandhers. 10. Habibpur Sikri. 11. Husenabad. 12. Khizarpur. 13. Raipnr Aterna. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Rasulpur. 15. Rukanpur. 16. Satheri. 17. Sarai. 18. Shabdahar. 19. Kuralsi. 20. Kurawah. 21. Kurthul. 22. Kharar. 23. Garhmalpore. 24. Lohsanah. 25. Mandaoli. 26. Mandwarah.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atali. 2. Boanah. 3. Burhanah. 4. Bahsanah. 5. Husenpore. 6. Riaoli. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sultanpur. 8. Shahpur Basi. 9. Kheri Ghani. 10. Nasirpur. 11. Weli.



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

2ND CLASS ESTATES WEST OF HINDUN																													
1	Boanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Habibpur Sikri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Husenpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaolah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Raipur Aterna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Rukanpur (uninhabited)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Garhmalpur Sikri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Lohanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mandwarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ESTATES IN HINDUN AND KALEE DOAB.																													
1	Basi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bahsanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tandah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Todah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Husenabad Bambhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Khizarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rasulpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Risoli Naglah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shahdabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Alipur Ateanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandaoli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nasirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Weli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

176 acres. Dry land on the slope.
 389 " The higher rate has been recently fixed.
 The rates fixed in Court have been fixed in com-
 mutation on the basis of the nikasees for 41 acres.
 462 acres. Dry land on slope, and much of the
 land in the hands of proprietors.
 2,873 acres.
 170 " In Court for 10 acres. In commutation
 237 " on basis of nikasees.
 1,044 acres.
 240 " In commutation for 23 acres.
 248 "
 336 "
 172 " Land on the slope.
 480 " Land on slope, and a good deal of sand.
 81 " Land on slope.
 33 " Land on slope.
 No money rents.
 Ditto The whole area is cultivated by pro-
 prietors.
 60 " An enormous proportion of the land
 on the slope and much sand.
 8 acres
 37 " In Court for 474 acres. Some land on
 384 " slope.
 56 " Much land on slope.
 105 "
 For 176 acres—more than one-third of the estate.

PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.

The boundaries and area of the pergunnah.—The Pergunnah of Shikarpore is bounded on the north and south by Pergunnahs Bagrah and Boorhanah respectively ; on the east by the Kalee River ; and on the west by the Shamlee Pergunnah. The River Hindun flows through it from north to south, dividing it into two unequal portions.

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
44 estates east of Hindun ...	45,638	40,133	3,868	36,265	11,748	24,517	66,125	1 7 2	1 10 4	1 13 2
18 estates west of Hindun ...	18,377	14,276	2,054	12,222	9,463	2,762	37,176	2 0 4	2 9 8	3 0 8
Total ...	64,015	54,409	5,922	48,487	21,208	27,279	1,03,301	1 9 10	1 14 4	2 2 1

The Cis-Hindun Portion.—The eastern and larger tract contains land of varying quality, the greater portion being rich loam, which, however, is traversed by two lines of sand. Along the Kalee, too, on the east, and the Hindun on the west, there is poor and broken land on the slope, but this is made up for by the fine khadir, especially on the last-named river. Irrigation too from earthen wells is practicable, and, although in the sandier estates difficult and expensive, is very general. On the whole, then, the soil is good, and it is held for the most part by the very best classes of cultivators—the Jats of the Balcan Chaorassi, the Tagas of the twelve townships which lie round Mubarikpore, and the Sanis in the neighbourhood of Shahpore. The proprietors are chiefly Jats, Tagas and Pathans.

The areas and assessments at the former and recent Settlements were as follows :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Former Settlement,	45,468	37,373	7,519	29,854	...	...	64,727	1 6 9	1 11 8	2 2 8
Present Settlement,	45,638	40,133	3,868	36,265	11,748	24,517	66,125	1 7 2	1 10 4	1 13 2
Difference ...	—170	+2,260	—3,651	+6,411	...	...	+1,398	+0 0 5	—0 1 4	—0 5 6

Circumstances under which the tract was settled.—This tract was settled by Mr. Keene under the impression that the Doobund Branch of the Ganges Canal was shortly to be opened ; and this circumstance, combined with the fact that Settlement operations were carried on during the famine, accounts for the little change that was made in the assessment.

2. *The Cis-Hindun portion not generally eligible for Permanent Settlement.*—The prevailing rent-rates given in Appendix II. show that the present assessment is most moderate, but it is only in very exceptional instances inadequate. Had the

Deobund Branch not been in contemplation, there are many estates which otherwise comply with the prescribed conditions ; but in the face of so important a change in the circumstances of this tract as that which will inevitably follow the introduction of canal irrigation, Permanent Settlement is out of the question, except under the most peculiar circumstances ; for, although the land is, on the whole, good, and the cultivation careful and irrigation general, there is so much land still dry that there is hardly any estate, the capabilities of which will not be increased by one-fifth, if it should receive a moderate share of canal irrigation. There is, indeed, only one estate in this tract which can be confidently recommended for Permanent Settlement, and this estate is recommended not because improvement is unlikely, but because the present jumma is far higher than that of many estates fully watered, and with all the benefits to be derived from the canal.

3. *Only one estate recommended for permanence.*—This single estate is Kakra, the area of which, the assessment, and the incidence of the land revenue are as follows :—

Name of estate.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kakra	1,433	1,317	106	1,211	874	337	4,245	3 3 7	3 8 1

This estate, therefore, with more than one-quarter of its area dry, and a considerable proportion of this sand, bears a higher rate of assessment than with one or two exceptions the most fully irrigated estates in any other pergunnah in the district, and indeed the assessment of this pergunnah suggests the doubt whether even the most fully assessed estates in other and as is universally acknowledged superior tracts, pay the proportion of land revenue which might fairly be required of them; for, notwithstanding the high rate of this and similar assessments, the village papers themselves show that these assessments are light.

4. *Increase of declared assets since Settlement.*—As an example, I take the Jat township of Goolah. Out of an assessable area of 1,841 acres, 1,747 are under cultivation. Of these 857 (not quite one-half) are irrigated, and of the dry area 205 acres are sandy soil. Mr. Keene reduced the old jumma of Rs. 4,199 to Rs. 4,141, being at the rate of Rs. 2-5-4 per acre on the cultivation—a high assessment for an estate with so large a proportion of unirrigated land. But high as Mr. Keene's assessments often are compared with those of other pergunnahs, the nikasis show that they are moderate, and the rent-roll of Goolah has for five years averaged three times the assessment; and the irrigated rate of Rs. 1-4 per kutchah beegah, or Rs. 7-8 per acre, fixed by me last year in commutation in this and other similar estates in the vicinity, was promptly followed by a rate of Rs. 1-9 fixed by arbitration for land distant from the village. There were not, as far as I know, at the time of Settlement data to warrant an assessment much above that fixed by Mr. Keene; but there are now plenty of facts to authorize a very substantial increase, and a moderate share of canal irrigation will certainly enable this prosperous township to bear with ease an assessment rate as high as that of Kakra.

5. *With reference to Deobund Branch a Temporary Settlement recommended.*—It is of course impossible at present to ascertain what estates the Deobund Branch will affect; but recent orders in the Irrigation Department show that long-talked-of project is now certain to be carried out; and, this being the case, the Permanent Settlement of this tract must be delayed; for, with the exception of Kakra, there is no estate eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, the assets of which will not be very largely increased by canal irrigation. I would therefore recommend that the Settlement of this tract

be sanctioned for 20 years—a period which will allow of the development of irrigation from the Deobund Branch, if that work should be speedily commenced. In making this recommendation, I need hardly explain that I have looked to the general character of the assessment, and that there are, in this tract, as in most others, estates which are assessed at very much lower rates than their neighbours. Here, as in most other pergunnahs in the district, the openness and honesty which have, as a rule, characterized the Bhyacharah communities stand out in marked contrast to the conduct of wealthy zemindars; and although Mr. Keene took the greatest care that even Jat communities should not be assessed above half assots, he has not been invariably successful in bringing up the standard of zemindaree estates and correcting the entries, which appear to have been false and against Government in proportion as the zemindar was rich and powerful.

6. *The general features and area of the Trans-Hindun portion.*—To the west of the Hindun are situated 18 estates, owned and cultivated almost entirely by Jat communities. The level upland is of nearly unvarying excellence, and the low-lying land along the river is, on the whole, good. The only positively inferior soil, therefore, is that which lies on the slope towards the river. Irrigation from masonry and earthen wells was general long before the Kalarpur Branch of the Eastern Jumna Canal was opened, and the extension of canal irrigation to this tract must have been due more to the desire of the Canal Department to substitute canal for well irrigation, and to collect high water-rates from an industrious population, than to any wish to improve the cultivation of the tract. Indeed, in the estates to the south, in which water is most required, the supply is so uncertain that the rajbaha is of little use; and it is a subject of regret that here, as elsewhere in this district, canal water has been wasted in fertile neighbourhoods which do not require it, while close by there are still arid tracts, the value of which would be doubled by a more enlightened system of distribution.

As far as can be discovered, this circle had, when Mr. Keene saw it, changed but little since the former Settlement, when it was assessed by Mr. Glyn, thirty years before. The subjoined statement shows the areas and the incidence of the assessment according to the papers of the old Settlement as revised by Sir Henry Elliot, and those of the new Settlement concluded by Mr. Keene. Unfortunately enough no data regarding the area under irrigation at last Settlement are procurable; but, to judge from the jummas which were paid with ease during the thirty years which Mr. Glyn's assessment lasted, irrigation must have been nearly as universal as it is now.

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Former Settlement ...	18,475	12,409	1,704	10,705	...	...	41,045	2 3 6	3 4 11	3 13 4
Present Settlement ...	18,377	14,276	2,054	12,222	9,450	2,762	37,176	2 0 4	2 9 8	3 0 8
Difference ...	-98	+1,867	+350	+1,517	...	...	-3,869	-0 3 2	-0 11 3	-0 12 6

7. *Fitness for Permanent Settlement considered.*—Of the eighteen estates which compose this fine circle, seven are ineligible for Permanent Settlement, because less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area was under cultivation at the time of Settlement. It therefore only remains to consider whether the eleven estates which are left comply with all the required conditions. The rent-rates which Mr. Keene assumed to be suitable for land in this circle were Rs. 7-4-0 per acre, or Rs. 1-3-4 per kutchah beegah, on irrigation; and Rs. 3 per acre, or annas 8 per kutchah beegah, for unirrigated land. The dry land is of such varying quality that it is difficult to fix any uniform rate which shall suit the lands of different estates, but the rate which was assumed appears to be both safe and suitable enough throughout the tract. That the wet rate is most

moderate is shown not only by those at present in force throughout this circle, but by the only rates which were recorded in Sir Henry Elliot's notes,—those, namely, of the Bhyacharah village of Sissaoli, which more than thirty years ago, even if the Moerut District beegah and not that of the village be taken as the standard, were Rs. 6-14-0 per acre for cultivated land, and Rs. 4-6-0 for culturable waste. In roughly testing Mr. Keene's assessments, I have assumed the rent-rate for wet land, which has been clearly shown to be moderate, not only in this tract, but in every highly cultivated neighbourhood throughout the district; and, applying this rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre to the irrigated area, and one of Rs. 3-12 to the dry, I have tested the assessments at which Mr. Keene arrived. And I may remark in passing that the No. II. Statements in no way do justice either to Mr. Keene's system or to its results; for in these papers this pergunnah and Boorhanah have been divided into circles unknown to Mr. Keene, and to the soil areas were applied rates framed by other officers for other and distant tracts.

8. *Seven estates recommended for Permanent Settlement in Trans-Hindun tract.*—The result of my scrutiny is that the following estates are in every way eligible for Permanent Settlement, inasmuch as they are highly cultivated, generally irrigated, and more or less fully assessed:—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.		Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.			Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Remarks.
								Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Bhaorah Khoord,	767	688	62	626	626	...	2,436	3	8	8	3 14 3	On the slope.
2. Sisaoli ...	2,387	1,818	95	1,723	1,627	96	7,308	4	0	4	4 3 10	
3. Sheepore ...	200	128	15	113	78	35	310	2	6	9	2 11 11	
4. Alawalpore ...	518	470	29	441	433	8	1,491	3	2	11	3 6 1	
5. Garhee Nowabad,	635	501	20	481	431	50	1,563	3	1	11	3 3 3	On the slope.
6. Mohamad pore,	1,146	894	87	807	567	240	2,487	2	12	6	3 1 4	
7. Rai Singh ...	1,054	961	46	915	843	72	3,004	3	2	0	3 4 5	
Total ...	6,707	5,460	354	5,106	4,605	501	18,599	3	6	6	3 10 3	

There is in the assessment of some of those estates a greater inequality than is perhaps desirable; but at the time of revision a Permanent Settlement was not contemplated, and the non-disturbance of existing obligations was held to be of more consequence than the equalization of the Government demand.

9. *Four estates eligible under the rules excluded from Permanent Settlement.*—The estates in this circle which I propose to exclude from Permanent Settlement are:—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.		Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.			Rate per acre of cultivated area.
								Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Bhaorah Kalan ...	2,887	2,523	234	2,289	1,730	559	6,589	2	9	9	2 14 1
2. Jeitpur ...	395	352	31	321	296	25	1,008	2	13	10	3 2 3
3. Saotu ...	1,046	729	88	641	343	298	1,625	2	3	8	2 8 7
4. Kheri Sundyan ...	541	501	30	471	340	131	1,437	2	13	11	3 0 6
Total ...	4,869	4,105	383	3,722	2,709	1,013	10,659	2	9	6	2 13 9

With the exception of Jeitpur, all those estates have a considerable dry area, which a better distribution of canal water will greatly improve. Jeitpur, on the other hand, owes the lowness of the present assessment to the depressed state of the village at the time of Settlement; and, as this depression was due entirely to the consequence of

misconduct during the mutiny, it cannot be held to constitute any ground for a permanent lowering of the Government demand.

10. *Abstract of proposals made regarding the Shikarpore Pergunnah.*—Of the 62 estates, then, which compose the Shikarpore Pergunnah, 13 are ineligible for Permanent Settlement, inasmuch as less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area is at present under cultivation. Of the 49 which remain, one estate east of the Hindun and seven west of that river are recommended for Permanent Settlement, while 37 east of the Hindun and four to the west of that river are excluded.

The areas and incidence of the assessments in these three classes of estates are as follows:—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acri.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Ra.	Rs. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.
Eight estates recommended for Permanent Settlement ...	8,140	6,777	460	6,317	5,479	838	22,844	2 12 11	3 5 11	3 9 10
Forty-one estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, excluded from Permanent Settlement ...	43,349	38,678	3,100	35,578	12,770	22,808	67,644	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 14 5
Thirteen estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area cultivated ...	12,526	8,954	2,362	6,592	2,959	3,633	12,813	1 0 4	1 6 11	1 15 1
Pergunnah Total ...	64,015	54,409	5,922	48,487	21,208	27,279	1,03,301	1 9 10	1 14 4	2 2 1

It is recommended that the assessment of the eight estates be fixed in permanence in the manner proposed with reference to the permanently settled estates in Kandhlah.

A. CADELL,

Settlement Officer.

The 9th February, 1870.

APPENDIX I.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Shikarpore.

49 estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation.	8 estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	1. Bhaorah Khoord.	5. Kakra.
		2. Sianoli.	6. Garhi Nanabad.
41 estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.	13 estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.	3. Sheopur.	7. Mahomedpur Rai Singh.
		4. Alawalpur.	8. Muodabhar.
		1. Adampur.	22. Saotu.
		2. Alayarpur.	23. Salara.
		3. Alayarpur Pati, Mobarikpur.	24. Sohujnee, 12 biswahs.
		4. Basdhara.	25. Sohujnee, 8 biswahs.
		5. Bahadurpur Garhi.	26. Shahpur, Zonardar.
		6. Bhaora Kalan.	27. Shahjudi.
		7. Paparhoul.	28. Sheron Pati, Paar Bakhsh.
		8. Palrah.	29. Ditto Sheo Singh.
		9. Palri.	30. Ditto Hursahai.
		10. Pur Balcan.	31. Kutbah.
		11. Purah.	32. Kurnodi.
		12. Jaitpur.	33. Kaserwa.
		13. Jiwnah.	34. Kalianpur.
		14. Chandpur.	35. Kheri Sundiyan.
		15. Hazurnagar.	36. Goelah.
		16. Khubampur.	37. Mubarikpur.
		17. Dabal.	38. Mahomedpur Zonardar.
		18. Dinkarpur.	39. Mandaoli.
		19. Dolahrah.	40. Morkohuka.
		20. Dhanayan.	41. Nizampur.
		21. Rasulpur.	
		1. Anchaorah.	7. Sadaruddinagar.
		2. Basi.	8. Alampur Shierpur.
		3. Bahramgarh, alias Ghafur-garh.	9. Alampur.
		4. Khanpur.	10. Umarpur.
		5. Dhindaoli, Afghanan.	11. Kutas.
		6. Shikarpore.	12. Kamalpur.
			13. Halaoli.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING RENT-RATES IN PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.

The rent-rates are for the kutchha beegah of the district=one-sixth of an acre.

Number.	Name of Village.	Fixed at Settlement by Deputy Collector.			Fixed since Settlement by private agreement.				Fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.		
ESTATES WEST OF HINDUN.													
1	Bhaorah Khurd	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	95 acres.
2	Bhaorah Kalan	...	...	...	...	0 14 6	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	692 " Irrigation is overestimated, so that the distributed rates are low.
3	Jaitpur	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	92 " nearly one-third of the estate.
4	Khanpur	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	11 " In Sir Henry Elliot's notes the rates are recorded Rs. 1.6 on cultivation
5	Sisauli	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	and as 14 on waste; but it is not stated whether the kutchah beegah was the beegah of the people, or that of Meerut, to which district this pergunnah then belonged
6	Sawtu	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	These rates are levied for 130 acres.
7	Sheopur	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	91 acres.
8	Shikarpore	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	705 " Irrigation appears to be overestimated, and much land is on the slope.
9	Sadarudinagar	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	80 acres. Some land on the slope.
10	Alampur	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	31 " Much land on the slope.
11	Chak Alampur	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	34 " Land entered wet, but it is poor land on the slope towards the river.
12	Alawalpur	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	55 acres.
13	Ghufurgah	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	217 " Some land on slope.
14	Kheri Sundiyan	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	...	1 1 6	...	...	69 "
15	Garhi Nauabad	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	For 317 acres. The rate fixed in Court was arranged by the parties. In this estate there are as high rates as anywhere in the circle, but the average is lowered partly by the consideration shown to favoured cultivators and partly by the slope of the land.
16	Mahomedpur, Rai Singh	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	216 acres. A good deal of land on the slope.
17	Bundbhar	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	3 3 "
18	Halaslee	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	0 9 6	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	...	390 " In Court for 28 acres. Much land on slope.

APPENDIX II.
STATEMENT SHOWING RENT-RATES IN PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.
The rent-rates are for the kutchā beegah of the district—one-sixth of an acre.

Number.	Name of Village.	Fixed at Settlement by Deputy Collector.			Fixed since Settlement by private agreement.				Fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.		
1ST CLASS ESTATES EAST OF HINDUN.													
1	Alayarpur	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 acres.
2	Alayarpur Pati, Mobarikpur	...	...	...	...	1 0 3	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	15 "
3	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	0 13 0	...	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	In commutation for 260 acres, on basis of nikasis of 5 years, less 10 per cent.
4	Sborou Pati, Peer Bakhsh	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	54 acres.
5	Ditto Pati, Sheo Singh	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	83 "
6	Ditto Pati, Harsahai	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	0 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	By agreement for 54 acres. In commutation for 37 acres held by non-resident cultivators.
7	Kakrah	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	94 acres.
8	Kutbah	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	143 "
9	Kaserwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 "
10	Goelah	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	0 9 0	...	1 4 0	1 0 6	...	188 acres by agreement, and for 40 acres in commutation. The Rs. 1-9-0 rate was fixed by the parties.
11	Mubarikpur	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 12 0	...	1 2 0	0 12 0	...	143 acres.
12	Basi	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	14 "
2ND CLASS ESTATES EAST OF HINDUN.													
1	Adampur...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	445 acres, by private agreement: for 70 acres in commutation on basis of nikasis.
2	Basdharah	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	7 0	...	...	...	187 acres.
3	Bahadurpur Garhi	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	176 "
4	Palrah ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 9 0	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	193 ", by agreement. For 91 acres in commutation.
5	Palri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	0 10 0	...	400 acres.
6	Pur Baleau	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 5 4	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	1,123 acres by agreement. In Court 380 acres.
		...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	

With the foregoing letter are submitted—

Reports on Pergunnahs Boorhanah, Shikarpore, and Kandhlah ; on the Shamlee Tehseel ; and on Charthawal and Bagra in the Moozuffernuggur Tehseel.

Books containing Inspection Notes regarding the estates in the nine pergunnahs eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement.

SHAMLEE TEHSEEL.

1. THE Shamlee Tehseel comprises the whole of the north-west portion of the district, and contains the Pergunnahs of Shamlee, Thanah Bhowan, Kairanah, Jhinjhanah and Bidoulee. The last-named pergunnah, inhabited for the most part by Goojurs, has been excluded from Permanent Settlement on account of the general backwardness of the tract ; while in Jhinjhanah and Kairanah comparatively few estates are eligible under the 80 per cent. rule. These few are almost without exception the canal-irrigated villages to the south-east of the former pergunnah and the east and south-east of the latter. By far the greater portion of both pergunnahs is as unfitted for Permanent Settlement as is Bidoulee ; and, like Bidoulee, they are held for the most part by lawless Goojurs, or by Jats and Rajpoots who are little more orderly if slightly more industrious.

In Thanah Bhowan and Shamlee, as will be shown in detail later, most of the estates which are in every way eligible for Permanent Settlement are those owned by Jat communities. In this tract, as in Kandhlah, the Jats, and close behind them the reclaimed Goojur communities have worked with an energy which has left nearly all other classes far behind ; and all that can at present be prudently done towards a Permanent Settlement is to fix in permanence the assessments of such fully developed estates and to allow time for their neighbours to reach the same high state of advancement.

2. Excluding the exceptional Pergunnah of Bidoulee, the following number of estates in this Tehseel is eligible for Permanent Settlement, inasmuch as they had at Settlement 80 per cent. of the culturable area under cultivation :—

Names of estates.					Eligible under the 80 per cent. rule.	Ineligible.	Total.
Shamlee	...	...	...	...	65	11	76
Thanah Bhowan...	...	...	...	...	26	35	61
Jhinjhanah	...	...	...	...	17	47	64
Kairanah	...	...	...	...	26	31	57
Total					134	124	258

I have already in my Report on Pergunnah Kandhlah described Mr. Colvin's system of assessment, and I need not therefore go into minute details regarding the settlement of these pergunnahs. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the present assessment is, as a rule, just both to Government and the people ; and my work has been strictly confined to the selection of those estates which are eligible under both the rules for

Permanent Settlement. The result of my scrutiny is that comparatively few estates have been recommended, but the exclusion of so large a proportion is due almost entirely to the uncertainty regarding canal irrigation, not to any general inadequacy of the assessment. Here and there of course there are under-assessed estates, but in nearly every case in which a low jumma was fixed there were good grounds for consideration. I must refer to my pergunnah note-books for the detailed reasons which guided me in excluding some estates, and in recommending others for Permanent Settlement.

3. In these note-books too will be found the estimates furnished by the Executive Engineer of the Eastern Jumna Canal regarding the probable extension of canal irrigation. These estimates, acknowledged to be rough, have become the less trustworthy, because new principles of distribution have been authoritatively announced since they were framed. Independent of this very important circumstance, moreover, the transferable rights in irrigation which exist on the Eastern Jumna Canal render it more difficult than it otherwise would be for a Canal Officer to assert with any pretence to accuracy what estates are likely to be irrigated. An estate may have been excluded from all probable schemes of extension, and yet if the zemindar manages to buy a few outlets his estate forthwith acquires all the benefits of canal irrigation; and the more the restriction of canal irrigation is enforced the more outlets will be thrown into the market, and the greater chance there will be of new villages receiving canal water.

This extensive sale of outlets has, it is true, been hitherto prevented, because Government has been in the habit of cancelling instead of buying up or forcing the sale of the rights for which the people had formerly paid. It is, however, likely that views fairer to the people, and it may be the action of the Civil Courts, will lead to the introduction of a more just mode of procedure; and if the new principle of distribution be persisted in, we may safely look forward to the introduction of canal water into many estates, the irrigation of which was not contemplated by the Canal Officers. Unfortunately, too, where the lines of rajbuhas have been definitively fixed, it is impossible to place implicit confidence in the estimates which have been made; for in framing them the new principles have been overlooked, and the department seems resolved to repeat the old mistakes, and to flood those tracts which least require irrigation, while the most dry and parched estates are left unprotected. This being the case, the only safe course to follow would be, not to settle permanently any estate, the assets of which can be increased by canal irrigation to a greater extent than 20 per cent. of the assets. I have not adopted this principle in its entirety, but I have thought it necessary to exclude estates which, although not promised canal irrigation, are situated so close to new channels and are in such obvious want of help that it is hardly to be expected that their claims will be overlooked.

4. *Pergunnah Jhinjhanah.*—The Pergunnah of Jhinjhanah is for the most part held by Rajpoots and Goojars, and the cultivation was at Settlement so backward that only 17 estates out of 64 are eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule. Into these 17 estates again, situated with two exceptions in the south-east corner of the pergunnah, canal irrigation has been comparatively recently introduced, and, as might have been expected, the Jat villages previously carefully cultivated, at once reached a very high standard of prosperity; while, notwithstanding the great advantages placed within their reach, the Rajpoot and Goojar villages are still somewhat backward. Of the Jat estates, too, one or two still lay behind, and their assessments are still below the standard to which their neighbours have attained.

5. *Five estates recommended for Permanent Settlement, 12 excluded.*—The following statements show those estates which are recommended for Permanent Settlement on

the present terms, and those which are at present ineligible, either owing to the prospect of increased irrigation from the canal or on account of the lowness of the present assessment.

Recommended for Permanent Settlement.

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.		Rate per acre on cultivated area.	
								Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Oon ...	2,910	2,517	496	2,021	1,546	475	5,400	2	2 4	2	10 9
2. Poor ...	996	891	131	760	733	27	2,311	2	12 7½	3	1 1
3. Thanah ...	1,285	1,023	110	913	801	112	2,812	2	12 0	3	1 3½
4. Tapranah Jatou ...	968	799	118	681	500	181	1,651	2	1 1	2	6 9½
5. Doolakhcri ...	877	740	81	659	653	6	1,575	2	2 8	2	6 3
Total ...	7,036	5,970	936	5,034	4,233	801	13,749	2	4 10	2	11 8

Not recommended for Permanent Settlement.

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.		Rate per acre on cultivated area.	
								Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Ambehtah ...	784	652	47	605	534	71	900	1	6 1	1	7 9½
2. Pelkha ...	830	648	81	567	462	105	1,354	2	1 5	2	6 2½
3. Tapranah Goojran ...	474	393	52	341	152	189	641	1	10 1	1	14 1
4. Tapranah Afghanan ...	1,216	1,067	214	853	591	262	1,250	1	2 9	1	7 5½
5. Durgahpore ...	971	622	107	515	394	121	1,024	1	10 4	1	15 10
6. Rahutpore ...	494	337	61	276	275	1	450	1	5 4	1	10 1
7. Isa Mazrah ...	19	18	...	18	11	7	20	1	1 9	1	1 9
8. Kherki ...	504	427	81	346	312	34	800	1	14 0	2	5 6
9. Garhi Mian Bhai Khan,	84	79	9	70	70	...	148	1	14 0	2	1 10
10. Malhendee ...	1,654	1,489	253	1,236	1,012	224	3,160	2	1 4	2	8 1½
11. Naonagli ...	660	592	88	504	453	51	1,200	2	0 5	2	6 1
12. Hoshangpore ...	316	234	29	205	113	92	401	1	11 5	1	15 3½
Total ...	8,006	6,558	1,022	5,536	4,379	1,157	11,288	1	11 6	2	0 7

6. *Past and Present Settlements.*—The present jumma of the whole 27 estates shows a considerable advance over that previously fixed, and a still more decided increase to the assessment may confidently be looked for when the Settlement of this tract shall again be revised. The statistics of the present and former Settlements are as follows :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former Settlement,	15,033	13,658	2,736	10,922	...	...	25,671	1 11 4	1 14 1	2 5 7
Present Settlement,	16,954	12,528	1,958	10,570	8,612	1,958	28,382	1 10 10	2 4 8	2 11 0
Difference ...	+1,921	—1,130	—778	—352	...	...	+2,711	0 0 6	0 6 2	0 5 5

7. *Pergunnah Kairanah—Postponement of Permanent Settlement recommended.*—In Kairanah, still more than in Jhinjhanuli, the bulk of the land is owned or cultivated by Goojars, and 31 estates out of 57 are ineligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule. Of the 26 estates which are eligible, all with a few trifling exceptions are owned and cultivated by Goojars; and even were there not the prospect of a very substantial increase to the area irrigated by the canal, I should be merely adopting the views of the Settling Officer in recommending the exclusion of the whole tract from Permanent Settlement; for this is just the tract in which of all others the effect of a sudden enhancement of the Government demand was most to be feared. The Goojar communities, under the encouraging influence of canal irrigation, were beginning to extend and improve their cultivation, and if not entirely to abandon their ancient lawlessness, to become at least more dependent for their support upon agriculture. Notwithstanding, therefore, the large increase to the assets of this tract, Mr. Colvin was very cautious in raising the Government demand, and the result is an assessment which, suitable in most cases for a limited term of years, is not fitted for permanence. Indeed Mr. Colvin distinctly states, and with special reference it would seem to this south-east corner of canal-irrigated estates, that, "Had it not been for fear of too rapid an increase in the demand, I should have increased the jumma considerably more than I have done." The considerations which were amply sufficient to justify a low temporary assessment form no ground for making that low assessment permanent, and I therefore recommend that in this pergunnah Permanent Settlement should be delayed.

In order that the incidence of the present assessment and the possibility of increased canal irrigation may be clearly seen, I give below the usual statement regarding the 26 estates which are eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, but which are not recommended for Permanent Settlement :—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Oonchagaon ...	1,162	957	60	897	863	34	2,000	2 1 5½	2 3 8
2. Erti ...	722	579	33	546	489	57	1,200	2 1 2	2 3 2
3. Budhupoor ...	516	468	51	417	197	220	600	1 4 6	1 7 0½
4. Barala ...	785	725	53	672	439	233	1,200	1 10 6	1 12 7
5. Bhorapati Musulmanan.	1,255	1,132	209	923	798	125	1,700	1 8 0½	1 13 5½
6. Banehra ...	520	462	86	376	376	...	700	1 8 3	1 13 9½
7. Panjith ...	1,271	1,116	212	904	753	151	1,500	1 5 6	1 10 6½
8. Jaganpore ...	583	475	42	433	286	147	831	1 12 0	1 14 8½
9. Chukaleepore ...	9	9	...	9	9	...	12	1 5 4	1 5 4
10. Chuk Khandela ...	12	12	...	12	7	5	16	1 5 4	1 5 4
11. Ditto Kheri Kafshadaz.	15	15	1	14	...	14	10	0 10 8	0 11 5
12. Ditto, alias Titara-wara.	17	15	...	15	4	11	10	0 10 8	0 10 8
13. Alceopore ...	537	465	61	404	396	8	1,050	2 4 2	2 9 7
14. Ghazeepore ...	542	478	62	416	85	330	650	1 5 9	1 9 0
15. Kishorepore ...	456	421	18	403	403	...	455	1 1 3½	1 2 1
16. Khandela ...	743	660	55	605	473	132	1,200	1 13 1	1 15 9
17. Kheri Bucha ...	1,211	972	99	873	655	218	2,000	2 0 11	2 4 8
18. Kheri Kafshadaz ...	512	437	8	429	247	182	780	1 12 7	1 13 5½
19. Kairana Taraf Darmian.	1,878	1,576	174	1,402	1,092	310	2,017	1 4 6	1 7 0
20. Ditto Sadhoo ...	1,241	1,180	119	1,061	945	116	1,691	1 7 0	1 9 6½
21. Ditto Kasim ...	1,759	1,331	145	1,186	1,055	131	1,888	1 6 8	1 9 6
22. Ditto Kanoongoyan...	1,215	1,085	109	976	850	126	1,410	1 4 10	1 7 1
23. Ditto Mehal Milk Muz-bitah.	3,490	2,495	252	2,243	1,775	468	3,485	1 6 4	1 8 1
24. Gogwan ...	1,661	1,516	257	1,259	916	343	1,850	1 3 6	1 7 6
25. Hengokheri, 6½ biswahs.	119	117	19	98	53	45	224	1 14 8	2 4 7
26. Ditto, 13½ biswahs ...	287	282	40	242	160	82	554	1 15 6	2 4 8
Total ...	22,620	18,980	2,165	16,815	13,327	3,488	29,034	1 8 6	1 11 8

8. *Past and Present Settlements compared.*—Notwithstanding the great care which has been taken not to press hardly on the Goojur Zemindars, there has been a very considerable advance since last Settlement, and there is little doubt that when the assessment is again revised a still greater enhancement will be possible without in the slightest degree distressing the proprietors, who owe their present prosperity in some degree, it is true, to their own partial reformation, but chiefly, there can be no doubt, to the new water-courses constructed at the expense of Government. To facilitate

comparison, the statistics of the present and former Settlement for the 26 estates are given below :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Former Settlement,	21,903	17,618	4,163	13,455	...	...	Rs. 24,528	Rs. As. P. 1 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1 6 4	Rs. A. P. 1 13 3
Present Settlement,	22,620	18,980	2,165	16,815	13,327	3,488	29,034	1 4 6	1 8 6	1 11 8
Difference ...	+711	+1,362	-1,998	+3,360	...	...	+4,406	+0 2 6	+0 2 2	0 1 7

It will be seen that the incidence of the present jumma on the cultivated area is less than that of the old one, and when the increased facilities for irrigation are considered it can hardly be doubted that the present assessment, however suitable for a term of years in a tract held by the least industrious castes, is not fit to be declared permanent.

9. *Pergunnahs Shamlee and Thanah Bhowm.*—The Pergunnahs of Thanah Bhowm and Shamlee are both intersected from north to south by the River Kirsanee, which divides both pergunnahs into two very distinct tracts, the larger one to the west fully irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal, while the dry tract to the east has hitherto been left almost entirely dependent on wells, the sinking of which is in this tract difficult and expensive.

10. *Thanah Bhowm—Comparison of Tracts to East and West of Kirsanee.*—In Thanah Bhowm especially the distinction between the two tracts is very marked, as the subjoined statements, giving the wet and dry areas and the incidence of the assessment, show :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
36 estates west of Kirsanee River ...	37,709	25,721	9,032	16,689	14,484	2,205	46,270	1 3 8	1 12 9	2 12 4
28 estates east of Kirsanee River ...	19,881	16,000	3,297	12,703	6,487	6,216	22,397	1 2 0	1 6 5	1 12 2
Total ...	57,590	41,721	12,329	29,392	20,971	8,421	68,667	1 3 1	1 10 4	2 5 5

These figures are very remarkable, and, while they show the fertility of the cultivated area to the west of the river, they indicate other symptoms which are not so satisfactory,—the enormous proportion of the so-called culturable waste, and the altogether unusual difference between the incidence of the assessment on the assessable and cultivated areas. The area entered barren must of course be largely added to by the construction of every new canal and the completion of new means of communication ; but the enormous proportion of old and new fallow can only be owing to the gradual falling out of cultivation of land which has been injured by over-irrigation.

Indeed the portion west of the Kirsanee appears to be deteriorating rather than improving, and it is entirely owing to the rise in prices and the consequent rise in rents that there was not a serious diminution in the Government demand.

11. *Comparison of Past and Present Settlements of Tract to the West of the Kirsanee.*—The following statement shows the condition of this tract according to the Settlement Papers of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Colvin :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	R. As. P.	
Former Settlement ...	32,466	28,275	7,288	20,987	...	...	42,522	1 8 1	2 0 5	Jalalabad and Jafirpore maafee estates, not included in former Settlement, have been excluded from this statement.
Present Settlement ...	32,996	25,677	9,008	16,669	14,434	2,235	40,511	1 9 3	2 6 11	
Difference ...	+530	-2,598	+1,720	-4,318	...	...	-2,011	+0 1 2	+0 6 6	

The diminution of the assessable area is considerable, but is in a great measure due to the occupation of arable land by public works; much, however, is no doubt owing to deterioration, and much of the so-called culturable waste is for the present ruined by reh.

12. *Seven Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.*—Of the 36 estates in this tract, 9 are eligible for Permanent Settlement, and of those I recommend the exclusion of only two, the Goojur Estate of Paltheri, and the Zemindarce Township of Ahmadpore, the assessment of which is extremely low owing to the depressed state of the village after the mutiny.

The estates recommended for Permanent Settlement are :—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Aurangabad ...	1,011	842	132	710	697	13	1,736	2 1 0	2 7 2
2. Buntah ...	623	479	95	384	384	...	1,000	2 1 5	2 9 8
3. Khanpore ...	540	391	69	323	315	7	951	2 6 11	2 15 3
4. Goranah ...	420	290	25	265	265	...	728	2 8 2	2 11 11
5. Madilpore ...	644	415	75	340	340	...	1,000	2 6 6	2 15 1
6. Yarpore ...	1,012	623	69	554	525	20	1,860	2 11 5	3 0 9
7. Yonisipore ...	119	94	4	90	90	...	264	2 12 11	2 14 11
Total ...	4,369	3,134	469	2,665	2,616	49	7,539	2 6 6	2 13 3

13. Those estates of which I recommend the exclusion from Permanent Settlement are :—

Names of estates.		Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Ahmadpore	...	419	277	48	229	217	12	Rs. 456	Rs. As. P. 1 10 4	Rs. As. P. 1 15 10
Paltheri	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	112	2 3 10	2 3 10
Total	...	469	327	48	279	267	12	568	1 11 10	2 0 7

Although I have recommended seven estates for Permanent Settlement, as in every way eligible under the rules, there is grave reason to doubt whether it would not be better for the people that Permanent Settlement should be delayed. As I have already stated, these estates are rather deteriorating than making progress, and so little do the people desire permanence that the owners of only two out of the seven estates could be persuaded by Mr. Martin to sign the agreements which bound them to pay their present assessments beyond the original limit of thirty years.

14. *Tract to the East of the Kirsanee.*—To the east of the river lies a tract of few natural advantages; the soil is of fair quality, but the sinking of earthen wells is difficult and expensive; the cultivators too are for the most part Rajpoots, whose progress has not been rapid. It might have been thought that this was the tract in which above all others canal water would have been most useful and was most certain to be given, but although the once frequent earthen wells to the west of the river have long since been closed by the canal, and although the neighbourhood to the east was well-supplied with masonry wells, yet the Canal Department has carefully avoided the tract which most required its aid, and has lavished canal water in needless profusion over a fertile country which hardly wanted help. The consequence is that, while rehs and swamps are doing much injury beyond the Kirsanee, and while the rajbaha to the east irrigates large tracts fully secured by masonry wells, the dry and arid tract in the middle of the pergunnah has been left without that share of canal irrigation which it so much requires.

The whole tract therefore is, as a rule, in a backward state, and the best and most prosperous townships have been so lightly assessed that only five estates can be recommended for Permanent Settlement, and with reference to these it might be well if the Canal Department were asked to consider once more whether the assets are not likely to be affected by a more enlightened system of distribution from the Eastern Jumna Canal.

15. *Five estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.*—The estates in this tract eligible under the 80 per cent. rule which are recommended for Permanent Settlement are as follows :—

Numbers and names of estates.		Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
1.	Pawarkherah	...	195	119	3	116	77	39	Rs. 217	Rs. As. P. 1 13 2
2.	Titarsi	...	450	334	15	319	201	118	600	1 12 9
3.	Thanah Bhowr, Pati Chowdhrian	...	514	397	56	341	214	127	692	1 11 11
4.	Mulanpore	...	110	94	15	79	55	24	150	1 9 6½
5.	Niralsi or Qadirgurb	...	596	510	69	441	153	288	753	1 7 7½
Total	...	1,865	1,454	158	1,296	700	596	2,412	1 10 7	1 13 9

16. The assessments of the following 12 estates, on the other hand, are, for the various reasons given in the pergunnah note-books, unsuited for permanence :—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Ismailpore ...	221	192	17	175	20	155	206	1 1 2	1 2 10
2. Bagh Bangla ...	46	42	2	40	32	8	79	1 14 1	1 15 7
3. Bhundurah ...	968	865	130	735	321	414	700	0 12 11	0 15 3
4. Bhaisanee Islampore ...	2,544	2,291	392	1,899	1,415	484	2,569	1 1 11	1 5 8
5. Kheoaree ...	655	589	68	521	245	276	727	1 3 9	1 6 4
6. Jalalabad ...	255	223	19	204	77	127	213	0 15 3	1 0 8
7. Chandanamaul ...	1,200	889	117	772	166	606	1,150	1 4 8½	1 7 10
8. Umarpore ...	130	832	142	690	362	328	1,116	1 5 5½	1 9 10½
9. Ferozpore Esapore ...	540	470	55	415	260	155	779	1 10 6	1 14 0½
10. Loharee ...	923	816	111	705	407	238	1,660	2 0 6½	2 5 8
11. Niralsah ...	703	642	41	601	426	175	977	1 8 4	1 10 0
12. Ladomazrah ...	648	522	86	436	209	227	860	1 10 4	1 15 7
Total ...	9,633	8,373	1,180	7,193	3,940	3,253	11,036	1 5 1	1 8 6

17. *Estates in Pergunnah classified.*—The result is that in the whole Pergunnah of Thannah Bhow, of 26 estates eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule, 12 are recommended for Permanent Settlement, while 14 have been excluded. The areas, assessment, and the incidence of the Government demand on the three classes thus formed, are shown below :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
12 Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	6,234	4,588	627	3,961	3,316	645	9,951	1 9 6	2 2 8	2 8 2
14 Estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule but not recommended.	10,102	8,700	1,228	7,472	4,207	3,265	11,604	1 2 5	1 5 4	1 8 10
35 Estates entirely ineligible.	32,797	26,233	9,901	16,337	12,202	4,135	35,949	1 1 6	1 5 11	2 3 2
Total, exclusive of ma'fee.	49,133	39,526	11,756	27,770	19,725	8,045	57,504	1 2 9	1 7 3	2 1 2

18. *Pergunnah Shamlee—Comparison of Tracts to East and West of Kirsanee.*—The Pergunnah of Shamlee is in most respects similar to Thannah Bhow, which it adjoins on the south; Shamlee, however, is superior, and both quality of soil and style of cultivation steadily improve as the southern boundary is approached. Shamlee like Thannah Bhow is intersected by the River Kirsanee, and there are the same general features which characterize the two tracts—over-irrigation and gradual deterioration to the west of the river in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and a want of irrigation to the east of the river, especially in the northern portion of the tract. To the south, however, earthen wells are practicable; and the land being held for the most part by powerful Jat brotherhoods, the tract is one of the most fertile in the district, and pays a high revenue. The Kalarpoor Branch of the Eastern Jumna Canal irrigates a few estates on the eastern boundary.

The areas, assessment and incidence of the Government demand in these two tracts are shown below :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
43 Estates west of Kirsance River.	37,376	29,372	4,559	24,813	19,371	5,442	64,725	1 11 8	2 3 3	2 9 9
33 Estates east of the river.	27,391	23,282	2,640	20,642	11,852	8,790	55,332	2 0 4	2 6 0	2 10 11
Total ...	64,767	52,654	7,199	45,455	31,223	14,232	1,20,057	1 13 8	2 4 6	2 10 3

19. *The incidence of assessments in the two tracts.*—We have thus the extraordinary phenomenon of a fertile plain, almost entirely irrigated from the canal, paying a lower revenue per acre than the adjoining tract inferior in natural capabilities and not superior in the castes of cultivators by whom the land is tilled, and with quite two-fifths of the area dry. Nor is the assessment of the canal-irrigated tract low; but over-irrigation has done its deadly work. The land is slowly but steadily deteriorating, and malaria has enfeebled the population. Indeed there can be little question that if half of the canal water which has been poured over this tract had been reserved for some other neighbourhood in which masonry wells were less numerous and earthen wells were less easily dug, the Government demand might have been as high in the Jat villages watered by the Canal as it is in the Kodanah Circle, east of the Kirsance in which “reh” is unknown, and in which cultivation is carried on with an energy for which it is useless to look in a fever-stricken peasantry.

20. *Comparison of Past and Present Settlements.*—Both tracts were very highly cultivated at last Settlement, and in neither has there been any great advance.

Estates and Settlement.		Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
43 estates west of Kir-sance.	Former Settlement,	37,963	29,618	3,478	26,140	63,111	1 10 7	2 2 1	2 6 8
	Present Settlement,	37,376	29,372	4,559	24,813	64,725	1 11 8	2 3 3	2 9 9
	Difference ...	-587	-246	+1,081	-1,227	+1,614	+0 1 1	+0 1 2	+0 3 1
33 estates east of Kir-sance.	Former Settlement,	27,870	22,972	2,567	20,405	57,225	2 0 10	2 7 10	2 12 10
	Present Settlement,	27,391	23,282	2,640	20,642	55,332	2 0 4	2 6 0	2 10 11
	Difference ...	-489	+310	+87	+237	-1,894	-0 0 6	-0 1 10	-0 1 11

21. *Effects of over-irrigation considered.*—In the canal-irrigated tract, therefore, the cultivated area is decreasing owing to the steady inroads of swamp and reh; and as irrigation is now so general, little improvement can be looked for in the great majority of estates from a larger supply of canal water. Indeed in many cases we must look for improvement to a systematic lessening of the canal-irrigated area, and to the benefit which is likely to follow from a return of the people to the use of wells. It would, I am convinced, be difficult to overestimate the advantage which has been derived by many estates in this neighbourhood from a judicious supply of canal water, but it would be also difficult to overstate the injury which has been caused to the immediate neighbourhood of the canal by the short-sighted policy of deluging low-lying tracts with the sole object of collecting high water-rates over a limited area, and

without paying the slightest attention to the wants of more distant lands, to the health of the people, or to the indirect revenue which a more enlightened system of distribution would secure to Government. Notwithstanding, however, these defects, the revenue rates are high, the land is nearly all irrigable, and although fields are year by year dropping out of cultivation, those as yet unaffected are carefully cultivated and bear the best kinds of crops.

22. *Twelve Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.*—In this tract, as might be expected, only the outlying estates can look for much more irrigation from the Canal; and of the 32 estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement, comparatively few are excluded on account of prospective increase of irrigation. Most of them are either Goojar villages which have not yet reached the high standard of cultivation which characterizes the best Goojar townships in the south of Shamlee and in Kandhlah, or are Jat estates which have, for one reason or other, been assessed at lower rates than their neighbours. In this way, out of 32 estates in the canal-irrigated tract eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, only 12 have been found to be in every way suited for Permanent Settlement. These are—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Bulwah, Pati Musalmanan,	693	577	57	529	520	...	1,443	2 8 0	2 12 5
2. Bulwah, Pati Hinduan ...	618	451	8	443	296	147	1,600	3 8 9	3 9 9
3. Banat, Pati Ramzanalee...	696	240	36	204	191	13	600	2 8 0	2 15 0
4. Banat, Pati Mohar Singh,	283	248	29	219	190	29	660	2 10 7	2 0 3
5. Tajpur Simbhalka ...	693	556	53	503	445	58	1,800	3 3 9	3 9 3
6. Jhal, Pati Guthwala ...	532	416	40	376	309	68	1,200	2 14 2	3 3 1
7. Dhanayana ...	486	347	9	338	338	...	1,000	2 14 1	2 15 4
8. Salawur ...	1,830	1,430	122	1,308	1,252	56	4,000	2 12 9	3 0 11
9. Shamlee, Pati Bhugwan Singh ...	834	586	80	506	437	69	1,607	2 11 10	3 2 10
10. Karori ...	675	532	35	497	420	77	1,300	2 7 1	2 9 11
11. Gurheni ...	1,728	1,317	245	1,072	1,006	66	3,200	2 6 10	2 15 9
12. Mihrampūr ...	347	285	33	252	209	43	736	2 9 4	2 14 9
Total ...	9,415	6,985	747	6,238	5,612	626	19,146	2 11 10	3 1 1

23. *Twenty-one excluded.*—Throughout this tract there appears to be an entire absence of any eagerness for Permanent Settlement. The late high prices may have influenced the people's views, but certainly before the drought no one expressed the slightest anxiety for permanence, and the majority objected most strongly to a Permanent Settlement which would preclude

Note.—For only 4 out of the 12 estates could the zemindars be induced to sign a Permanent Settlement Durkhast.

any future re-adjustment of the Government demand. Even to the most industrious Jat landlords, the chance of deterioration appears to more than outweigh the prospect of improvement, and there can be little wonder that, considering the uncertainty which still exists regarding the distribution of canal water, and the increase of rent, landlords paying a high revenue should see as much cause for fear as for hope in a Settlement which is never to be revised. The owners, therefore, of the following estates, which I propose to exclude from Permanent

Settlement, will suffer no great disappointment from the course which has been adopted regarding them :—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Badheo ...	343	304	51	253	215	38	750	2 7 6	2 15 5
2. Barlajat ...	863	544	45	499	252	247	1,100	2 0 4	2 3 3
3. Bamnaoli ...	411	383	61	322	178	144	752	1 15 5	2 5 4
4. Bhainswal ...	3,529	2,941	564	2,377	2,263	114	7,060	2 6 5	2 15 6
5. Titaoli ...	1,559	1,355	150	1,205	990	215	2,900	2 2 3	2 6 6
6. Jandheri ...	971	540	102	438	231	207	700	1 4 9	1 9 7
7. Sikundrah ...	826	683	71	612	463	149	1,154	1 11 0	1 14 2
8. Sentah, Pati Raj-rup ...	80	50	2	48	23	25	96	1 14 9	2 0 0
9. Shamlee, Pati Jawahir Singh ...	822	675	109	566	356	210	1,590	2 5 8	2 12 11
10. Shamlee, Pati Ghasi Ram ...	834	620	44	576	472	104	1,558	2 8 2	2 11 3
11. Shamashpur ...	227	162	14	148	105	43	300	1 13 7	2 0 5
12. Shekhopurah ...	441	354	3	351	219	132	851	2 6 5	2 6 9
13. Kaserwa Khurd, ...	709	620	10	610	360	250	1,500	2 5 0	2 7 4
14. Kaserwa Kalan, ...	931	723	7	716	662	54	2,013	2 12 6	2 13 0
15. Kunnu Kherah, ...	1,290	1,089	120	969	899	70	2,394	2 3 2	2 7 6
16. Kheri Kurmu ...	1,771	1,361	211	1,150	883	267	3,097	2 4 5	2 11 1
17. Garlishaestpur, ...	181	163	10	159	146	13	200	2 2 11	1 4 1
18. Ghogarpur ...	269	237	23	214	199	15	473	1 15 11	2 3 4
19. Laloen ...	1,669	1,522	207	1,315	1,062	253	3,475	2 4 6	2 10 3
20. Mundeth ...	966	674	75	599	519	80	1,600	2 6 0	2 10 9
21. Mahabatpur ...	380	316	41	275	226	49	696	2 3 3	2 8 6
Total ...	19,072	15,322	1,920	13,402	10,723	2,679	34,259	2 3 9	2 8 11

24. *Condition of the Tract to the East of Kirsanee, and reasons which prevent the Permanent Settlement of the majority of Estates.*—Of the 33 estates lying to the east of the river, 32 are eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule, and of these estates the assessment is so full and fair that had there been no disturbing cause nearly all of them might have been settled permanently. Many of the finest of these estates were settled by Sir Henry Elliot at a time when far more than the two-thirds of Mr. Thornton's Settlement were appropriated to the State. In some of these estates a considerable reduction was therefore necessary, and this accounts for the lowering of the Government demand. Even now, however, the assessment is in nearly every case sufficiently full, and with a few exceptions, the whole tract might have been permanently settled, were it not that a new rajbaha running through this portion of the pergunnah from north to south is about to be opened. As two-fifths of the whole area were entered dry at Settlement, the introduction of canal irrigation will have a marked effect, and it may be confidently expected that a supply of water for one-third of the cultivated area will bring this portion of the Shamlee Pergunnah up to the high level of the adjoining tract in Shikarpore, the most highly assessed and one of the most fertile portions of the district. Unfortunately, however, it would seem to be the intention of the Irrigation Department to commit the same errors in the distribution from the new rajbaha which have been productive of so much injury in the western portion of the pergunnah. It is proposed to deluge with canal water fully irrigated estates, while here as elsewhere many dry estates at no great distance from the line of the rajbaha are to be left unaided. I have not, however, felt myself bound to be entirely guided by the confessedly uncertain information received from the Irrigation Department, but have taken for granted that Canal Officers will, in future, adhere to some extent to those common-sense principles of distribution which have recently been so authoritatively laid down.

25. *Six Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.*—Owing to the extension of the Yarpore Rajbaha, only six of the 30 otherwise eligible estates can be recommended for Permanent Settlement; and regarding the first, fourth and fifth it might be

well if the Canal Department were again to consider whether there is any prospect of canal irrigation being extended to them. The six estates are—

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Bootrari ...	645	500	61	439	302	137	1,000	2 0 0	2 4 5	On the Kirsanee.
2. Bhaju ...	2,271	2,070	104	1,966	1,469	497	6,335	3 0 11	3 3 7	
3. Chaonsah, ...	461	402	24	378	320	58	1,268	3 1 3	3 5 8	
4. Kabraot ...	754	532	71	461	245	216	1,100	2 1 1	2 6 2	On the Kirsanee.
5. Karaodah, ...	812	749	89	660	396	264	2,000	2 10 9	3 0 6	
6. Kodanah ...	2,372	1,494	124	1,370	805	565	4,263	2 13 8	3 1 9	On the Kirsanee.
Total ...	7,315	5,747	473	5,274	3,537	1,737	15,967	2 12 5	3 0 5	

The malgozaree and cultivated rates are thus very high, nearly as high as those of the finest canal-irrigated estates, and practically much heavier; for three out of the six estates are situated on the banks of the Kirsanee, and in them much of the dry land is on the slope.

26. *Twenty-six estates excluded.*—Of the 26 estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended, the great majority have a very considerable dry area, the irrigation of which will largely increase the assets of such estates. In a few cases the assessment is unsuited for permanence on account of its lowness; but, as a rule, Permanent Settlement must be delayed owing to the prospect of extensive irrigation from the Yarpore Extension Rajbaha now in course of construction, and from which the irrigation of over 7,000 acres in this tract is promised.

Numbers and names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Adampore...	740	641	32	609	225	384	1,795	2 12 10	2 15 2
2. Bahri ...	2,800	2,469	479	1,990	670	1,320	4,500	1 13 2	2 4 2
3. Bantikher a, Pati Jatan.	786	628	42	586	154	432	1,206	1 14 9	2 0 11
4. Bantikher a, Pati Rangaren.	1,106	948	54	894	211	683	1,600	1 11 0	1 12 8
5. Banherah ...	896	753	114	639	454	185	2,027	2 11 1	3 2 9
6. Bootrari a h, Pati Afghanan.	804	730	84	646	420	226	1,450	1 15 10	2 3 11
7. Bootrari a h, Pati Jatan.	500	408	23	385	279	106	1,100	2 11 2	2 13 8
8. Bhari ...	1,562	1,364	235	1,129	555	574	3,288	2 6 7	2 14 1
9. Beeka Mazra,	566	454	49	405	246	159	1,272	2 12 10	3 2 3
10. Beeki Deh...	343	253	5	248	111	137	500	1 15 7	2 0 3
11. Beeki Kodanah.	308	261	12	249	207	42	638	2 7 1	2 9 0
12. Jamal pore Nagli.	475	308	16	292	92	200	666	2 2 7	2 4 6
13. Chuk Khanpore.	42	41	2	39	12	27	100	2 7 0	2 9 0
14. Chuk Qasimpore.	115	113	15	98	13	85	161	1 6 9	1 10 3
15. Khanpore ...	720	661	26	635	466	169	1,550	2 5 6	2 7 1
16. Sontah ...	1,333	1,221	233	988	875	113	3,157	2 9 4	3 3 1
17. Qasimpore...	324	279	4	275	201	74	788	2 13 2	2 13 10
18. Karijarheri,	496	449	33	416	282	134	1,158	2 9 3	2 12 6
19. Koormali ...	697	630	116	514	351	163	1,604	2 8 9	3 1 11
20. Kheri Bairagi.	267	219	30	189	144	45	480	1 15 5	2 4 5
21. Kheri Pati,	414	378	42	336	174	162	900	2 6 1	2 10 10
22. Kairae ...	2,572	2,104	309	1,795	720	1,075	3,400	1 9 10	1 14 4
23. Gouharpore,	394	334	64	270	155	115	600	1 12 9	2 3 6
24. Lank ...	3,346	3,032	272	2,760	1,647	1,113	7,322	2 6 8	2 10 5
25. Mahdudpore, Pati Afghanan.	128	123	10	113	51	62	145	1 2 10	1 4 6
26. Mahdudpore Pati Jatan.	155	136	1	135	53	82	220	1 9 10	1 10 1
Total ...	21,829	18,937	2,302	16,635	8,768	7,867	41,577	2 3 2	2 8 0

27. *Classification of Estates in Shamlee Pergunnah.*—In the Pergunnah of Shamlee, then, out of 65 estates eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule, the assessments of 18 are in every way suited for permanence, leaving 47 eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, but not recommended, and 11 entirely ineligible.

The areas and assessments of, and the incidence of the Government demand on these three classes of estates are as follows :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
18 estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	16,730	12,732	1,220	11,512	9,149	2,363	35,113	2 1 7	2 12 2	3 0 10
47 estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, but not recommended.	40,901	34,259	4,222	30,037	19,491	10,546	75,836	1 13 8	2 3 5	2 8 5
11 estates entirely ineligible.	7,136	5,663	1,757	3,906	2,583	1,323	9,108	1 4 5	1 9 9	2 5 4
Total ...	64,767	52,654	7,199	45,455	31,223	14,232	1,20,057	1 13 8	2 4 6	2 10 3

28. *Thirty-five Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement in Shamlee Tehseel.*—In the whole Tehseel there have been recommended for Permanent Settlement 35 estates,—5 in Jhinjhanah, 12 in Thanah Bhowan, and 18 in Shamlee, making a total of 35 estates, with the following total area and assessment :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
5 estates in Jhinjhanah.	7,036	5,970	936	5,034	4,233	801	13,749	2 4 10	2 11 8
12 estates in Thanah Bhowan.	6,234	4,588	627	3,961	3,316	645	9,951	2 2 8	2 8 2
18 estates in Shamlee.	16,730	12,732	1,220	11,512	9,149	2,363	35,113	2 12 2	3 0 10
Total, 35 estates...	30,000	23,290	2,783	20,507	16,698	3,809	58,813	2 8 5	2 13 11

A. CADELL,
Settlement Officer.

29th March, 1870

APPENDIX No. 1 A.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Shamlee.

Sixty-five estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and eligible for Permanent Settlement.	Eighteen estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balwa, Pati Musalmanan. 2. Balwa, Pati Hinduan. 3. Banat, Pati Ramzan Ali. 4. Banat, Pati Mohar Singh. 5. Bootrarse Pati. 6. Bhaju. 7. Tajpur Simbhalka. 8. Jhal Pati, Guthwala. 9. Chnonsa. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Dhanaina. 11. Salawar. 12. Shamlee, Pati Bhagwan Singh. 13. Kabraout. 14. Karouda. 15. Karori. 16. Koondana. 17. Goorahnee. 18. Miharmpur.
Forty-seven estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adampur. 2. Babri. 3. Badheo. 4. Barlajat. 5. Banuaouli. 6. Bontikbera, Pati Jatan. 7. Buntikhera, Pati Rangaron. 8. Banehra. 9. Bootrara, Pati Afghanan. 10. Bootrara, Pati Jatan. 11. Bhaori. 12. Bhainswal. 13. Beeka Mozrah. 14. Beeki Deh. 15. Beeki Koodana. 16. Titaoli. 17. Jamalpur Nugli. 18. Jandheri. 19. Chak Khanpur. 20. Chak Kasimpur. 21. Khanpur. 22. Sikandra. 23. Soontah. 24. Sentah, Pati Rajrup. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Shamlee, Pati Jawahir Singh. 26. Shamli, Pati Ghaseeran. 27. Shamashpur. 28. Shekhupura. 29. Kasimpur. 30. Kaserwa Khurd. 31. Kaserwah Kalan. 32. Kanjarheroe. 33. Kanuu Kera. 34. Koornali. 35. Kheri Bairagi. 36. Kheri Pati. 37. Kheri Karmu. 38. Kheri. 39. Gurh Shayastpar. 40. Gouharpore. 41. Ghogarpur. 42. Lank. 43. Laloon. 44. Mahdudpur, Pati Afghanan. 45. Mahdudpur, Pati Jatan. 46. Mandeth. 47. Mahabatpur.
Eleven estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banat, Pati Sawai Singh. 2. Banat, Pati Seolaput. 3. Jalalpur. 4. Jhal, Pati Koerut. 5. Khanpur Talba Mazra. 6. Sika. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sentah, Pati Basoo Khan. 8. Sentah, Pati Goman. 9. Shamli, Pati Mahaldar. 10. Fatehpur. 11. Neamatullapur.

APPENDIX No. 1 B.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Thanah Bhow.

Twenty-six estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and eligible for Permanent Settlement.	Twelve estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aorangabad. 2. Buntah. 3. Pawarkherah. 4. Titarsi. 5. Thanah Bhow, Pati Choudhain. 6. Kanpore. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Goorana. 8. Madilpore. 9. Mullanpore. 10. Niralsi or Qadigurh. 11. Yarpore. 12. Yonispore.
Fourteen estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmadpore. 2. Ismailpore. 3. Bagh Bangla. 4. Bhandurah. 5. Bhainsani, Islampore. 6. Baltheroe. 7. Khearoe. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Chandinamal. 9. Omarpore. 10. Ferozpore, Esapore. 11. Ladomazree. 12. Loharee. 13. Julalahad. 14. Niralsa or Marukheroe.

APPENDIX No. 1 B.—(Concluded.)

List of Estates in Pergunnah Thanah Bhown.—(Concluded.)

Thirty-five estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.		1. Ahatah Ghousgurb.		18. Aleespoora.
		2. Ambehta Yakupore.		19. Kadurpore.
		3. Banchra Ooda.		20. Kazeepore.
		4. Thanah Bhown, Pati Masawee.		21. Kasbah Thanah Bhown, Pati Kalroo.
		5. Thanah Bhown, Pati Nougawan.		22. Khara Gadaee.
		6. Thana Bhown, Mahal Muzbuta.		23. Kailsheekarpore.
		7. Thanah Bhown, Mehal Baghian.		24. Garhee Abdulla Khan, Pati Pachdu.
		8. Tarwa.		25. Ditto, Pati Soyan.
		9. Janeepore.		26. Ditto, Pati Shashum.
		10. Jasana.		27. Ditto, Pati Haftum.
		11. Jamalpore.		28. Gogwan.
		12. Dabheroo.		29. Manatmunteo.
		13. Dookhoree, Jamalpore.		30. Nagal.
		14. Seouta, Rassulpore.		31. Nejal Noujhlee.
		15. Sonjru, Omarpore.		32. Harauwara.
		16. Abdullapore, Namdarpore.		33. Harhar, Fatehpore.
		17. Osmanpore, oorf Shekhupere.		34. Hind.
				35. Chuk Koetabpore.

APPENDIX No. 1 C.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Jhirjhanah eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement.

Seventeen estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation and eligible for Permanent Settlement.	Five estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	1. Oon.		4. Tapranah Jatan.
		2. Poer.		5. Doolakheree.
		3. Thanah.		
	Twelve estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.	1. Ambehta.		7. Esamuzra.
		2. Pelkha.		8. Khairkee.
		3. Tapranah, Geojran.		9. Garhee Main, Bhase Khan.
		4. Tapranah, Afghanan.		10. Malenhdoo.
		5. Durgapore.		11. Naunaglee.
		6. Rahutpore.		12. Hoshanpore.

Rent-rates in Pergunnah Shamlee per Kutcha Beegah = one-sixth of an Acre.

Number.	Name of Village.	Rent-rates per kutcha beegah fixed at Settlement.			Rent-rates fixed by private agreement at and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.		Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.		
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.		Bhoor.	
ESTATES WEST OF THE KIRSANEE.													
1	Badheo	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	For 10 acres.
2	Balwah Pati, Musalmanan	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	" 180 "
3	Balwah Pati, Hinduan	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	0 19 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	" 51 "
4	Barlajat	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	" 310 "
5	Bamnoli	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	" 252 "
6	Banat Pati, Ramzan Alep	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	" 46 "
7	Ditto " Mohar Singh	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	" 44 "
8	Ditto " Sawai Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
9	Ditto " Silapat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	Bhainswal	...	...	...	...	1 4 6	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	433 acres.
11	Tajpur Simbholkah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
12	Titooli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Jalalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
14	Jhandheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	Jhai Pati, Ghatwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Do, " Kiral...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
17	Dhanena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
18	Sika	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	220 acres.
19	Sikandrah	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	97 "
20	Salawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
21	Sainthal Pati, Rajrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Ditto " Basi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	Ditto " Gumani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
24	Shamlee Pati Bhagwan Singh	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	217 acres.
25	Ditto " Jawahir Singh	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	277 "
26	Ditto " Ghasi Ram	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	134 "
27	Ditto " Mahaldar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
28	Shekhopurah	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	211 acres.
29	Karori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
30	Kaserwah Khurd	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	148 acres.
31	Kaserwah Kalan	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	15 "
32	Kanu Kherah	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	28 "
33	Kheri Karmu	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	592 "

	No.	Name	Area	Rent	Remarks
Kairi Rajputs ...	28	Garbhishtpur Gujans	96 "	No money rents.	
"	29	Gurbeni	122 acres.	No money rents.	
"	30	Gograpur	174 acres.	No money rents.	
"	31	Lalten	18 "	No money rents.	
"	32	Mihraipur		No money rents.	
"	33	Mandet		No money rents.	
"	34	Mahabatpur		No money rents.	
"	35	Niamatullapur		No money rents.	
ESTATES EAST OF KIRSANDEE.					
"	36	Adampur	246 acres.	No money rents.	
"	37	Babri	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	38	Bantikherah Pati, Jatan	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	39	Ditto " Raugaran		No money rents.	
"	40	Banehrah	210 acres.	No money rents.	
"	41	Butrari	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	42	Butarah Pati, Afghanistan	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	43	Ditto " Jatan	5 acres.	No money rents.	
"	44	Bhajn	176 "	No money rents.	
"	45	Bhaori	110 "	No money rents.	
"	46	Bhika Mazrah	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	47	Bhikahdeh	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	48	Bhiki kodanah	26 acres.	No money rents.	
"	49	Jamalpur Naghi	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	50	Chak Khanpur	182 acres.	No money rents.	
"	51	Chak Qasimpur		No money rents.	
"	52	Chaonsa	108 "	No money rents.	
"	53	Khanpur	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	54	Ditto Mazrah	5 acres.	No money rents.	
"	55	Sontah	69 acres.	No money rents.	
"	56	Shamathpur	356 "	No money rents.	
"	57	Fatehpur	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	58	Qasimpur	15 acres.	No money rents.	
"	59	Kabraot	According to village custom for everything but cane and cotton, which pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8.	No money rents.	
"	60	Koradiah	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	61	Kodanah	15 acres.	No money rents.	
"	62	Kanjhareri	According to village custom for everything but cane and cotton, which pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8.	No money rents.	
"	63	Kurnali	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	64	Kheri Bairagi	15 acres.	No money rents.	
"	65	Kheri Pati	According to village custom for everything but cane and cotton, which pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8.	No money rents.	
"	66	Golarpur	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	67	Lauk	Ditto.	No money rents.	
"	68	Mahdudpur Pati, Afghanistan		No money rents.	
"	69	Ditto " Jatan		No money rents.	

No.	Name	Area	Rent	Notes
83	Yarpur ...	...	...	No money rents.
84	Yonispur ...	...	...	Ditto.
85	Jafipur (maāfee)	...	...	104 acres.
86	Manikpur (maāfee)	...	...	92 "
ESTATES EAST OF KIRSANTEE.				
1	Jhatoh Ghousgurb	...	...	No money rents.
2	Jemalpur ...	...	...	Ditto.
3	Bagh Bangala	...	...	Ditto.
4	Bhandarah ...	...	...	Ditto.
5	Bhalsani Islampur	...	...	Ditto.
6	Pawarkherah	...	...	30 acres.
7	Titarsi ...	...	...	66 "
8	Thana Bhowan Pati, Chaudhriyan ...	...	...	...
9	Ditto Pati, Masavi	...	...	80 "
10	Jamalpur ...	...	...	190 "
11	Chandina Mal	...	...	No money rents.
12	Dabheri ...	...	...	"
13	Dabheri Jamalpur	...	...	68 acres.
14	Abdullahpur	...	...	No money rents.
15	Alipurah ...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Umarpur ...	...	...	Ditto.
17	Firozpur ...	...	...	Ditto.
18	Kheori ...	...	...	Ditto.
19	Gogwan ...	...	...	Ditto.
20	Ladomazri ...	...	...	Ditto.
21	Lohari ...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Mulanpur ...	...	...	428 acres by private agreement, and for 439 acres by Court in commutation.
23	Nagal ...	...	...	76 acres.
24	Niraisah or Marukheri ...	...	...	60 "
25	Niralsi ...	...	...	287 "
26	Hiranwarah...	...	...	197 "
27	Qutabgurb ...	...	...	17 "
28	Raipur (maāfee)	...	...	23 "

Rent-rates in the Estates of Pergunah Kairanah eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement per Kutcha Beegah = one-sixth of an Acre.

Number.	Name of village.	Rent-rates per kutcha beegah fixed at Settlement.			Rent-rates fixed by private agreement at and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	
1	Oonchagaon	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	...	...	...	...	204 acres.
2	Erti	...	...	...	...	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	100 "
3	Budhupur	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	96 "
4	Barala	...	...	...	...	0 19 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	250 "
5	Bhura Pati, Musalmanan	...	...	...	...	0 0 8	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	126 "
6	Bhura	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 "
7	Panjit	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	270 "
8	Jaganpur	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 "
9	Chak Alipur Maruf, Titarwarah	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
10	Chak Khandela	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 acres.
11	Chak Kheri Kafshadoz Maruf, Kairanah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
12	Chak Kheri Kafshadoz Maruf, Titarwarah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Alipur	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	52 acres.
14	Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
15	Kishorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ditto.
16	Khandela	...	...	...	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 acres.
17	Kheri Bucha	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	228 "
18	Kheri Kafshadoz	...	...	...	...	0 19 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	150 "
19	Kairanah Taraf, Darmiyan	...	...	...	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003 acres. Wet rates for annas 148, excluding garden land.
20	Kairanah Taraf, Sadhu	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	367 acres.
21	Kairanah Taraf, Qasim	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	382 acres. Wet rates for Re. 1.
22	Kairanah Taraf, Kanungoyan	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	250 acres.
23	Kairanah Mahal, Milk Mazbitah	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	503 "
24	Gogwan	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	239 "
25	Hing-Kheri 6½ biswahs (uninhabited).	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	56 "
26	Ditto 13½ biswahs	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	104 "

As nearly all the money rents in this pergunah are paid by proprietors, little trust can be placed in them.

**PERGUNNAHS CHARTHAWAL AND BAGRA, OF THE HUZOOR
TEHSEEL.**

Boundaries and general features of the two pergunnahs.—The Pergunnahs of Charthawal and Bagra, of the Huzoor Tehseel, are, for the present, cut off from the irrigation system of the Ganges Canal by the River Kalee, which, with a few villages of the Moozuffernuggur Pergunnah, forms the boundary on the east. On the north Charthawal, the northern pergunnah, adjoins Pergunnahs Katha and Deobund of Saharunpore; and Bagra on the south, is bounded by Shikarpore. To the west of the tract lie Pergunnahs Thanah Bhowan and Shamlee.

The Hindun River runs through the tract from north to south, and cuts off from each pergunnah a portion of about one-third of the whole area. This portion, lying to the west of the Hindun, is irrigated by the Kalarpore Branch of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and some of the estates are little if at all behind those of the splendid circle immediately to the south in Shikarpore between the Hindun and the Kalee. On the other hand, there is as yet no Canal, and wells are comparatively few; so that although the villages to the south and east of Bagra are not much behind the adjoining portion of Shikarpore, the increasing dryness towards the north renders the tract on the whole very decidedly inferior to the southern pergunnah. The soil is on the whole good—as a rule, indeed, it is excellent; and the opening of the Deobund Branch will cause a change in the condition of this tract only slightly less remarkable than that which has taken place on the other side of the Kalee River.

2. *Circumstances of assessment.*—The two pergunnahs were at Settlement assessed by different officers,—Charthawal by Mr. Colvin and Bagra by Mr. Martin; and for this reason it will be better to consider the circumstances of each pergunnah by itself.

3. *The Cis-Hindun portion of Pergunnah Bagra.*—The portion of Bagra lying to the east of the Kalee River contains 56 estates, the area and assessment of which at the Settlements of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Martin are given below :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.			Rate per acre of assessable area.			Rate per acre of cultivated area.		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Former Settlement	40,694	33,717	6,387	27,330	...	...	63,195	1	8	10	1	14	0	2	5	0
Present Settlement	41,153	36,497	5,357	31,140	11,332	19,808	58,451	1	6	9	1	9	7	1	14	0
Difference ...	+ 459	+*2,780	-1,030	+3,810	...	...	-4,744	-0	2	1	-0	4	5	-0	7	0

The land of this tract is on the whole good, but there is a small proportion of sand, and to the north and west irrigation is difficult and expensive. On the east, the pergunnah does not extend so far as the Kalee, and the broken land along the river is all in the outlying estates of Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur. Of the townships on the Hindun, again, the most northern of all, Ladwah, is the only one which is inferior; the others are well cultivated and productive estates. The considerable fall in the assessment was hardly necessary; but many estates were, at the time of Settlement, much depressed owing to the drought, and Mr. Keene, who began the Settlement of the pergunnah, recommended that the assessment should be revised after the lapse of five years. This circumstance would of itself be an argument against Permanent Settlement, which is moreover put out of the question by the prospect of the canal irrigation from the Deobund Branch; for there is no estate in the tract, the assets of which will not be largely increased by a moderate supply of canal water. I would therefore recommend that the present assessment be sanctioned as a temporary one for 15 or 20 years, and that it be revised when the irrigation from the Deobund Branch shall have become fully developed.

4. *The tract beyond the Hindun.*—The areas and assessment of the 19 estates lying to the west of the Hindun at the Settlements of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Martin were as follows:—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivation.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former Settlement	14,681	12,804	3,622	9,182	...	...	23,088	9 2	1 12 10	2 8 3
Present Settlement	14,901	12,655	1,757	10,898	7,564	3,334	23,240	1 8 11	1 13 4	2 2 1
Difference ...	+220	-149	-1,865	+1,716	...	...	+152	- 0 0 3	-0 0 6	-0 6 2

The change in the assessment has been very trifling, and indeed in most instances the old assessment was left very much as it stood. That this was the case is unfortunate, for since Mr. Thornton's Settlement canal water has been brought into the pergunnah, and the change due to this cause is very unequal and could hardly be expected exactly to make up for the portion of the assets now relinquished by Government. In some estates, which were fully irrigated from wells before Mr. Thornton's Settlement, relief was called for, notwithstanding the now irrigation from the canal, while other and dry estates have been enormously improved by the large extension of irrigation.

5. *Six estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.*—Although, then, 15 estates west of the Hindun are eligible for Permanent Settlement under the 80 per cent. rule, and in the majority of these no great increase of irrigation can be looked for, I have been able to recommend for Permanent Settlement only 6 estates. It will be seen that these estates are as regards assessment nearly on a level with the adjoining portion of Shikarpore, to which this tract is—the Jat villages at least—exactly similar. To the north the cultivators are Rajpoots, whose turbulence secured them such light assessments in former times that it was not practicable, even if it had been expedient, to raise the Government demand all at once to the level of neighbouring villages owned by more industrious castes.

Recommended for Permanent Settlement.

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivation.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jasoi ...	1,657	1,482	226	1,256	598	658	2,800	1 14 3	2 3 11	On the river.
Salikheri ...	694	606	20	586	557	29	1,890	3 1 11	3 3 7	
Alipurah ...	662	513	46	467	418	49	1,400	2 11 8	2 15 11	
Talukheri ...	531	475	24	451	311	140	1,570	3 4 10	3 7 8	
Mahmudur Mandan	580	527	40	487	487	..	2,000	3 11 7	4 1 11	On the river.
Nawadah ...	323	229	26	203	187	16	600	2 9 11	2 15 3	
Total ...	1,447	3,832	382	3,450	2,558	892	10,260	2 10 10	2 15 7	

Even in the assessment of some of these estates there is more inequality than is desirable, or than would in all probability have been allowed to remain had it been known at the time of Settlement that the demand then fixed was to be declared permanent; but the difference between a full assessment and that fixed is not sufficient, even in the case of Alipurah, to warrant the exclusion of the estate.

6. *The exclusion from Permanent Settlement of nine Estates recommended.*—The estates which are eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, but which I am unable to recommend for Permanent Settlement—partly on account of the probable increase to the assets by the further extension of canal irrigation, and partly owing to the inadequacy of the present assessment—are the following :—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Wet.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Atali ...	924	635	69	566	441	125	1,200	1 14 0	2 1 8	On the slope.
2. Budhinah Kalan...	2,032	1,551	42	1,509	1,277	232	3,100	2 0 0	2 0 11	
3. Pipalherah ...	1,065	946	91	855	590	265	1,000	1 0 11	1 2 9	
4. Chiraoli ...	371	237	17	220	154	66	440	1 13 8	2 0 0	
5. Chatela ...	1,151	1,042	134	908	775	133	1,200	1 2 5	1 5 2	
6. Dhaolri Pati Dihkanah ...	343	330	17	313	...	313	300	0 14 6	0 15 4	
7. Sohjni ...	1,196	1,070	176	894	595	299	2,300	2 2 4	2 9 2	
8. Labardah ...	679	630	89	541	518	23	1,000	1 9 5	1 13 7	
9. Naglah Pctorah...	648	549	33	516	418	98	1,200	2 3 0	2 5 3	
Total ...	8,415	6,990	668	6,322	4,768	1,554	11,740	1 10 10	1 13 9	

7. *Recommendations regarding Pergunnah Bagra.*—My recommendations therefore regarding this pergunnah are, that, of the fifteen estates beyond the Hindun eligible under the 80 per cent. rule, six should be settled permanently, and that the Permanent Settlement of the remaining nine be delayed, and that the Settlement of the Cis-Hindun Tract should be sanctioned for a term of fifteen or twenty years, so as to allow of the development of irrigation from the Deobund Branch before another and it may be final revision of the assessment shall be undertaken. The three classes of estates formed in this pergunnah, with the area, assessment and the incidence of land revenue on each, are shown in the following Statement :—

Numbers of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Six estates recommended for Permanent Settlement ...	4,447	3,832	382	3,450	2,558	892	10,260	2 4 11	2 10 10	2 15 7
Fifty-four estates eligible under the 80 per cent. rule ...	39,121	34,098	3,047	31,051	14,084	16,967	58,771	1 8 0	1 11 7	1 14 3
Sixteen estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area cultivated ...	13,037	11,715	3,869	7,846	2,417	5,429	13,360	1 0 5	1 2 3	1 11 3
Total ...	56,605	49,645	7,298	42,347	19,059	23,288	82,391	1 7 3	1 10 7	1 15 2
Including maafee village ...	551	493	184	309	163	146	700	...	...	...
Total (assessed) ...	56,054	49,152	7,114	42,038	18,896	23,142	81,691	...	...	...

8. *Pergunnah Charthawal.*—As in the case of Bagra, it is necessary to consider separately the two entirely distinct circles into which the Pergunnah of Charthawal is divided by the River Hindun.

Cis-Hindun Tract.—Former and present Settlements.—Permanent Settlement not recommended.—The portion east of the river contains 42 estates; the areas and incidence of assessment in which at the former and recent Settlements were as follows :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former Settlement,	38,101	31,689	4,590	27,099	...	...	44,002	1 2 6	1 6 3	1 10 0
Present Settlement,	38,867	33,922	4,738	29,184	7,510	21,674	39,883	1 0 5	1 2 10	1 5 10
Difference ...	+766	+2,233	+148	+2,085	...	...	...	-0 1 1	-0 3 5	-0 4 2

In this as in so many other pergunnahs in the district, the area under irrigation at last Settlement cannot now be ascertained, but there can be little doubt that this tract has made considerable progress; and that the present assessment is most moderate. The great want of the pergunnah is water, and that is now at last likely to be soon supplied from the Deobund Branch, which, when completed, will entirely change the circumstances of this tract. There is at present no estate of the 36 eligible under the 80 per cent. rule in which a moderate supply of canal water will not increase the assets assumed at Settlement by more than 20 per cent., and I therefore recommend that the present assessment be sanctioned as a temporary one, and that Permanent Settlement be delayed until canal irrigation shall be developed and the Settlement shall be again revised.

9. *Portion west of Hindun.—Former and present Settlements.*—To the west of the River Hindun lies the more fertile portion of the pergunnah, containing 17 estates, of which 12 are watered by the Eastern Jumna Canal. The areas and the incidence of the assessment in this tract at the recent and former Settlements are as follows :—

Settlement.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of total area.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Former Settlement ...	19,826	16,609	4,267	12,342	...	...	20,655	1 0 3	1 3 11	1 10 9
Present Settlement ...	20,182	17,927	2,760	15,167	7,664	7,503	21,753	1 1 3	1 3 5	1 6 11
Difference...	+356	+1,318	-1,507	+2,825	...	...	+1,098	+0 0 7	-0 0 6	-0 3 10

Mr. Colvin, who settled this pergunnah, was of opinion that Mr. Thornton had assessed this tract "in anticipation of the rajbuha which was afterwards run out." But this view is not sufficiently confirmed; for the rajbuha was not opened until eight years after Mr. Thornton's Settlement, and the estates in which a high jumma was fixed are without exception well supplied with wells; while others close to the line of the rajbuha, but without wells, were assessed at very low rates. Unfortunately the area recorded as irrigated at last Settlement has not been ascertained, but there is

prima facie ground to expect a considerable increase to the assessment of a tract in which the area under cultivation had risen over 20 per cent., and in which a rajbaha irrigating nearly 5,000 acres had been constructed since the previous Settlement.

10. *Adequacy of present Settlement considered.*—Although, however, there can be no accurate comparison of the irrigated areas of the present and former Settlements, it is possible to compare the rates assumed by Mr. Thornton with those of the present Settlement. Mr. Thornton's rent-rates for wet and dry rosli, which comprise nearly the whole of the land in this tract, were Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs. 2-7-1½ respectively. Those given by Mr. Colvin's assessment are about Rs. 3-12-0 wet and Rs. 1-14-0 dry. That these rates (equivalent to annas 10 and annas 5 per kutchha beegah) are extremely low, is shown by the rates given in Appendix II.; while those found in adjoining pergunnahs to the south and west confirm the conclusion to which a comparison of the Settlement rates points, that those assumed at the recent Settlement are needlessly low, and that the present assessment does not represent the half-asset value of this prosperous and greatly improved tract. A sudden enhancement was at the time of Settlement undesirable; for the once turbulent Rajpoots had hitherto been leniently dealt with; but there seems to be no reason why the present light assessment should be made permanent.

11. *Permanent Settlement not recommended.*—I am therefore unable to recommend any estate in this tract for Permanent Settlement, for even the most highly assessed of all—Biralai—has been settled at a sum very considerably below half assets. Indeed, the best estates in this circle are very little below those of the pergunnahs to the south, and it is found that when the land is let to others than the relations of the owners, rents rise nearly as high in Chauthawal as they do in Shikarpore, Kandhlah and Boorhanah.

The estates in this tract eligible under the 80 per cent. rule are as follows:—

Names of estates.	Total area in acres.	Total assessable area.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated area.	Irrigable.	Dry.	Assessment.	Rate per acre of assessable area.	Rate per acre of cultivated area.
							Rs.	R. As. P.	R. As. P.
1. Arnzech ...	506	465	74	371	70	321	300	0 10 4	0 12 3½
2. Badh ...	442	396	27	369	255	114	580	1 7 5	1 9 2
3. Baluakhkheri ...	1,291	1,203	52	1,151	792	359	1,550	1 4 8	1 5 8
4. Biralai ...	785	728	116	612	604	8	1,600	2 3 2	2 9 10
5. Budakhkherah ...	880	750	119	631	143	488	1,000	1 5 4	1 9 4½
6. Bhambclah ...	1,194	1,144	193	951	360	591	800	0 11 4	0 13 5½
7. Pipalsan ...	2,050	1,827	352	1,475	485	990	1,600	0 14 0	1 1 4
8. Plikhani ...	366	323	24	299	288	91	530	1 10 3	1 12 4
9. Tandah ...	427	367	19	348	283	65	660	1 12 9	1 14 4
10. Chimao ...	799	694	116	578	179	399	800	1 2 5½	1 6 2
11. Dudhli ...	1,743	1,533	126	1,407	898	509	2,200	1 7 0	1 9 0
12. Raoni ...	1,169	1,063	158	905	531	374	1,650	1 8 10	1 13 2
13. Alumgirpore ...	503	473	49	424	209	215	525	1 1 9	1 3 9
14. Alipurah ...	427	390	39	351	219	132	510	1 4 11	1 7 0
15. Qianpore ...	683	606	60	546	80	466	600	0 15 10	1 1 7
16. Kanarheri ...	670	617	62	555	424	131	1,080	1 11 6	1 14 7
17. Gunasjudl ...	647	598	52	546	268	278	881	1 7 7	1 9 10
18. Giyanah Muzrah ...	759	652	28	624	536	88	950	1 7 4	1 8 4
19. Harnakce ...	624	578	74	504	246	258	850	1 7 6	1 11 0
Total ...	15,965	14,407	1,740	12,667	6,850	5,817	18,646	1 4 8½	1 7 6½

12. The remaining upland pergunnahs of the Huzoor Tehseel Poor Chapar and Moozuffernugger having been already disposed of, and the Khadir Pergunnah of

Gordhanpore having previously been pronounced ineligible for Permanent Settlement, there are, therefore, if my conclusions be correct, only six estates in this tehseel, situated in Pergunnah Bagra, which are in every way suitable for Permanent Settlement. That more are not recommended is due in some measure to insufficiency of assessment, but in far the greater number of instances to the great change which will be effected by the opening of the long projected Doobund Branch, which will enormously increase the productiveness of a tract which with good soil, owned and cultivated for the most part by industrious brotherhoods, only wants more plentiful means of irrigation to enable it to rival the prosperous condition of the lands lying to the east and west of the Kalee and Hindun Doab.

The 9th February, 1870.

A. CADELL,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Bagra.

Sixty estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, and eligible for Permanent Settlement.	Six Estates recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jasoi. 2. Salihkhereeh. 3. Alipurah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Lalukheree. 5. Mahomadpur Mandan. 6. Nawadah.
Fifty-four estates, the exclusion of which from Permanent Settlement is recommended.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atali. 2. Bazoedpoor. 3. Barwalah. 4. Bagrah, Pati Aswan. 5. Ditto, Turkman. 6. Ditto, Hardiyah. 7. Ditto, Chak Maasee. 8. Ditto, Seetal, Bahadar. 9. Ditto, Moradpurah. 10. Boodeenah Khoord. 11. Ditto, Kalan. 12. Bhoapur. 13. Pipalherah. 14. Peennah. 15. Taloos. 16. Jagaheroe. 17. Jalalpur. 18. Charaolee. 19. Chataula. 20. Haidarnagar. 21. Durganpur. 22. Dhansen. 23. Dhoolree, Pati Dibkanah. 24. Dhandaoleo. 25. Sanjuk. 26. Sikandarpur. 27. Sohnjee. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Saidpurah. 29. Shamushpur. 30. Zafarpur, Pati Bakhtawar Singh. 31. Ditto, Shamsheer Khan. 32. Alipurah Khoord. 33. Qazeekehrah. 34. Kannonee. 35. Kabeerpur. 36. Karwarah. 37. Kifsyatpoor. 38. Khataolah. 39. Kharanja. 40. Kheree Doodadharee. 41. Labordah. 42. Maksoodpoor, Pati Brahmanan. 43. Ditto, Jatan. 44. Mokandpur. 45. Mandee. 46. Nirmanah. 47. Nirmenee. 48. Narotampur. 49. Nughah Kithourah. 50. Harsaolee, Pati Anwar. 51. Ditto, Babru. 52. Ditto, Bahadar. 53. Ditto, Khodadia. 54. Ditto, Hardyal.
Sixteen estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ameernuggur, Pati Bakhtawar Singh. 2. Ditto, Shamsheer Khan. 3. Titawee. 4. Dhoolree, Pati Hajee Khan. 5. Shahpur. 6. Tahurpur. 7. Kamrudinagar. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Keotbee. 9. Goojarheres. 10. Ladwah. 11. Lakhan. 12. Nasoerpur. 13. Noonakherah. 14. Harsaolee, Pati Oodhu. 15. Ditto, Pahal, rent-free. 16. Dhaolra.

List of Estates in Pergunnah Charthawal.

Fifty-five estates with 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, and eligible but not recommended for Permanent Settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arnaech. 2. Akhlour. 3. Badh. 4. Bannagar. 5. Badhai Khoord. 6. Ditto Kalan. 7. Biralsee. 8. Barkalleo Salempur. 9. Baluah Khoree. 10. Roodha Kherah. 11. Baheri Mirzapur. 12. Bhambolah. 13. Bogumpur. 14. Pepalsan. 15. Pilkhani. 16. Paoteo. 17. Tandah. 18. Jat Nuglah. 19. Charthawal Pati, Bansi. 20. Ditto, Chakdanda. 21. Ditto, Rajbibec. 22. Ditto, Chowdhrahn. 23. Ditto, Ratta. 24. Ditto, Ulmo. 25. Ditto, Moorda. 26. Chowkra. 27. Chimao. 28. Khoosropur. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Dadheroo Khoord. 30. Ditto Kalan. 31. Doodhleo. 32. Debehund. 33. Deedahere. 34. Rohnee Hurjoepur. 35. Saidpnra Kulau. 36. Said Nugla. 37. Alamgirpur. 38. Uzeezpur. 39. Uleofoora. 40. Qianpur. 41. Kanarheree. 42. Kuchowloo. 43. Knessouleo. 44. Kallurpur. 45. Koolehree. 46. Kotosra. 47. Guncojuddi. 48. Ghosookhorah. 49. Giyanah Mazra. 50. Lohareo. 51. Mohibaleepur. 52. Mahmudpur Lakarsoda. 53. Nirdhana. 54. Harnakee. 55. Hybatpur.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akbargurh. 2. Biralsea. 3. Rassulpur. 4. Sekandarpoor. 5. Soongalpur. 6. Kassiara. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kallana. 8. Muthra. 9. Munganpur. 10. Niamoo. 11. Naglah Racon.

Eleven estates with less than 80 per cent. of the assessable area under cultivation, and ineligible for Permanent Settlement.

APPENDIX II.

Rent-rates in Pergunnah Bagra per Kutcha Beegah = one-sixth of an Acre.

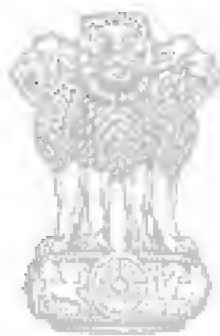
Number.	Name of Village.	Rent-rates per kutcha beegah fixed at Settlement.			Rent rates fixed by private agreement at and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	
1	Atali,	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	354 acres. Among members of the brotherhood.
2	Pipalherah,	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	267 " Among members of the brotherhood.
3	Budhinah Kalau,	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	366 " Among members of the brotherhood.
4	Jasoi,	0 14 6	0 7 0	0 4 0	...	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	769 " "
5	Chatela,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
6	Chiraoli,	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	142 acres.
7	Dhaolri, Pati Hajee Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Money rents.
8	Dhaolri, Pati Dikhanah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Sohnjui,	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	341 acres.
10	Salikhheri,	0 14 0	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	114 acres by private agreement, for 84 acres at Settlement.
11	Tahirpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
12	Alipurah Kalan,	...	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	141 acres.
13	Kumrudinnagar,	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	217 acres. The wet land is let to favoured cultivators of the zemindars' caste.
14	Gujarheri,	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	65 acres. Lower rates for land on the slope.
15	Lalutheri,	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	202 " "
16	Labordah,	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 " Among the proprietors themselves.
17	Mahomedpur Mandan,	...	...	...	...	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	88 " "
18	Nagla Petorah,	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 " Levied from proprietors alone.
19	Nawadah,	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	160 " "

APPENDIX II.—(concluded.)
Rent-rates in Perganah Chauthal per Kutchha Begah=one-sixth of an Acre.

Number.	Name of Village.	Rent-rates per kutchha beryah fixed at Settlement.			Rent-rates fixed by private agreement as and since Settlement.				Rent-rates fixed in Court.			Remarks regarding rent-rates fixed by private agreement and in Court.
		Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	All round.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	Wet.	Dry.	Bhoor.	
1	Arnacch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
2	Akbarpurh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
3	Barh.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	212 acres.
4	Biralsak.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 "
5	Biralsi.	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	1 4 0	0 7 0	...	8 acres In commutation—137 acres among Rajpoots themselves.
6	Baluah Kheri.	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	488 acres.
7	Budha Kherah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 "
8	Bhambelah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
9	Pipalsan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 acres. Rate paid by pahis.
10	Pilkhani.	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	101 " Among the Rajpoot owners.
11	Taudah.	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 " Among the owners.
12	Chimno.	...	...	...	...	1 1 8	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	259 "
13	Dudhli.	...	...	...	...	0 13 4	0 10 4	0 5 11	...	...	...	228 "
14	Raoni.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
15	Sikandarpur.	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	26 acres. In commutation.
16	Alangirpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 " Among Rajpoots themselves.
17	Alipurah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
18	Kayampur.	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	202 acres.
19	Kanaheri.	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 "
20	Ganesjudi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No money rents.
21	Gyanah Mazrah.	...	...	...	...	0 11 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	111 acres.
22	Mangapur.	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	246 " Among Rajpoot owners.
23	Niaru.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	53 " In commutation.
24	Harnaki.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	37 "

Statement shewing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
	1. Babree Mehal, Baluk Ram. 2. Sikka. 3. Senta Puttee, Basa Khan. 4. Shumshpore.	1. Babree Mehal Newab 2. Jumalpoore Nuglee. 3. Senta Puttee, Rajpoot. 4. Ditto. Gomanee. 5. Kuroree.	1. Adumpore. 2. Budheo. 3. Burla Jat. 4. Bulwa Puttee Musulmanan. 5. Ditto, Ditto, Hindwan. 6. Bunnolee. 7. Bunut Puttee, Rumzan Ali. 8. Ditto, Sawae Singh. 9. Ditto, Seelaput. 10. Ditto, Mahr Singh. 11. Bunttee-khera, Jatan. 12. Ditto, Runguran. 13. Bunnhera. 14. Bootraree. 15. Bootrara, Afghanan. 16. Ditto, Jatan. 17. Bhajoo. 18. Bhaoree. 19. Bhenswal. 20. Bheeka Muzra. 21. Bheekie Bih. 22. Bheekie Kadana. 23. Tajpore Sunbhalka. 24. Titolee. 25. Julalpore. 26. Jundheree. 27. Jhal Puttee Gulhwala. 28. Jhal Puttee, Khrub. 29. Chuk Khanpoor. 30. Chuk Kasimpore. 31. Chousa. 32. Khanpoore. 33. Khanpoore Tulba Muzra. 34. Dhumea. 35. Seekundra. 36. Sonta. 37. Sulawur. 38. Shamlee Puttee Bhugwan Singh. 39. ditto, Jowahur Singh. 40. ditto, Ghasee Ram. 41. ditto, Muhaldarpoora. 42. Shekhopoora. 43. Futebpore. 44. Kasimpore. 45. Kabrote. 46. Kuroda. 47. Kuseerwah Khoord. 48. ditto, Kulan. 49. Kunjurheree. 50. Koonkhera. 51. Koodana. 52. Koormlee. 53. Kheree Buragee. 54. Kheree Puttee. 55. Kheree Kurmoon. 56. Kyree. 57. Goorhenee. 58. Gurh Shaishtpore. 59. Goharpore. 60. Gogarpore. 61. Lank. 62. Leloun. 63. Muhdoodpore Afghanan. 64. ditto, Jatan. 65. Mahrumpore. 66. Mundet. 67. Muhabatpore. 68. Niamutoollapore.	
Total,	4	5	68	77



सत्यमेव जयते

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decree of Court, or by private Transfer, during the currency of the past settlement in the Tehseel Shamlee, Pergunnah Shamlee.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.						Remarks.
				PRIVATE TRANSFERS.				TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.				TOTAL.											

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseelie of Mozuffernuggur.

Pergunnah.	Caste of Transferrer.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.		Caste of Transferee.	PRIVATE TRANSFER.		BY ORDER OF COURT.		Caste of Transferee.	BY ORDER OF COURT.		EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER.	
		Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.
Jat,	Acres.	...	...	Acres.	...	Acres.	...	...	Acres.	...	Acres.
	747=4,388	Behora, Jat,	...	26=302	...	144=2,433	Behora, Jat,	...	9=126	3=684	3,190=38,808
		Mahajan, Khattree,	...	308=1,435	...		Jat, Mahajan, Khattree,	...	40=636		
		Komhar, Brahmin,	...	290=2,173	...		Brahmin, Khattree,	...	82=1,446		
		Goldsmith, Kumboli,	...	4=25	...		Kaeth, Sheikhzada,	...	3=44		
		Pathan, Kaeth,	...	9=21	...			...	2=9		
		Sheikhzada, Fukeer,	...	50=284	...			...	7=85		
		Carpenter,	...	1=3	...			...	1=87		
		Total.	...	10=21	...		Total,	...			
	2=4	...			...
Total of Jat,	747=4,388		...	27=80	...	144=2,433		...	144=2,433	3=684	3,190=38,808
Sheikhzada,	36=277	Jat, Fukeer, Sheikhzada,	...	8=40	...	...	...	...	...	...	286=1,090
		Syud, Brahmin, Mahajan,	...	2=11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total,	...	16=89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Sheikhzada...	36=277		...	3=67	...	...	...	...	...	...	296=1,090
Brahmin,	44=343	Brahmin, Mahajan, Sheikhzada,	...	1=23	...	...	...	...	...	...	378=1,968
		Syud, Jat, Fukeer, Khattree, Kaeth,	...	6=47	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total,	...	36=277	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Brahmins,	44=343		...	20=147	...	...	...	...	...	...	378=1,968
	10=76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4=43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3=25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2=9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1=4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1=32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3=7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total,	...	44=343	...	...	...	...	...	...	378=1,968

SHAKLEE.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decree of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseelee of Moorzuffernuggur.

Caste of Transferrer.	PRIVATE TRANSFER.		Caste of Transferee.	PRIVATE TRANSFER.		BY ORDER OF COURT.		Caste of Transferee.	BY ORDER OF COURT.		EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER.	
	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.
Mahajun,	...	Acres. 48= 262	...	...	Acres. 4= 22 16= 99 16= 52	...	5= 26	Jat, Brahmin, Mahajun,	...	1= 4 1= 2 3= 20	...	Acres. 260=2,179
Total of Mahajun,	...	48= 262	Total,	...	48= 262	...	5= 26	Total,	...	5= 26	...	260=2,179
Goojur,	...	11= 52	Goojur, Brahmin,	...	9= 42 2= 10	...	9= 89	Mahajun, Brahmin,	...	3= 30 6= 59	1=177	364=2,558
Total,	...	11= 52	Total,	...	11= 52	...	9= 89	Total,	...	9= 89	1=177	364=2,558
Kaeth,	...	8= 17	Mahajun, Kaeth,	...	2= 3 6= 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	57= 93
Total,	...	8= 17	Total,	...	8= 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	57= 93
Syud,	...	1= 3	Syud,	...	1= 3	...	2= 55	Moorul, Syud,	...	1= 5 1= 50	...	36= 89
Total,	...	1= 3	Total,	...	1= 3	...	2= 55	Total,	...	2= 55	...	36= 89
Betoch,	...	14=1,057	Moorul, Mahajun,	...	2= 52 12= 505	...	3=729	Mahajun,	...	3=729	...	32= 121
Total,	...	14=1,057	Total,	...	14=1,057	...	3=729	Total,	...	3=729	...	32= 121
Khuttree, Rajpoot,	...	14= 77	Mahajun, Rajpoot, Syud, Chumar,	...	5= 18 7= 54 1= 4 1= 1	...	5= 76	Mahajun, Rajpoot, Brahmin,	...	2= 18 2= 43 1= 15	...	14= 15 166=1,315
Total,	...	14= 77	Total,	...	14= 77	...	5= 76	Total,	...	5= 76	...	166=1,315

Pat ban,	...	25 = 141	Sheikhzada, Patban, Mahajun,	...	...	1 = 4 14 = 92 10 = 45	...	8 = 93	Mahajun, Yathan,	...	...	6 = 41 2 = 52	...	298 = 1,279
Total,	...	25 = 141	Total,	...	...	25 = 141	...	8 = 93	Total,	...	...	8 = 93	...	298 = 1,279
Fakeer,	...	7 = 137	Kacch, Fakeer, Mahajun,	...	...	1 = 36 1 = 66 5 = 35	...	2 = 24	Mahajun,	...	...	2 = 24	...	32 = 164
Total,	...	7 = 137	Total,	...	...	7 = 137	...	2 = 24	Total,	...	...	2 = 24	...	32 = 164
Behora,	...	2 = 5	Jat, Behora,	...	...	1 = 2 1 = 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 = 62
Total,	...	2 = 5	Total,	...	...	2 = 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 = 62
Moghul, Barber, Bheestee, Goldsmith, Carpenter, Sancee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 6 1 = 4 9 = 57 1 = 2 3 = 2 13 = 281
Total,	...	2 = 27	Total,	...	...	2 = 27	...	1 = 4	Total,	...	...	1 = 4	...	13 = 281
Kullal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 = 1,002
GRAND TOTAL,	...	949 = 6,786	...	...	...	949 = 6,786	...	180 = 3,531	...	...	...	180 = 3,531	4 = 861	5,181 = 51,083 = 3,189 acres confiscated on account of rebellion.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Profits due to Canal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pergunnah.	Number of Villages Irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal Irrigation.	Former aggregate Jumma of these villages.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Portion of Increase attributable exclusively to Influence of Canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by Canal.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the Influence of the Canal.	Net gain to the Revenue of the Pergunnah from the Influence of Canals.
Shamlee,	48	Acres 14,607	Rs. a. p. 75,034 11 0	Rs. 77,370	Rs. a. p. 2,335 5 0	Rs. a. p. 5,107 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 5,107 0 0

NOTE.—In estimating the profit due to the canal the amount of land irrigable from wells which have fallen into disuse since the canal was opened, has been deducted at the rate of 22 acres, for each well.—Upon the balance the difference between the wet and dry rates gives the profit,—after allowing for possible irrigation.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZARREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.	
	Total cultivated area in acres.										Waste.	Rent-free.
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of land recently thrown out of cultivation.	Total of culturable land.				
					By Canals, &c.	By Wells.						
Shamlee, ...	10,639 Irrigated. By Well. 6,629 By Canal. 3,812 Otherwise, 143 Unirrigated. 55	29,494 Irrigated. By Well. 8,611 By Canal. 8,560 Otherwise, 353 Unirrigated. 11,970	4,137 Irrigated. By Well. 312 By Canal. 2,222 Otherwise, 506 Unirrigated. 1,097	1,185 Irrigated. By Well. 60 By Canal. 13 Otherwise, 2 Unirrigated. 1,110	14,607	16,616	14,232	1,402	5,797	11,191	922	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and cultivating proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants at will.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
Shamlee, ...	1840,	20	89	A. R. P. 4 1 32	5,475	13,772	A. R. P. 2 2 23	4,708	33,566	A. R. P. 7 0 20½	The villages to be deducted are those of which the former settlement Records are not forthcoming. They are inserted for uniformity, but are not available for comparison, and have not been included in the average.
	1860,	1,779	1,889	1 0 10	4,804	14,053	2 3 29½	4,612	29,513	6 1 21½	
		Deduct. Balance. 1 village. 13	Deduct. Balance. 1 village. 12	3 1 22	Deduct. Balance. 1 village. 33	Deduct. Balance. 1 village. 53	...	79	4,583	0 2 33	
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	...	704	...	...	175	4,449	...	
Increase, ...	...	1,746	1,788	...	...	228	0 1 27	...	...	...

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of Villages (Mehals).	Total Number of Villages in which money rents have been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole Villages in which money rents previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Shamlee, ...	77	...	7 = 445 Khatahs or lots.	70 6 Villages in which rent in kind prevails. 64 Ditto in which both sorts of rent prevail.	3,833	2,505	This Pergunnah being mostly Bhyachara, or cultivating proprietary brotherhoods, both kinds of rent are few; Act XIV., 1863, has not been applied much.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Pubka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
Shamlee, ...	775	758	119	The number in the column 4, is in addition to that in column 3.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Mezzuffurnuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
Kandla.	1. Asudpoor.	1. Badshapoor.	1. Umbeyta.	
	2. Aldee Puttee "Byj-nath."	2. Bural.	2. Islampoor, Ghosowlee.	
	3. Do. Puttee "Suda-sookh."	3. Phokurpoor.	3. Ailum Puttee Khoord.	
	4. Do. Puttee "Nanuk Chund."	4. Jogeea Khera.	4. Ailum Puttee Kulan.	
	5. Phoogana Puttee "Dyanat."	5. Khizurpoor.	5. Bannowlee.	
	6. Chuk Bhogulkhera.	6. Doondoo Khera.	6. Bussee.	
	7. Churhao.	7. Doorgunpoor.	7. Birum Khera Puttee "Ram-dut."	
	8. Rampoor Kheree Puttee "Bunseedhur."	8. Rajpoor, Chhajpoor.	8. Do. Puttee "Loda."	
	9. Sala Kheree.	9. Surnaolee.	9. Bunhera.	
	10. Esapoor Puttee Sheroo.	10. Soona.	10. Bharsee.	
		11. Fuzelpoor "Khalisa."	11. Purasowlee.	
		12. Futehpoor Kheree.	12. Pinjokra.	
		13. Kumroodeannuggur.	13. Phoogana Puttee Hookum.	
		14. Goojurpoor.	14. Do. Puttee Rajroop.	
		15. Loea.	15. Jussala.	
		16. Mullickpoor.	16. Chuk Dooma Khera.	
		17. Hurteea Khera.	17. Hussunpoor.	
			18. Khowaspoor.	
			19. Dangror.	
			20. Doongur.	
			21. Doodabar.	
			22. Russoolpoor.	
			23. Rampoor, Kheree Puttee "Gurh Goshaien."	
			24. Sherpoor.	
			25. Sulpa.	
			26. Shahpoor.	
			27. Tahurpoor, Bhuhheesa.	
			28. Esapoor Puttee "Dhun Singh."	
			29. Fuzulpoor "Muzbitta."	
			30. Futehpoor.	
			31. Khundraolee Puttee "Muslimanan."	
			32. Do. Puttee "Hindooan."	
			33. Kuraoda.	
			34. Kunyan.	
			35. Kewana.	
			36. Khera Mustan.	
			37. Kandla, 15 "Isawa."	
			38. Kandla, 5 Biswas.	
			39. Do. Mehal "Ruheemoollah."	
			40. Do. Mehal "Mutfirukat."	
			41. Khera Kurtan.	
			42. Gungeyroo Puttee Sadat.	
			43. Do. Puttee Mussulmanan.	
			44. Do. Puttee "Goojuran."	
			45. 'Lahoreepoor.'	
			46. Lisadh.	
			47. Mutnaolee.	
			48. Meemlah.	
			49. Nala.	
			50. Hurnuzpoor.	
			51. Kusimpoor.	
Total.	10	17	51	78

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A.

Statement showing the effects of Alienation by sale in Execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Boorhana.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Name of Pergunnah.				PRIVATE TRANSFERS.				TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.				TOTAL.				EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.				Remarks.		
Number of Villages.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.							
74	66,560	1,759	1	5	848	8,782 acres.	13,380	12 11	1,63,285	3 11	148	2,714	4,313	1-5	23,431	2 0	1,86,716	5 11	10=7,115= 3,335 50,542 acres	53,876	The 848 transfers in column 6 are equal to 990 persons, and the 996 transfers in column 16, are equal to 1,192 persons The 7,115 in column 21 are shares : 1,188 acres or 2 shares out of 100 for the whole, confiscated on account of rebellion.	
	100					18					4					17				81		

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

B.
Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past settlement in the Tehseelee of Boorhana.

Pergunnah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.				BY ORDER OF COURT.				EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.			
	Caste of Transferrers.	Whole vil- lage.	Portions.	Acres.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole vil- lage.	Portions.	Acres.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole vil- lage.	Portions.	Acres.
Sheikhzada,	...	...	69 = 411	31 = 231	Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Brahmin, Syud, Afghan,	...	2 = 2	...	Mahajun,	...	2 = 2	904 = 2,456
	Total.	...	69 = 411	69 = 411	Total,	...	2 = 2	...	Total,	...	2 = 2	904 = 2,456
	Mahajun,	...	61 = 1,426	1 = 1,414	Afghan, Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Lime-maker,	...	4 = 5	...	Mahajun, Sheikhzada,	...	3 = 4 1 = 1	781 = 3,155
Goojur,	...	...	61 = 1,426	61 = 1,426	Total,	...	4 = 5	...	Total,	...	4 = 5	781 = 3,155
	...	...	103 = 1,430	27 = 181	Goojur, Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Afghan, Brahmin, Buhora, Kayeth, Kumboli, Jat, Syud,	...	57 = 980	...	Goojur, Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Afghan, Brahmin, Kayeth, Kumboli, Jat,	...	7 = 83 33 = 578 2 = 99 1 = 19 6 = 138 3 = 12 2 = 50 1 = 1	1,680 = 12,822
	Total,	...	103 = 1,430	103 = 1,430	Total,	...	57 = 980	...	Total,	...	57 = 980	1,680 = 12,822
Jat,	...	...	334 = 2,189	122 = 1,249	Mahajun, Jat, Brahmin, Gooshacen, Buhora, Carpenter,	...	33 = 493	...	Mahajun, Jat, Buhora,	...	26 = 372 4 = 103 3 = 16	2,364 = 20,300
	...	...	334 = 2,189	173 = 697	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	334 = 2,189	334 = 2,189	Total,	...	33 = 493	...	Total,	...	33 = 493	2,364 = 20,300

Afghan,	...	...	46 = 553	Afghan, Jat, Buhora, Mooghul, Mahajun, Goldsmith, Brahmin, Sheikhzada,	...	...	5 = 160 7 = 55 4 = 40 1 = 36 23 = 226 1 = 3 2 = 8 3 = 25	...	10 = 62	Jat, Mahajun, Tailor, Tugra, Sheikhzada,	...	...	1 = 26 5 = 17 2 = 10 1 = 5 1 = 4	...	100 = 675
Total,	...	...	46 = 553	Total,	...	...	46 = 553	...	10 = 62	Total,	...	...	10 = 62	...	100 = 675
Rajpoot,	...	...	76 = 1,688	Rajpoot, Conchun, Mahajun, Gooshaeen, Brahmin,	...	...	51 = 987 1 = 1 22 = 522 1 = 152 1 = 21	...	23 = 1,030	Rajpoot, Mahajun,	...	...	19 = 826 4 = 204	...	502 = 5,866
Total,	...	...	76 = 1,683	Total,	...	...	76 = 1,683	...	23 = 1,030	Total,	...	...	23 = 1,030	...	503 = 5,866
Ruwah,	...	...	3 = 11	Brahmin, Jat,	...	...	2 = 6 1 = 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 = 188
Total,	...	...	3 = 11	Total,	...	...	3 = 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 = 188
Brahmni,	...	...	19 = 23	Jat, Mahajun, Brahmin,	...	...	3 = 7 13 = 13 3 = 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 6	189 = 656
Total,	...	...	19 = 23	Total,	...	...	19 = 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 6	189 = 656
Karol,	...	...	9 = 10	Rajpoot, Sheikhzada, Mahajun,	...	...	7 = 147 1 = 6 1 = 27	...	4 = 25	Karol,	...	...	4 = 25	1 = 791	29 = 1,117
Total,	...	...	9 = 180	Total,	...	...	9 = 180	...	4 = 25	Total,	...	...	4 = 25	1 = 791	29 = 1,117
Balladmonger,	...	...	3 = 5	Mahajun, Jat,	...	...	2 = 3 1 = 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 2
Total,	...	...	3 = 5	Total,	...	...	3 = 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 2
Jawgee,	...	...	34 = 100	Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Mooghul,	...	...	31 = 92 1 = 3 2 = 5	...	1 = 2	Jawgee,	...	...	1 = 2	...	47 = 105
Total,	...	...	34 = 100	Total,	...	...	34 = 100	...	1 = 2	Total,	...	...	1 = 2	...	47 = 105

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or private transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Boorhana.—(concluded.)

Pergunnah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.		
	Caste of Transferrers.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.
Goosacen, Syud,	1 = 7 53 = 587	Mahajun, Syud, Goojur, Mahajun, Brahmin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	53 = 587	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow-maker, Tugra, Betul-seller, Mooghul,	1 = 2 1 = 3 1 = 2 30 = 157	Mahajun, Mahajun, Sheikhzada, Mooghul, Mahajun, Syud,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	30 = 157	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conchun, Kahar Moostulman, Malce, Carpenter, Dyer, Barber, Goldsmith, Vegetable-seller, Mason, Water-carrier, Blacksmith, Potter, Chunar, Sweeper,	3 = 12 1 = 1	Mahajun, Mahajun, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL,	848 = 8,782	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						148 = 2,714	...	148 = 2,714	...	10 = 3,333	...	7,115 = 50,543 : 1,183 acres confiscated on account of rebellion.

KANDHIA.—(concluded.)

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Profits due to Canal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pergunnah.	Number of vil- lages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irri- gation.	Former aggregate Jumma of these villages.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase at- tributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of Villages injuriously effected by Canal.	For Jumma.	New Jumma.	Portion of decrease at- tributable to the influ- ence of the Canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the pergunnah from the influence of Canal.
Kandla.	55	25,555	Rs. a. p. 67,442 9 5	78,990	Rs. a. p. 11,547 6 7	Rs. a. p. 9,456 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 9,456 0 0

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 1.

Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas, &c.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.							LAND NOT ASSESS- ABLE.		Remarks.		
	Total Cultivated area in acres.							Total of land re- cently thrown out of cultiva- tion.	Total of culturable land.			
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land By Canals.	Total of irrigated land By Wells.	Total of un- irrigated land.					
Kandia, ...	11,013	24,573	3,971	1,012	25,855	12,951 well. 12,659 other means. 292	11,523	50,329	636	5,391	9,669	948
Irrigated by { Wells, Canal, ...	4,820	7,692	122	25								
{ Other means, ...	6,152	16,555	3,148	...								
Unirrigated, ...	11	68	212	1				56,356				
For two maafee villages, ...	20	10,028	489	986								
	230	643	19	1	115	704 well 701 other means. 3	74	893	71	23	192	
Irrigated by { Wells, Canal, ...	187	497	17	...								
{ Other means, ...	40	75	...	...						
Unirrigated, ...	3	...	...	...					
	...	71	2	1				68,152				

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 2.

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.

Name of Pergunah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants at will.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
Kandla, ...	1840	6	29	A. R. P. 4 3 13½	4,440	17,157	A. R. P. 3 3 18½	2,362	24,782	A. R. P. 10 1 39	The villages (5) to be deducted are those of which the former settlement records are not forthcoming. They are inserted for uniformity, but are not available for comparison, and have not been included in the average.
	1860	2,358 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 161	5,289 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 226	2 1 8½	4,639 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 120	17,547 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 263	3 3 12	3,486 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 334	27,493 Deduct. Balance. 5 villages. 3,745	7 3 13	
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	2 2 4½	...	...	0 0 6½	...	1,034	2 2 26	The fewness of hereditary tenants at the last settlement is ascribed to the fact that to prove the title to hereditary occupancy, a long period of possession was required; in the present settlement 12 years has been considered sufficient.
Increase, ...	...	2,191	5,034	...	79	127	...	670	...	...

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 3.

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of Mehals.	Total number of whole villages in which rents in money have been fixed instead of those in kind.	Whole Villages in which money rents previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Kandla,	21	54 = 7 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 47 Ditto in which both sorts of rent prevail.	3,521	2,296	Of 76 entered in column 2, 1 village (Bhogul Khara) is cultivated by the proprietors themselves.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

Statement of Pukka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
Kandla,	...	327	42	The 42 wells entered in column 4, are in addition to those entered in column 3.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

No. 5.

Statement showing the various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.

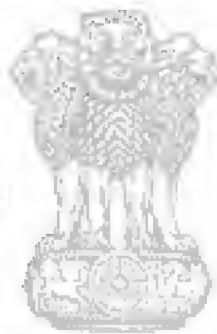
Name of Pergunnah.	Cultivated area in acres.	KURUMB.																			RUBBER.														
		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Churce.	Dhan.	Chohara Moonjee.	Jowar.	Oord.	Mole.	Bajra.	Til.	Gowara.	Vegetable.	Mundwa.	Mukkie.	Indigo.	Torya.	Chenna.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Sunl.	Kodo Shanakh.	Kunnee.	Looya.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Wheat and gram.	Musoor.	Tura.	Mulur or Peas.	Melon.	Gajur or Carrot.	Sirson or Mustard.	Ajwahn.
Kandla.	50,329	2,824	2,812	3,542	826	2,646	6,033	1,232	694	96	2	1,100	102	403	2,859	4	25	10	76	64	7	88	419,081	233	4,607	728	160	68	8	36	13	15	1	2	
	100	51	51	7	11	51	12	21	11	1	...	21	1	1	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	381	1	91	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

The lower line shows the percentage of each kind of crop.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Mozuffurnuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyaclara.	Total.
Thannah Bhowan.	Ahmedpoor, ... Ambelitha, ... Yakoobpoor, ... Bagh Bungla, ... Thannah Bhowan, Mehal Bagyan. Janeepoor, ... Jumalpoor, ... Jafirpoor, ... Khanpoor, ... Alleepoor, ... Oosmanpoor, ... Kadurpoor, ... Kazeepoor, ... Kootubgurh, ... Moolanpoor, ... Hurbur Futchpoor, ...	Ismacelpoor, ... Bhindora, ... Pomar Khers, ... Raepoor, ... Sowunjee Oomurpoor, ... Abdoolapoor, ... Oomurpoor, ... Khereli Gudaice, ... Gurhee Abdoola Khan Puttee Puchdo. Ditto Puttee Soem, ... Gogwan, ... Gooranah, ... Niralsee Oorf Kadurgurh. Nagul, ... Heend, ... Yoonuspoor, ...	Ahatch Ghousgurh. Aorungabad. Boontah. Belasance Islumpoor. Bemehraoda. Pultheyree. Teetarsee. Thannah Bhowan Puttee Choudran. Ditto, Puttee Kalroo, Ditto, Puttee Mussabce. Ditto, Mehal Moozbitta. Ditto, Puttee Nowgawan. Thirwah. Gurhee Abdoola Khan Puttee Huftoon. Ditto, Puttee Hustam. Insaneh-oorf Musthgurh. Jellalabad. Chundeyna Mal. Dubheree. Dookheree Jemalpoor. Sontah Rasoolpoor. Firozpoor. Khyaree. Kyl Shikarpoor. Lada Muzi. Loharee. Madulpoor. Manuckpoor. Munt Muntee. Niralschoorf, Maroo- kheyra. Nowjul Moujlee. Hurunwara. Yarpoor.	
Total, ...	15	16	33	64



सत्यमेव जयते

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A.

Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehsees of Shamlee.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
Name of Pergunnah.				Area in Acres.				Summa.				Number of Villages.				EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.						
PRIVATE TRANSFERS.									TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					TOTAL.								
				Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Summa.	Value.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Summa.	Value.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Summa.	Value.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	
				32=737	226= 3,278	4,015	6,299 14 6	44,780 5 3	31=206 60=1469	1,675	2,261 8 7	13,734 8 0	3=943	286= 4,747	5,690	8,561 7 1	58,514 13 3	4= 2,011	1,736= 29,664	31,705		
				Acres.			Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Whole Vil- lage.	Acres.	
							896 1 6	8,900 0 0	150 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,046 1 6	10,350 0 0	1,046 1 6	10,350 0 0	1,046 1 6	10,350 0 0	1,046 1 6	10,350 0 0	1,046 1 6	10,350 0 0	Acres.	
							Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	Portions.	
							5,403 13 0	35,880 5 3	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	2,111 8 7	12,284 8 0	Acres.	

Remarks.—The 226 Transfers in Column 6 are equivalent to 303 parties, and the 69 Transfers in Column 11 to 97 parties.
The 1,736 in Column 21 are parties.
7,536 Acres confiscated on account of rebellion.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

B.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or private transfers during the Currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.—(concluded.)

Pergunnah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.	
	Caste of Transferees.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Village.	Portions.
Fakcer, Malce,

Total,	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheikzada,

Total,	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghan, Raveen, Tugga, Khutree, Beloch,

Total,	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Folter, Mooghul, Hocker,

GRAND TOTAL,	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THANAH BHOWAN.—(concluded.)

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Profits to Canal.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Pergunnah.	Number of Villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under canal irrigation.	Former aggregate Juma of these Villages.	New Juma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of Villages injuriously affected by Canal.	Former Juma.	New Juma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the Canal.	Nett gain to the Revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of the Canal.
Thana Bhowan.	38	9,598	43,853 2 3	42,905	**	9,101 0 0 Subsequently modified to Rs. 6,024	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,101 0 0 6,024

Note.—There are 52 masonry wells out of work owing to the Canal; allowing 22 acres as the annual amount of irrigation from each well, the deductions from the irrigated area will amount to 1,144 acres, according to the proportion of each kind of soil; upon the balance the difference between dry and wet rates gives the profits due to the Canal.

S. N. MARTIN, *Collector.*

Statement of descriptions of soil irrigated and unirrigated areas.

Pergunnah.	MALGOOZAREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.			
	CULTIVATED AREA										Recently abandoned.	Culturable.	Waste.	Rent Free.
	Meesun.	Ronslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Irrigation.		Unirrigated.							
					By Canal.	By wells.								
7,003 Irrigated by wells. 4,318 By other means.	16,423 Irrigated by wells. 5,595 By other means.	3,948 Irrigated by wells. 520 By other means.	318 Irrigated by wells. 35 By other means.	9,598	10,100 By wells. 9,468 By other means. 632	7,994	6,619	5,127	9,242	6,389				
101 By Canals. 2,499 Unirrigated.	149 By Canals. 4,931 Unirrigated.	265 By Canals. 2,108 Unirrigated.	17 By Canals. 69 Unirrigated.											
94 Mafee Village, 3.	780 Irrigated by wells.	543 Irrigated by wells.	28 Irrigated by wells.	683	583 By wells. 489 By other means. 103	376	158	415	326	...				
271 Irrigated by wells. 181 By other means.	250 By other means.	49 By other means.	17 By other means.											
19 By Canals.	30 By Canals.	54 By Canals.	11 By other means.											
67 Unirrigated.	220 Unirrigated.	359 Unirrigated.	11 By other means.											
4	280	81	11											

S. N. MARTIN, *Collector.*

No. II.

Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in Acres.	Average of Cultivation Acres.	Tenant-at-Will.	Amount of land cultivated by them. Acres.	Average of cultivation Acres.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them. Acres.	Average of Cultivation Acres.
Thana Bhowan,	...	170	936	A. R. P. 5 2 1	2,453	11,330	A. R. P. 4 2 19	2,214	17,463	A. R. P. 7 3 5
	1,860	535	2,045	3 2 29	2,532	11,493	4 1 3½	1,322	14,152	10 1 31
Decrease,	...	Deduct balance. 7 Villages.	Deduct balance. 7 Villages.		Deduct balance. 7 Villages.	Deduct balance. 7 Villages.		Deduct balance. 7 Villages.	Deduct balance. 7 Villages.	
Increase,	...	22=513	163=1,882	1 3 14	34=2,418	1,171=10,324	0 1 15½	57=1,265	939=13,213	...
	1,006	...	979	4,250	2 2 26
	...	343	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Villages paying rent's in money and in kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total Number of Villages (Mehal).	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money rent was previously prevailing.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators in these villages paying rent in kind.	Cultivators in these villages paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Thana Bhowan,	61	2=16	1=11	56	2,565	493	The villages entered in Column 2, but excluded from Columns 3, 4, 5 are occupied entirely by cultivating proprietors.
	Khalsa.	Cultivators.	Cultivators.	16 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails.			
	59	1 Bagh Bungla.	Yunushpore.	40 Villages in which both sorts of rent prevails.			
	Resumed Maafce and Maafce 2.						

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Pukka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.		Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.
Thana Bhowan,	...	697	567	166

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 5.

Name of Pergunnah.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Kucharee.														Rubbee.																		
		Sugar-cane.	Baree or Cotton.	Churree.	Dhan.	Chuhora Moonjee.	Jowar.	Orud.	Mot.	Bajrah.	Til.	Gowarah.	Vegetables.	Mundwa.	Mukkee.	Indigo.	Toriya.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Sauce or Hemp.	Kodoon and Shanukh.	Kuagnee.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Wheat and Gram.	Mussoor.	Turab.	Kurur.	Cheedah.	Mustard.	Maltia or Peas.	Dhudea or Coriander.
Thana Bhowan.	27,381	1,344	1,037	2,442	506	2,151	886	1,388	445	234	3	169	276	488	1,009	154	418	21	3	6	50	22	13,180	403	589	21	34	57	17	1	4	8	14	1
	100	4½	4	9	2½	8	3	5	1½	1	...	½	1	1½	4	½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	48½	1½	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

The lower line shows the percentage of each crop.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Mozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
Boorhana.	Jowlah. ...	Attalee, ... Ookaolee, ... Uteyrna Aleepoor, ... Bituoda, ... Burkutta Moglan, ... Bowanah, ... Buhsana, ... Chundhersee, ... Roypoor Uteyrna, ... Hookunpoor, ... Reyaolee Nuala, ... Surree, ... Sultanpoor, ... Shahpoor Husee, ... Kootulpoor, ... Kooralsee, ... Gurhmulpoor, ... Lohsana, ... Mundawolee, ... Mindkalce, ... Nusseerpoor, ... Nugwa, ...	Etawa. ... Burkutta Rowa. ... Burnoda. ... Bugceana. ... Qusbeh Boorhana. ... Behloulpoor. ... Tanda Moorra. ... Todah. ... Hnbeebpoor Seckrec. ... Hosseinabad. ... Hosseinpoor. ... Khuzurpoor. ... Russoolpoor Dubhairee. ... Sutheyree. ... Shah Dubbur. ... Koorawa. ... Koorthul. ... Khurur. ... Khairree Ghunce. ... Munwara. ... Wailee. ...	
Total, ...	1	22	21	44



सत्यमेव जयते

Statement showing the amount of Transfers for Pergunnah Boorhana.

Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.					TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					TOTAL.					EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.					
			Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Summa.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Summa.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.					
Boothana.	43	49,698	68,900 3 6	...	342	3,839	7,398 2 6	54,889 14 6	...	76	1,838	3,036 14 10	17,247 9 0	...	418	5,677	10,435 1 4	72,137 7 6	6 Villages.	4,678	3,218=36,017	40,685	3,336 Acres confiscated for rebellion

Independent of the confiscated area, the transfers amount to nearly one-ninth of the whole area of the Pergunnah. This is not as much as I have observed in other Pergunnahs.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Bodhanah.

Pergunnah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			Caste of Transferee.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			Caste of Transferee.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER.	
	Whole Vil-lage.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Vil-lage.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Vil-lage.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Vil-lage.	Portions.
Rajpoot,	...	40 = 841	...	Rajpoot, Mahajun, Rhat, Brahmin,	...	23 = 573 12 = 211 1 = 7 4 = 50	11 = 762	...	...	8 = 617 3 = 115	774 = 10,469	3 = 2,970	...
Total,	...	40 = 841	...	Total,	...	40 = 841	11 = 762	Total,	...	11 = 762	774 = 10,469	3 = 2,970	...
Tugge,	...	30 = 494	...	Tugge, Kuwa, Mahajun, Potter, Brahmin,	...	17 = 245 1 = 98 10 = 146 1 = 4 1 = 1	10 = 166	Tugge, Mahajun, Kumbah, Bohrah,	...	3 = 56 5 = 77 1 = 20 1 = 13	...	2 = 1,409	...
Total,	...	30 = 494	...	Total,	...	30 = 494	10 = 166	Total,	...	10 = 166	...	2 = 1,409	...
Afghan,	...	103 = 1,003	...	Afghan, Tugge, Mahajun, Kumbah, Sheikh, Khutree, Jogee,	...	34 = 430 3 = 51 52 = 346 9 = 122 1 = 9 2 = 36 2 = 9	10 = 136	Mahajun, Mundbul,	...	4 = 30 6 = 106	218 = 4,101	...	...
Total,	...	103 = 1,003	...	Total,	...	103 = 1,003	10 = 136	Total,	...	10 = 136	218 = 4,101	...	...

Ruwa,	...	...	10= 115	Ruwa, Mahajun,	...	5= 29	...	7= 134	Ruwa, Mahajun, Bohrab,	...	1= 12	1= 299	230= 1,322
Total,	...	...	10= 115	Total,	...	10= 115	...	7= 134	Total,	...	7= 134	1= 299	230= 1,322
Moghul,	...	...	5= 50	Rajpoot, Moghul, Mahajun,	...	1= 16	...	4= 133	Mahajun, Moghul,	...	1= 5	...	60= 654
Total,	...	...	5= 50	Total,	...	3= 32	...	4= 133	Total,	...	3= 128	...	60= 654
Ját,	...	...	122= 800	Ját, Mahajun, Bohrab, Sachh,	...	1= 2	...	4= 133	Ját, Mahajun, Bohrab,	...	4= 133	...	60= 654
Total,	...	...	122= 800	Total,	...	53= 387	...	26= 384	Total,	...	3= 48	...	890= 9,079
Mahajun,	...	...	11= 223	Brahmin, Ruwa, Ját, Sane, Afghan or Pathan,	...	55= 350	...	...	Ját, Mahajun, Brahmin,	...	22= 323	...	890= 9,079
Total,	...	...	11= 223	Total,	...	3= 28	...	...	Total,	...	1= 13	...	134= 475
Goojur,	...	...	11= 223	Brahmin, Ruwa, Ját, Sane, Afghan or Pathan,	...	10= 34	...	...	Goojur,	...	26= 384	...	890= 9,079
Total,	...	...	11= 223	Total,	...	1= 1	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	134= 475
Bhat,	...	...	3= 31	Brahmin, Goojur,	...	122= 800	...	...	Brahmin, Mahajun,	...	...	...	134= 475
Total,	...	...	3= 31	Total,	...	1= 4	...	4= 89	Total,	...	...	...	78= 1,451
Kumbob,	...	...	9= 90	Bhat, Mahajun, Sheikh,	...	11= 223	...	3= 27	Mahajun,	...	...	...	78= 1,451
Total,	...	...	9= 90	Total,	...	1= 8	...	3= 27	Total,	...	3= 27	...	62= 485
Sheikh,	...	...	3= 172	Kumbob, Khutree, Mahajun,	...	2= 23	...	...	Total,	...	3= 27	...	62= 485
Total,	...	...	3= 172	Total,	...	3= 31	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	1= 51
...	...	...	4= 12	Mahajun, Acharaj,	...	5= 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1= 51
...	...	...	4= 12	Total,	...	1= 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	358= 1,376
...	...	...	4= 12	Total,	...	3= 172	...	...	...	...	1= 7	...	358= 1,376
...	...	...	4= 12	Total,	...	3= 11	...	...	...	...	1= 7	...	358= 1,376
...	...	...	4= 12	Total,	...	1= 1	...	...	...	...	1= 7	...	358= 1,376
...	...	...	4= 12	Total,	...	4= 12	...	...	...	...	1= 7	...	358= 1,376

Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah Boorhana attributable to the Eastern Junna Canal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pergunnah.	Number of Villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate of these villages.	New Junna.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of villages injured by Canal.	Former Junna.	New Junna.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the Canal.	Net gain to the Revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of Canals.
Boorhana, ...	1	Acres, 200	Rs. 5,992	Rs. 5,986	...	Rs. 210	...	...	...	...	Rs. 210

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Descriptions of Soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.	
	Total cultivated area in Acres.										Waste.	Rent-free.
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of unirrigated land.		Total of land recently thrown out of cultivation.	Total of culturable land.		
Boorhana, ...	9,713	23,840	682	1,037	200	18,318	16,764	35,282	1,454	5,067	8,423	50
	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	By Canals, &c.	By Wells.						
	By Wells. By Canals, &c.	By Wells. By Canals, &c.										
	9,392 32	8,713 168	182	31								
	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.								
	289	14,959	480	1,036								

Remarks.—'Roslee' is the prevailing kind of soil. The irrigated and unirrigated areas are in the proportion of

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of Occupancy, and of cultivating Proprietors, Pergunah Boorkana.

Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants-at-will in acres.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Cultivating proprietors in acres.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
1840,	...	550	2,869	2,776	10,874	A. R. P. 3 3 27	2,269	17,943	A. R. P. 7 3 25	As might have been expected the numbers of cultivators of both kinds have increased while the average area of each occupant has decreased, the greatest decrease being in the case of the hereditary tenants ("mowroosee"), the class most obnoxious to the zemindars. There has been a very steady battle between the zemindars and tenants as to the word hereditary. The former would like to have nothing but tenants at will, the latter contested their occupancies as if they were little zemindars. The nikassees for the last twelve years decided the day.
1862,	...	1,588	3,890	4,724	13,467	2 3 16	2,439	17,925	7 1 31	
Decrease,	1 0 11	...	18	0 1 34	
Increase,	...	1,038	1,021	1,948	2,593	...	170	...	...

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and in kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of Villages.	Total number of whole Villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole Villages in which money rent previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Boorhana, ...	44	...	2	42 Villages, and 6,271 Cultivators. 4 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails and 624 Cultivators. 38 Villages in which both sorts of rent prevail and. 5,647 Cultivators, i.e.— 2,236 kind. 3,351 money.	2,920	3,351	

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Pukka Masonry Wells used for Irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Pukka wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repairs.	Remarks.
Boorhana, ...	186	186	24	Increase of 24 since the last Settlement, most of the irrigation is carried on by kutcha wells which are not included in this return. These kutcha wells are easily dug in this Pergunnah and last a few years.

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Pergunah Boorhanda.

Pergunnah.	KHURREEF.																				ROBBEE.													
	Total amount of cultivated land in acres.	Sugar-cane.	Sugar-cane recently plant- ed and cut the follow- ing year.	Cotton.	Indian corn or Mukkec.	Ornud.	Churree.	Carrot.	Dhan (Rice).	Sannk.	Moongee (Rice).	Jwar.	Bajra.	Mundwa.	Kuwara.	Mole.	Moong.	Urhar (Dal).	Kunnee.	Total of Khurreef.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Fallow land.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Kalee (i.e., melons).	Indigo.	Gojee.	Tortah.	Kurur.	Union.	Mussoor.	Wheat and Gram.	Total of Rubbee.
Boorhanna.	35,282	1,505	46	1,280	1,236	828	6,732	76,573	71	26	4,906	219	54	678	3,090	99	36	46	21,553	7,170	522	1,034	4,391	18	40	70	1	35	27	59	27	25	10	13,429
Fergunnah.	100	3½	...	3½	3½	3	13	4	13	1	14	3	1	1½	8	2	1	1	61	21	1-14	2-11	10-10	1	½	1	1	3	1	10	1	1	1	39

The chief crop in the Khurreef is Churree and in the Rubbee Wheat.

S. N. MARTIN,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Moozuffernuggur are held.

Pergannah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
Shikarpore.	Huzzoor Nuggur. Shahpoor Zoonardae Chuk Sheepoor Alumpoor.	Alahyarpoor. Jonchoura. Buhramgarh <i>alias</i> Guffoor- gurh. Pulree. Pulra. Poor Balian. Poora. Jeetpoor. Jewnah. Chandpoor. Khanpoor. Khoobanpoor. Dinkurpoor. Doollehra. Duttayun. Dhundaolee Afghana. Shahjooddee. Sudder-ood-deennuggur. Sohunjee Mehal 8 Biswa. Kootba. Alumpoor. Kumalpoor. Khreec Soondian. Mundaolee. Morkohoka. Nizampoor. Hulolee.	Audumpoor. Alahyarpoor, Puttee Moobarikpoor. Bussce. Bhoura Khoord. Busdhara. Buhadurpoor. Bhoura Kulan. Papurholce. Duhul. Russoolpoor Jatan. Saotoo. Sissoulce. Sularoo. Shikarpoor. Shoron Puttee Peer Bux. Ditto Puttee Hursuhay. Ditto Puttee Sheosing. Sheepoor. Sohunjee Mehal, 12 Biswa. Alawulpoor. Oomurpoor. Kakra. Kitaso. Kurondce. Kusserwa. Kulyanpoor. Gurhee Nowabad. Goclub. Moobarikpoor. Muhmudpoor Raising. Muhmudpoor Zoonardar. Moondhipoor.	
Total.	3	27	32	62

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the amount of transfers for Pergunnah Shikarpoor.

Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area in acres.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.				TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.				TOTAL.				EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.			Remarks.																	
			Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Rs. a. p.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Rs. a. p.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.																		
Shikarpoor.	62	63,805	10,652	1	0	...	606	11,418	18,382	10	9	1,07,865	2	6	...	213	5,067	7,461	2	8	25,285	2	9	...	819	16,485	25,803	13	8	1,33,151	5	3	7 = 5,852 41,211 acres	5460 = 47,063 acres	257 acres con- fiscated for rebellion.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or by private Transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Boorhana.

Pargannah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.		
	Caste of Transferrers.	Whole vil-lages.	Portions.	Caste of Transferee.	Whole vil-lages.	Portions.	Whole vil-lages.	Portions.	Caste of Transferee.	Whole vil-lages.	Portions.	Whole vil-lages.	Whole vil-lages.	Portions.	Acres.
Afghan,	82=2,735	Afghan,	...	29 = 855	...	38 = 1,273	Afghan,	...	14 = 248	...	1 = 883	...	231 = 3,524
	Shickizade,	...	4 = 9	...	...	Mahajun,	...	13 = 378	...	...	...	...
	Mahajun,	...	29 = 1,562	...	...	Behora,	...	2 = 83	...	...	...	...
	Khutree,	...	2 = 7	...	...	Choonapuz,	...	2 = 55	...	...	...	...
	Behora,	...	3 = 9	...	...	Brahmin,	...	1 = 3	...	...	...	...
	Choonapuz,	...	5 = 85	...	...	Murhul,	...	6 = 566	...	...	...	...
	Racen,	...	5 = 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fukeer,	...	1 = 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kayeth,	...	1 = 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murhul,	...	3 = 415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	82=2,735	Total,	...	82 = 2,735	...	38 = 1,273	Total,	...	38 = 1,273	...	1 = 883	...	231 = 3,524
Tagga,	19=291	Mahajun,	...	1 = 2	...	30 = 420	Mahajun,	...	14 = 210	...	5 = 4,864	...	707 = 3,172
	Tagga,	...	13 = 129	...	...	Tagga,	...	12 = 120	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin,	...	3 = 26	...	...	Brahmin,	...	1 = 3	...	...	...	...
	Rajpoot,	...	2 = 124	...	...	Rajpoot,	...	3 = 87	...	...	...	...
Total,	19=291	Total,	...	19 = 291	...	30 = 420	Total,	...	30 = 420	...	5 = 4,864	...	707 = 3,172

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or by private Transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Boorhana.—(concluded.)

Pargannah.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.		
	Caste of Transfers.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Caste of Transferees.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Whole vil- lage.	Whole vil- lage.	Portions.	
Rajpoot,	8 = 251	...	...	2 = 109	...	5 = 122	Rajpoot,	...	5 = 122	...	...	77 = 1,655	
	6 = 142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	...	8 = 251	Total,	...	8 = 251	...	5 = 122	Total,	...	5 = 122	...	...	77 = 1,655	
	Jat,	...	443 = 6,517	Jat,	...	222 = 3,186	...	139 = 3,084	Jat,	...	40 = 723	1 = 105	...	3,964 = 25,177	
Jat,	173 = 2,648	...	...	...	...	68 = 2,092	...	...	...
	10 = 253	...	...	...	...	2 = 8	...	...	...
	1 = 9	...	...	...	...	1 = 21	...	...	...
	5 = 121	...	...	...	...	20 = 165	...	...	...
	11 = 117	...	...	...	...	1 = 1	...	...	...
	2 = 4	...	...	...	...	6 = 42	...	...	...
	1 = 1	...	...	...	...	1 = 32	...	...	...
	5 = 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 = 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 = 113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	443 = 6,517	Total,	...	443 = 6,517	...	139 = 3,084	Total,	...	139 = 3,084	1 = 105	...	3,964 = 25,177	

POOR.—(concluded.)

Mahajun,	...	...	...	30 = 1,456	Rajpoot, Mahajun, Murhul, Kayeth, Behora, Brahmin, Jat,	...	...	3 = 150 13 = 816 1 = 478 4 = 4 5 = 1 1 = 1 3 = 6	...	1 = 168	Mahajun,	...	...	1 = 168	...	125 = 879
Total,	...	...	...	30 = 1,456	Total,	...	...	30 = 1,456	...	1 = 168	Total,	...	...	1 = 168	...	125 = 879
Sheikhzada,	...	...	...	17 = 129	Sheikh, Behora, Mahajun, Kaeth,	...	...	5 = 47 2 = 4 7 = 62 3 = 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 = 609
Total,	...	...	...	17 = 129	Total,	...	...	17 = 129	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	...	193 = 609
Kaeth,	...	...	...	7 = 10	Kayeth, Mahajun, Behora,	...	...	2 = 2 2 = 3 3 = 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 = 902
Total,	...	...	...	7 = 10	Total,	...	...	7 = 10	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	...	111 = 902
Fakcer, Syud,	...	...	...	1 = 7 2 = 9	Mahajun, Syud, Behora,	...	...	1 = 7 1 = 4 1 = 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 = 3 8 = 34
Total,	...	...	...	...	Total,	...	...	2 = 9	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	...	9 = 37
Barber, (Hujjam), Dholee, Brahmin, Peerzada, Nuzzool,	...	...	...	2 = 1 3 = 1 2 = 11 ...	Mahajun, Mahajun, Mahajun,	...	...	2 = 1 3 = 1 2 = 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 = 187 0 = 23 1 = 46
Total,	...	...	...	606 = 11,418	Total,	...	...	606 = 11,418	...	213 = 5,067	Total,	...	...	213 = 5,067	7 = 5,852	5,460 = 41,211 = 257 acres confiscated for rebel- lion.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah Shikarpoor attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pergunnah.	Number of villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate Jumna of these villages.	New Jumna.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of Villages injuriously effected by Canal.	Former Jumna.	New Jumna.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the Canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of Canals.
Shikarpoor	8	1,865	Rs. a. p. 29,616 8 0	25,886	...	Rs. a. p. 2,277 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 2,277 0 0

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of descriptions of Soil, irrigated and unirrigated Areas.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.		Remarks.
	TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.										Total of land recently thrown out of cultivation.	Total of culturable land.	
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of unirrigated land.	Waste.	Rent-free.				
					By Canals, &c.	By Wells.							
Shikarpoor,...	13,478	3,794	1,044	3,171	1,865	19,343	27,279	8,477	1,128				
	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.			48,487						
	By Wells.	By Wells.	By Wells.	By Wells.									
	12,394	6,728	1,076	54	167	110							
	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.									
	405	22,920	767	3,117									

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of Occupancy, and of cultivating Proprietors, Pergunah Shikarpoor.

Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants-at-will in acres.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Cultivating proprietors in acres.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
1840,	1,030	6,527	A. R. P. 6 1 14	3,476	13,567	A. R. P. 3 3 25	3,967	25,100	A. R. P. 6 1 12	
1860,	2,668	7,496	2 3 9	5,864	15,195	2 2 15	4,420	25,796	5 3 14	
Decrease, ...	...	...	3 2 5	...	...	1 1 10	...	...	0 1 38	
Increase, ...	1,638	969	...	2,388	1,628	...	453	696	...	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Villages paying Rents in money and in kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of villages.	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money rents as previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Shikarpoor, ...	62	1	1	60 Villages, in which only 5 Villages in kind prevails. 55 Villages in which both sorts of rent prevail.	5,708	2,684	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the various Crops sown at the time of Measurement, Pergunnah Shikarpoor.

Pergunnah.	Total amount of cultivated land in acres.	RUBBEE.														KHURRUF.																					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Fallow land.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Kalaz.	Gajur.	Gofce.	Torlah.	Muller.	Gram and Harley.	Payaz (Union).	Mussoor.	Kurru.	Kunnee.	Total.	Sugar-cane.	Churree.	Mukkee.	Baree.	Ornd.	Sugar-cane recently planted, and cut the following year.	Chohara.	Dhan.	Sanwur.	Moongjee.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Mundwa.	Kunwara.	Mote.	Moong.	Mote—Bajra.	Mote—Jowar.	Kunwar—Bajra.	Total.
Shikarpoor.	48,487	2,255,735	385	12,640	15	74	64,51	74	11,62	74	11,62	1,28	38	2	...	23,385	8,650	6,869	1,021	1,804	1,650	417	44	655	390	183	2,185	274	128	741	5,424	184	20	43	15	25,102	
	100	19	1	26	...	1	1	48	71	14	21	3	31	1	...	11	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Pukka Masonry Wells used for Irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Pukka wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
Shikarpoor, ...	339	422	35	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah of Bugra attributable to the Eastern Jumma Canal.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Pergunnah.	No. of villages irrigated by canal.	Area in acres under canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jumma of these villages.	New jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of canal.	No. of villages injuriously affected by canal.	Former jumma.	New jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the pergunnah from the influence of the canal.
Bugra.	15	4,880	21,002	21,520	518	* 3,927	...	...	...	...

* Second revised Estimates.

The increase in column 7 is derived from the difference between the irrigated and unirrigated rates of the fifteen mouzahs. Wells have entirely fallen into disuse in these estates, so that were it not for the Canal the assessment would for the greater part have been computed at unirrigated rates, and there would then have been a reduction on the old jumma according to the half asset principle.

I have, however, allowed 22 acres for each well with one run, 44 acres for wells with two runs, and so on, as the average area irrigable, after deducting this the balance may fairly be considered attributable to the canal.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
Bugra.	Ameernuggur Puttee, Bukhtawur Sing. Do. Puttee Shumsher Khan. Bazeedpoor. Bugra Puttee, Jeeta Hurdial. Do. Puttee, Seetal Bahadur. Dhunsainee. Dhowree. Seeunderpoor. Shahpoor. Tahurpoor. Zafferpoor. Qumer Oodeenuggur. Kazee Khaira. Muksoodpoor Brahminan,	Atalee. Burwala. Boodeena Khoord. Bhowapoor. Peepulhaira. Jagahairee. Jessowee. Jullalpoor. Chataila. Hydernuggur. Doorgumpoor. Dhindalee. Sanjuk. Sonjee. Zafferpoor Puttee, Shumsher Khan. Aleepoora Khoord. Aleepoora Kulan. Kanounce. Kabecrpoor. Kurwara. Khutawla. Khairce Doodadharce. Goojurhairee. Ludwa. Lakhan. Nirmanee. Nurotumpoor. Nusseerpoor. Nowada.	Bugra Puttee, Awan. Do. Puttee, Toorkman. Do. Puttee, Chukmaafee. Do. Puttee, Moradpoora. Boodeena Kulan. Peemna. Taolee. Titavee. Chirowlee. Dhowree Puttee, Dehkana. Sydpooora. Shummaspoor. Salakhairce. Kifayetpoor. Koehee. Khuramja. Lalookhairee. Laburda. Mohummndpoor. Maundun. Muksoodpoor Jatun. Mekundpoor. Mundee. Nirmana. Nugla Pithoura. Noonakhaira. Hursowlee Puttee, Anwur. Do. Puttee, Oodho. Do. Puttee, Bubroo. Do. Puttee, Bahal. Do. Puttee, Bahadur. Do. Puttee, Khodadia. Do. Puttee, Hurdial.	
Total,	14	29	52	75

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Comparative statement of Cultivators with and without right of occupancy and of cultivating proprietors.

Name of Pergamah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation.	Tenants at will.	Amount of land cultivated by them.	Average of cultivation.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them.	Average of cultivation.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.	
Bugra,	1840 ...	1,310	6,356	4 3 16	2,589	12,956	5 0 0	1,744	16,900	9 3 0	All classes of cultivators increasing in numbers, and the extent of their holdings decreasing in proportion. In this pergamah the Bhyachara tenure prevails, consequently the holdings of cultivating proprietors are most numerous as the number of proprietors increases both classes of tenants get gradually elbowed out, there is clearly not room enough for all of them.
Indragah,	1859 ...	2,447	9,471	3 2 15	5,012	12,436	2 1 37	2,992	20,131	6 2 23	The amount of land held by each class is much less in this than in the neighbouring pergamah of Mozuffurnuggur. These "Bhyachara" estates have in themselves the seed of self-destruction.
Decrease,	...	1,137	3,115	...	2,423	...	...	1,248	3,231	...	
	...	...	...	1 1 1	...	520	2 2 3	...	...	3 0 17	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and in kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of villages.	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money rent previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Bugra,	75	4	4	67= 15 villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 52 villages in which both sorts of rent prevail.	4,703	1,652	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

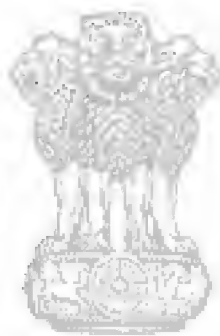
Statement of Pukka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
1	2	3	5	5
Bugra,	498	485	85	If columns 3 and 4 be added, the difference between the result and column 2 (viz. 72 wells) gives the excess of wells in 1862 over the number at the last settlement, but then some are in utterly bad repair, not fit for use.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
JHINJHANA.	Odree. Bhumpheree Shalpoor. Byad Kheree. Tarapoor. Tuprana Goojran. Ailacooddeenpoor. Gurhee Meranbhagekhan.	Umbehta. Buhera. Pawtee Khoord. Puttee Panthoopoora. Puttee Purtabpoor. Choonghyaree. Hussunpoor. Simbhalka. Shahjehanpoor. Khairkee. Gurhee Hussunpoor. Moondell. Hersana. Hoshungpoor.	Akapoor oorf Phoosguri. Emannuggur. Oon. Beeheepoor Jellalabad. Bujhairee. Bassniee. Bhatoo. Puhelka. Poor. Peerkhera. Panthoopoora. Pindora Jehangeerpoor. Tana. Tuprana Afghanan. Do. Jafan. Jumalpoor. Qusbah Jhinjhana. Chowdaherec. Khanpoor. Duthera. Dirughipoor. Doolakheree. Dhindhalee. Rahutpoor. Rajhur. Ruzzaknuggur. Rungana. Saupla. Soojankheree. Sikundurpoor. Shamlee Shamla. Tahurpoor. Eesa Muzra. Kururwa. Kheree Khooshnam. Khara Bhao. Gagour. Gungarumpoor. Lawly Dadoopoor. Malendce. Nace Nugla. Nagoo Muzra. Now Naglee. Hatchhoha.	
Total.	7 mouzahs.	11	44	65



सत्यमेव जयते

B.
Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of Alienation by Sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.

Caste of Transferees.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			Caste of Transferees.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			Caste of Transferees.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.	
	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Village.	Portions.
Jat,	Jat,	...	...	...	Jat,	...	...	...	...	...
	Syud,	...	...	...	Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin,	...	...	...	Syud,	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahajun,	...	...	...	Khutree,	...	...	...	...	...
	Behora,	...	...	...	Brahmin,	...	...	...	...	...
	Khutree,	...	...	...	Goldsmith,	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...	Behora,	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	1=497	208=2,041	208=2,041	Total,	1=497	208=2,041	208=2,041	Total,	...	54=564	54=564	...	1,264=17,947
Rajpoot,	Rajpoot.	...	...	...	Brahmin,	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahajun,	...	...	...	Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khutree,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	25=416	25=416	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	2=41	2=41	...	297=7,061
Afghan,	Afghan,	...	...	...	Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syud,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barber,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Blacksmith,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	27=1,378	27=1,378	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	2=67	2=67	...	214=3,353
Gojur,	Syud,	...	...	...	Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahajun,	...	...	...	Murhal,	...	...	...	...	...
	Gojur,	...	...	...	Government,	...	...	...	...	...
	Afghan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khutree,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	22=1,203	22=1,203	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	2=67	2=67	...	214=3,353

Total,	...	22=1,203	22=1,203	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	4=53	4=53	...	251=4,666

Total,	...	22=1,203	22=1,203	Total,	...	...	...	Total,	...	4=53	4=53	...	251=4,666

D.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of Alienation by Sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or by private transfers, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.—(concluded.)

Caste of Transferees.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			Caste of Transferees.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			Caste of Transferees.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			Caste of Transferees.	BY ORDER OF COURT.			EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.	
	Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole Village.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole Village.	Portions.
Beloch,	...	9=478	...	Khutree, Beloch, Mahajun, Brahmin,	...	1=72 6=289 1=77 1=40	...	Beloch, Mahajun,	...	...	...	...	...	4=179 1=23	82=1,287	...	...
Total,	...	9=478	...	Total,	...	9=478	...	Total,	...	...	5=204	...	...	5=204	82=1,287	...	...
Mahajun,	...	22=336	...	Brahmin, Mahajun, Afghan, Jat, Sheikhzada,	...	4=33 13=169 1=125 1=2 3=7	...	Mahajun, Jat,	...	...	4=27	...	...	1=1 3=26	224=1,563	...	...
Total,	...	22=336	...	Total,	...	22=336	...	Total,	...	...	4=27	...	...	4=27	224=1,563	...	...
Syud,	...	31=110	...	Mahajun, Jat, Brahmin, Sheikhzada,	...	4=11 5=41 17=41 5=17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12=94	...	...
Total,	...	31=110	...	Total,	...	31=110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12=94	...	...
Brahmin,	...	17=448	...	Jat, Brahmin, Mahajun,	...	7=28 2=170 8=250	...	Mahajun,	...	...	7=144	...	...	7=144	171=1,191	...	...
Total,	...	17=448	...	Total,	...	17=448	...	Total,	...	...	7=144	...	...	7=144	171=1,191	...	...

[illegible]

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

Profits due to Canal.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Pergunnah.	Number of villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jumma of these villages.	New jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by Canal.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the Canal.	Nett gain to the revenue of the pergunnah from the influence of Canals.
Jhinghana,	26	Acres. 5,138	31,375	Rs. 31,085	Rs. 2,767	Rs. 2,767	...	...	...	...	2,767
											If there had not been a canal, the jumma at half assets would have fallen lower than it has by this amount.

Note.—In preparing this statement the number of wells out of work, owing to introduction of canal, have been allowed for at the rate of 22 acres annual irrigation to each well. They have been deducted from each kind of soil in the proportion which it was found that each kind of soil was irrigated throughout the pergunnah. The difference between the irrigated and unirrigated rates of the remainder gives the amount of profit.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Descriptions of Soil irrigated and unirrigated areas.

TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.	
TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.										Total of cul- turable land.	Total of land recently thrown out of cultiva- tion.
Name of Pergunnah.	Meesum.	Rouslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of unirrigated land.	Waste.	Rent-free.		
					By canals, &c.	By wells.					
	4,302 Irrigated by wells, 3,483 By Canals, &c., 787 By other means, 14 Unirrigated, 18	16,337 Irrigated by wells, 9,024 By Canals, &c., 3,177 By other means, 73 Unirrigated, 4,063	2,581 Irrigated by wells, 712 By Canals, &c., 1,065 By other means, 177 Unirrigated, 627	1,791 Irrigated by wells, 682 By Canals, &c., 109 By other means, 5 Unirrigated, 995	5,138	14,170 By wells, 13,901 By other means, 269	5,703	9,040	4,399		
	Mafee Villages, 122 For 3 vil- } Well 101 lages only } Canal 21	1,165 478 542 By other means, 8 Unirrigated, 137	263 11 125 By other means, 72 Unirrigated, 55	Former Settlement= 16 Unirrigated, 16	...	25,011 29,557 By wells, 590 By other means, 80	...	5,184 351	525 ...		

The greater part of the recently abandoned land was rain-land, thrown out of cultivation by the drought of 1860-61, or the disturbances of 1857-58.
The culturable land is chiefly dhak jungle.
Total area=94 square miles. Population=306 per square mile.

A. COLVIN, Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

No. II.
Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of Occupancy and of Cultivating Proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them.	Average of cultivation.	Tenants-at-Will.	Amount of land cultivated by them.	Average of cultivation.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them.	Average of cultivation.
			Acres.	A. R. P.		Acres.	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
	1840	16	125	7 3 10	2,113	8,924	4 0 36	1,916	19,576	10 0 35
	1860	549	843	1 1 17	2,015	7,742	3 2 39	2,038	16,426	8 0 1
		Deduct 9 villages.	Deduct 9 villages.		Deduct 9 villages.	Deduct 9 villages.		Deduct 9 villages.		
		61	186		53	420		97	886	
		Balance 488	Balance 663		Balance 1,956	Balance 7,322		Balance 1,941	Balance 15,540	
Decrease.	...	...	...	6 1 33	157	1,602	0 1 37	...	4,036	2 0 34
Increase.	...	472	538	...	...	...	...	25	...	...

The villages to be "deducted" are those of which the former settlement records are not forthcoming. They are inserted for uniformity ; but are not available for comparison, and have not been included in the average.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 3.
Statement of Villages paying rents in Money and in Kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of villages.	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money-rent previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Jhinjhana, ...	62	...	I=15 Cultivators.	58= 18 villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 40 villages in which both sorts of rent prevails.	1,467	1,082	
	Khalisa. 58						
	Resumed maafe. 4						

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

No. 4.

Statement of Pakka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repairs.
Jhinjhana, ...	782	808	184

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

No. 5.
Statement of various kinds of Crops grown at the time of measurement.

Name of Pergunnah.	Cultivated area in acres.	KHURBEE.													RUBBEE.															
		Sugar-cane.	Sugar-cane for the next year.	Cotton.	Churree.	Dhan.	Chuhora Moonjee.	Jowar.	Orud.	Moh.	Bayrah.	Gowarah.	Vegetables.	Mundwa.	Mukkee.	Toriya.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Sunee or Hemp.	Kodo Shanakh.	Chenna, kungnee.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and barley.	Wheat and gram.	Mussoor.	Kurur.	Sirsuff or mustard.	Mutra or peas.
JUNJHANA.	25,011	1,442	51	829	4,569	49	1,320	222	383	503	182	372	112	355	1,025	447	80	7	7	5	34	11,639	465	674	68	22	81	1	4	2
	100	6	...	3½	18½	...	5½	1	1½	2	0½	1½	0½	1½	4	2	0½	...	...	...	...	47	2	2½	0½	...	0½	...	...	...

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedarce.	Bhyachara.	Total.
CHURTHAWUL.	Akburgurh.	Arnauch.	Begumpore.	
	Akhlour.	Budhaee Khoord.	Buheree Mirzapore.	
	Bannuggur.	Ditto Kulan.	Burkulee Salempore.	
	Jut Nugla.	Bhumbheyla.	Biralsee.	
	Deedaheree.	Badh.	Biralsa.	
	Russoolpore.	Bulwa Kheree.	Boodha Khera.	
	Azeezpore.	Pilkhenec.	Paotee.	
	Kusyara.	Churthawul Puttee Chuk Danda.	Peepulsan.	
	Kuchholce.	Dudheroo Kulan.	Tanda.	
	Goonyajoodce.	Ditto, Khoord.	Churthawal Puttee.	
	Loharee.	Deh Chuud.	Jeetabunsee.	
		Sungulpore.	Ditto Puttee Chowdhran.	
		Sikundurpoor.	Ditto Puttee Rajbebec.	
		Alumgeerpore.	Ditto Puttee Rutta.	
		Alecpore.	Ditto Puttee Ulmoon.	
		Kyampore.	Ditto Puttee Moorda.	
		Kullyana.	Chowkra.	
		Kullurpore.	Chumao.	
		Kotesra.	Khoosrapore.	
		Gyana Muzra.	Doodlee.	
		Muhmoodpore Sukur-sanda.	Ronee Hurjipore.	
		Muthra.	Syedpoorah Kalan.	
		Mohib Allipore.	Kussowlee.	
		Mungunpore.	Koolaheree.	
		Syud Nugla.	Gheesookhera.	
		Ilybutpore.	Nirdhuna.	
		Hurnakce.	Nuglaraeen.	
			Nyamoo.	
Total. ...	11	27	28	66

S. M. MARTIN,
Collector.

A.

Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Telselee of Mozuffernuggur.

Name of Pergunnah.		Number of villages.		Area in acres.		Private Transfers.						Transfers by order of Court.						Total.					Exempt from Transfers.			Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.				
			Jumma.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.					
	66	57,335	65,100 1 0	227	5,199	8,422 6 4	25,838 14 3	Rs. a. p.	1	72	5,104	7,438 13 9	22,132 10 9	1	299	10,303	15,861 4 1	47,971 9 0	9=	2,412=	45,098	1,934 acres confiscated on account of rebellion.				
								Rs. a. p.			Whole village 751	Whole village 751	Whole village 751			Whole village 751	Whole village 751	Whole village 751	9=	5,402	39,696					
											Portions, 4,353	Portions, 6,309 13 9	Portions, 6,132 10 9			Portions, 9,552	Portions, 14,732 4 1	Portions, 31,971 9 0								
	...	100	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	79	Three parts allowed for the above 1,934 acres confiscated on account of rebellion.

This lower line shows the percentage of transfers.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

B

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or by private Transfer during the Currency of the past settlement in the Tehseet of Moosuffernuggur.

Pergunnah.	Private Transfers.		Caste of Transferees.	Private Transfers.		By order of Court.		Caste of Transferees.	By order of Court.		Exempt from Transfers.		Remarks.
	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	
Syud, ...	Acres. ...	Acres. 70=1,475	Syud, ...	Acres. ...	Acres. 10= 118 22= 229 8= 84 25= 868 5= 151 1= 5	Acres. 1=751	Acres. 16= 3,232	Buhorah, ... Syud, ... Khutree, ... Mahajun, ... Brahman, ...	Acres. 1=751	Acres. 3= 314 5= 332 7= 2,642 1= 44	Acres. 3= 1,902	Acres- 505= 3,982	
Total,	70=1,475	Tugga, ...	...	70=1,475	1=751	16= 3,232	Tugga, ... Mahajun, ... Jat, ... Sheikh, ...	1=751	16= 3,232 2= 54 5= 94 5= 99 3= 48	3= 1,902 1= 287	505= 3,982 809= 15,042	
Tugga,	53=1,164	Tugga, ...	...	27= 737	...	15= 295		...	...	...	...
Total,	53=1,164	Syud, ...	...	5= 95	...	...		...	...	...	...
Jat,	18= 330	Hojjam (Barber,)	...	10= 127	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total,	18= 330	Sheikh, ...	...	1= 4	...	...		...	...	...	...
Rajpoot,	79=1,845	Brahmin, ...	...	3= 80 5= 99	...	15= 295		...	...	1= 287	809= 15,042	
Total,	79=1,845	Buhorah, ...	...	53= 1,164	...	...		...	...	...	200= 3,928	
Brahmin,	Mahajun, ...	...	10= 190	...	...		...	...	...	...
Mirasee,	Rajpoot, ...	...	8= 140	...	...		...	...	...	200= 3,928	
Sance,	Mahajun, ...	...	18= 330	...	...		...	...	...	884= 12,249	
Jogee Mussulman,	Brahmin, ...	...	30= 741 25= 494 3= 44	...	37= 736	Buhorah, ... Rajpoot, ... Mahajun, ... Bhat, ...	...	4= 58 10= 166 18= 423 5= 89	3= 2,014	...	
Goldsmith,	Bhat, ...	...	1= 25	...	...		...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL,	227=5,199	Sance, ...	...	20= 541	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Tugga, ...	...	79= 1,845	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Brahmin, ...	...	1= 26	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Brahmin, ...	...	1= 9	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Mahajun, ...	...	4= 286	...	...		...	...	...	...
	2= 64	...	...		...	...	...	...
	227=5,199	...	72= 4,353		1=751	...	...	...
	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

1,334 Acres com-
fiscated to Govt.
on account of
rebellion.

Profits due to Canal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pergunnah.	Number of villages irrigated by canal.	Area under canal irrigation.	Former aggregated Juma of these villages.	New Juma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by canal.	Former Juma.	New Juma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of canal.
Churthawul, ...	19	Acres. 4,865	Rs. 17,321	Rs. 18,903	...	Rs. 1,850	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,850

Note.—In estimating the amount of irrigation and profits due to the canal care has been taken to deduct the irrigation from wells thrown into disuse by the canal; thus in this Pergunnah 33 wells are out of work, for each well 22 acres of annual irrigation has been allowed; they have been deducted from each kind of soil in the proportion in which it was found that each kind was irrigated by wells throughout the Pergunnah. The difference between the irrigated and unirrigated rates of the remainder gives the total of column 7.

S. N. MARTIN, *Collector.*

Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.

TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.												
Name of Pergunnah.	Total cultivated area in acres.								Land not assessable.		Remarks.	
	Meesum.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of un-irrigated land.	Total of land recently thrown out of cultivation.	Total of culturable land.	Waste.		Rent-free.
					By canals, &c.	By wells.						
Churthawul, ...	10,830 irrigated by wells 5,219 by other means 717, by canal 2147, unirrigated 2,247.	26,949 irrigated by wells 2,864, by other means, 1,079, by canal, 2,107 unirrigated 20,889.	2,821 irrigated by wells, 181 by other means, 133 by canal, 576 unirrigated 1,931.	4,249 irrigated by wells, 54 by other means 61 by canal, 35 unirrigated, 4,099.	4,865	10,308 by wells 8,318 by other means 1,990	29,176	2,254	5,213	6,659	539	92 square miles, 297 per square mile.

S. N. MARTIN, *Collector.*

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of Occupancy and of Cultivating Proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants-at-will.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
Churthawul,	1,840	896	6,909	A. r. p. 7 2 34	3,623	14,892	A. r. p. 4 0 17½	1,734	18,390	A. r. p. 10 2 17	The same facts are found here as in the other pergunnahs, the numbers of hereditary cultivators have increased, but their holdings have diminished. Tenants-at-will, however, have diminished. Cultivating proprietors have increased by 312, but their holdings are nearly stationary. This is peculiar.
Decrease,	1,860	2,014	11,518	5 2 35	3,554	11,210	3 0 25	2,046	21,621	10 2 11	
...	...	...	...	1 3 39	69	3,682	0 3 32½	...	...	0 0 6
Increase,	...	1,118	4,609	...	...	...	...	312	3,231	...

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of Villages (mehals.)	Total number of whole Villages in which rents in money have been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole Villages in which money rents previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Churthawul,	66	...	3	63	3,949	1,476	
			143 Cultivators Kueh-hotee. Dudherce, Khoord, Akhlour.	23 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 40 Villages in which both sorts of rent prevail.			

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of Pukka Masonry Wells used for Irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.		Masonry wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of Repair.	Remarks.
Churthawul,	252	253	54
					The 54 wells entered in Column 4, are besides the wells entered in Column 3, therefore 55 wells have been built since the last Settlement.

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement of various kinds of Crops grown at the time of measurement.

Name of Pergunnah.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Kharreef.																								Rabee.										
		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Churree.	Dhan.	Chohera moonjee.	Jowar.	Corud.	Mote.	Bajra.	Til.	Gowara.	Vegetable.	Mundwa.	Mukkee.	Indigo.	Toriya.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Sunee or hemp.	Kodo and Shamakh.	Kungnee.	Nukka.	Ajwan.	Tupakee.	Loby.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Wheat and Gram.	Mussoor.	Chenab.	Mutur.	Muthur.	
Churthawul, ...	44,349	2,033	1,958	5,111	994	322	1,059	6,227	2,896	813	3	308	216	315	992	..	226	15	31	33	553	12	28	1	82	8	18,931	542	363	134	100	15	2	21	5	...
	100	4½	4½	11½	2½	3	2½	14	6½	2	...	3	4	3	2½	...	4	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	1	42½	1½	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

S. N. MARTIN, Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Mozuffernuggur are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
KYRANAIL.	1. Punjeet.	1. Boodoopoor.	1. Akberpoor Sunhetee.	
	2. Jullalpoor.	2. Beebeepoor Huttia.	2. Oonchá Gáon.	
	3. Jundheree.	3. Puhár Muzra,	3. Airtee.	
	4. Churhao.	4. Tecturwara.	4. Burálá.	
	5. Chakkundelá.	5. Jugunpoor.	5. Burnávee.	
	6. Chukk h e r e e Kufshdoz, oorf Tecturwára.	6. Chuk Aleepoor, oorf Tecturwána.	6. Bussera.	
	7. Do., oorf Ky- ráná.	7. Do. oorf Kyráná.	7. Bhoora Puttee Mussul- mánán.	
	8. Ghazeepoor.	8. Hyderpoor.	8. Bhoora Puttee Hindooán.	
	9. Kishorepoor.	9. Seepat.	9. Beenra.	
	10. Mamoar.	10. Aleepoor.	10. Paotee Kuláu.	
	11. Mullikpoor.	11. Kookurheree.	11. Putepur.	
		12. Koondla.	12. Dubheree Khoord.	
		13. Mohuramudpoor Ráeen.	13. Rámrá.	
		14. Muvce.	14. Ráná Muzrá.	
			15. Eesápoor Khoorgán.	
			16. Kundelá.	
			17. Kheree Kufshdoz.	
			18. Kheree Boocha.	
			19. Kyráná Turuf Khoord.	
			20. Ditto Turuf Durmyán.	
			21. Ditto Turuf Sádho.	
			22. Ditto Turuf Kásim.	
			23. Ditto Turuf Kanoon- goyán.	
			24. Ditto Mehal Mozbeta.	
			25. Gundráon.	
			26. Gogowán.	
			27. Laloopoor.	
			28. Mokundpoor.	
			29. Mundawur.	
			30. Nuglá Ráeen.	
			31. Hingoo Kheree Mehal, 6½ Biswas.	
			32. Ditto Mehal, 18½ Biswas.	
Total, ...	11	14	32	57 Mehals.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

Statement showing the effects of Alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court, or private Transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Name of Pergunnah.	Number of villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma. Rs., a. p.	Private Transfers.				Transfers by order of Court.				Total.				Exempt from Transfers.			Remarks.			
				Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma. Rs. a. p.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma. Rs. a. p.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.						
KERNABH.	57	57,617	47,826 8 8	...	357= 3,833 acres.	3,833	4,638 5 6	34,723 2 0	...	132	2,397	2,526 15 5	15,906 6 6	...	489	6,230	7,165 4 11	50,629 8 6	18= 8,714 acres.	3,857= 42,471 acres	51,192	195 acres confiscated on account of rebellion.
	..	100	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	89 1/4 for confiscated 195 acres. The transfers in this Pergunnah 103 per cent have been very moderate, owing to the fact that transfers among a Goojur community are not popular. Goojurs will take transfers from Goojurs, but I doubt if other castes would like to lay out their money in purchasing the shares of Goojurs.	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Profits due to Canal.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Pergunnah.	Number of Villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate Jumma of these villages.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by Canal.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the Canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of Canal.
Kyranah	30	Rs. a. p. 7,853 0 0	Rs. a. p. 31,060 4 3	Rs. 35,730	Rs. a. p. 4,669 11 9	Rs. a. p. 3,647 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,647

Where well irrigation exists 22 acres have been allowed for each well, this is deducted from the whole amount of irrigation; upon the balance the difference between unirrigated and irrigated rates gives the amount of profit due to the Canal.

Statement of descriptions of Soil, irrigated and unirrigated Areas, &c.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.										LAND NOT ASSESS- ABLE.		Remarks.
	Total Cultivated Area in Acres.										Total of land recently thrown out of cultiva- tion.	Total of rent-free land.	
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land		Total of unirri- gated land.						
					By Canals.	By Wells.							
Kyranah, ...	3,658 irrigated by wells, 2,903, by canals, 692, by other means, 40, unirrigated, 23.	25,190 irrigated by well, 11,862, canal, 6,211, other means, 420, unirrigated, 6,597.	2,775 irrigated by well, 1,115, canal, 912, other means, 163, unirrigated, 555.	2,019 irrigated by well, 571, canal, 38, other means, 8, unirrigated 1,402.	7,853	17,092 by wells, 16,451, by other means, 631. Total Cultivation, = 33,642 " Malgozaree, = 50,148 " Area of village, 57,545 acres.	8,707	1,724	6,301	1,096			

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of occupancy and of cultivating Proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants-at-will.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Remarks.
Kyranah, ...	1840, 1860,	17 527 Deduct Balance. 1 village 527	170 2,246 Deduct Balance. 1 village, 2,246	A. r. p. 10 0 0 4 1 2	2,614 2,338 Deduct Balance. 1 village 382 6 Acres.	14,945 13,220 Deduct Balance. 1 village 13,141 79	A. r. p. 5 2 35 5 2 3	1,321 1,484 Deduct Balance. 1 village 1 acre 1,483	15,360 18,176 Deduct balance. 1 village 66 18,110	A. r. p. 11 2 22 12 0 34	The village to be deducted is that of which the former Settlement records are not forthcoming. It is inserted for uniformity, but is not available for comparison, and has not been included in the average.
Decrease. Increase,	... ...	... 510	... 2,076	5 2 38 ...	232 ...	1,804 ...	0 0 32 ...	... 162	... 2,750	... 0 2 12	

Statement of Villages paying rents in money and kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of villages (mehals.)	Total number of whole villages in which rents in money have been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money rents previously prevailed.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Kyranah, ...	57	...	9	45 10 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 35. Do., in which both sorts of rent prevail.	1,333	1,418	Of 57 entered in Col. 2,—2 villages are cultivated by the proprietors themselves and one Kookerherce is now lying uncultivated.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of Pucka Masonry wells used for irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.		Masonry Wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry Wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
Kyranah,	884	794	123
		The 123 wells are in addition to those entered in Column 3.

Statement showing the various kinds of Crops grown at the time of Measurement.

Name of Pergunnah.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	KHURREE.																				RUBBEE.													
		Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Churree.	Dhan.	Chuhora Moonjee.	Jowar.	Corud.	Mole.	Bajra.	Til.	Gowara.	Vegetable.	Mundwa.	Makkee.	Indigo.	Torya.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Hemp.	Kodo Shamakh.	Kunnee.	Lobyra.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and barley.	Wheat and gram.	Mussoor.	Kurrur.	Mustard.	Unseed.	Peas or Mutiar.	Sonf.	Kullowjee.
KYRANAH.	33,642	303	1,806	2,384	208	870	3,755	1,148	796	655	6,324	81	749	1,362	380	67	2	26	159	12	71	40	13,502	613	3,644	78	118	208	5	5	6	27	6	6	
	100	1	54	7	4	24	11	34	24	2	...	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	404	2	11	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

The lower line shows the percentage of each crop.

S. N. MARTIN,
Magistrate and Collector.

A.

Statement showing effect of Alienation by sales in execution of Decrees of Court or by private Transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Moorjuffernuggur.

Name of Per- gunnah.	Number of Vil- lages.	Area in Acres	Private Transfers.				Transfers by order of Court.				Total.				Exempt from Trans- fers.			Remark.		
			Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Acres.	Juma.	Value.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Acres.	Juma.	Value.	Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Acres.	Juma.	Value.		Whole vil- lages.	Portions.	Acres.
Gordhunpore,	71	43,263	19,501	3=	82=	5,087	Rs. a. p. 1,477 3 9	Rs. a. p. 4,781	...	27=	1,555	1,073 3 6	6,970	3=	5,364	6,642	33=	327=	34,919	Shareholders represent- ing 109 shares have made transfers.
				1,278 acres.	3,809 acres.		whole villages	whole villages		1,555 acres.				1,278 acres.				17,766	17,153	
							473 0 0	525												
							1,004 3 9	Portions. 4,256												

B.—*Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of Alienation by sale in execution of Decrees of Court or by private Transfers during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Moorjuffernuggur.*

Pergunnah.	Caste of Transference.	Private Transfers.			Caste of Transference.	Private Transfers.			Caste of Transference.	By order of Court.			Exempt from Transfers.			Remarks.
		Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.		Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Whole villages.	Portions.	Acres.	
Goojur,	...	1=	519	...	Goojur,	...	24=	1,261	Goojur,	24=	1,261	27=	The largest amount of transfers have been among the Goojurs, the predominant class in this pergunnah.
"	"	"	"	"	Drakaita,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Mahajun,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Bahorah,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Tugga,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Goshain,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Sheikh,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Jat,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Sheikh Syud,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Khutree,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	1=	519	60=2,855	...	1=	519	60=2,855	...	...	...	...	24=	1,261	27=
Sance,	...	1=	261	6=	142	The largest amount of transfers have been among the Goojurs, the predominant class in this pergunnah.
"	"	"	"	"	Sheikh Syud,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Bahora,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Tugga,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Goojur,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	Sheikh Syud,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	1=	261	6=	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohan,	...	"	"	"	Mahajun,	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total,	...	"	"	"	"	"	
Sheikh,	...	"	"	"	"	"	
										2=	280	...	...	...	...

*Statement showing the villages with areas affected by percolation and transferred to the Canal Depar
No. 129, dated 9th March, 1864. Commis*

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Names of Vil- lages.	Names of Proprietors.	AREA IN ACRES BY FORMER MEASUREMENT.					AREA IN ACRES BY PRESENT MEASUREMENT.					Former demand.
				Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Swamp.	Total.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Swamp.	Total.	
1	Gordunpoor.	Nuroo Muzra, ...	Zuhoor Ali and others, ...	124	54	122	...	300	...	...	...	312	312	73
2		Buhloulpoor, ...	Futta, Dhurm Singh and others, ...	71	86	85	...	242	...	...	...	252	252	62
3		Nanoopoor, ...	Ditto, ...	94	325	94	...	513	...	...	...	500	500	64
4		Dadoopoor, ...	Shera, Kunwur, ...	137	323	49	...	509	53	163	34	246	497	123
5		Dhumut Puttee	Izhar Hoosein, Zuhoor Ali,	76	49	15	...	140	10	...	10	117	137	61
6		Goojran, ...												
7		Dhumut Puttee	Ditto, ...	148	68	50	...	261	77	56	10	120	273	174
8		Sanyan, ...	Zuhoor Ali, ...	271	120	88	...	479	169	44	30	251	494	335
9		Sikunderpoor, ...	Omrao Singh and Esree, ...	83	237	199	...	519	90	40	61	356	547	220
10		Bhudowlee, ...	Jhoonka, Sahit and others, ...	122	108	114	...	344	14	100	40	200	354	54
11		Mahpoor, ...	Nowab Ahmud Ali Khan, ...	83	121	217	...	421	...	...	...	425	425	74
12		Rykoontpoor, ...	Koora, ...	89	74	243	...	406	8	...	12	510	530	12
13		Hooseinpoor, ...	Sheo Singh, ...	203	364	73	...	640	130	4	73	400	637	313
14		Khairkeo, ...	Sewuk Ram, ...	155	83	281	...	519	...	...	46	465	511	74
15		Marukpoor, ...	Eshuree, ...	217	67	61	...	345	20	...	20	300	340	300
16		Sucepoor, ...	Sheo Singh and Kishen Singh	111	63	184	...	358	127	80	125	125	357	100
17		Bolakeepoor, ...	Nowul, ...	151	50	32	...	233	131	9	39	65	244	200
18		Rhudowla, ...	Lackram, Pema and others, ...	656	93	150	...	899	569	139	75	120	903	984
19		Kurunpoor, ...	Nund Lal, ...	82	57	360	...	499	69	248	182	105	604	79
20		Chumrawala, ...	Phoswa, ...	220	262	99	...	581	361	28	88	80	557	465
21		Muthan, ...	Nuthun, ...	73	186	27	...	286	115	84	59	34	292	200
22		Mohumndpoor, ...	Koora, and Zuhoor Ali, ...	371	167	108	...	646	355	122	27	162	666	500
23		Ibraheempoor, ...	Suroop and Durba, ...	186	23	66	...	275	80	92	13	100	285	254
24		Jheenwarhairee, ...	Futta, and Sahuboo, ...	86	42	268	...	396	49	161	78	125	404	100
25		Panchlee, ...	Buksheeram, ...	42	149	368	...	559	10	7	90	410	517	50
26		Oodyawalee, ...	Sahub Singh and Omrao	132	284	285	...	701	41	75	95	458	669	190
27		Aeekee, ...	Kunwur, ...											
28		Budheewala, ...	Ditto, ...	250	295	614	...	1,163	102	156	105	864	1,227	215
29		Bunsleewala, ...	Ditto, ...	52	66	399	...	517	58	185	152	50	445	43
30		Roohalkee, ...	Hoshiyar and Suhya, ...	348	126	217	...	691	381	128	69	130	708	652
31		Dhurmoopoor, ...	Mohroo, Sowaie, and Umer Singh, ...	345	404	78	...	827	374	339	117	25	855	500
32		Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,511
33	Bhokurhairee.	Kanewalee, ...	Bukshee Ram, ...	388	372	6	...	766	111	472	24	164	771	339
34		Ulmawala, ...	Ditto, ...	426	721	107	...	1,254	60	823	115	313	1,311	372
35		Zindawala, ...	Ditto, ...	93	20	582	...	695	9	253	4	439	704	81
36		Jogawala, ...	Bodh Singh and Goomana, ...	247	848	1,391	...	2,486	41	1,909	84	688	2,722	216
37		Shadra, ...	Buksheeram, ...	97	100	3	...	200	60	100	33	...	193	103
38		Furreedpoor, ...	Ditto, ...	314	63	2	...	379	36	239	15	98	388	87
39		Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198
40	Yoor.	Jhuburpoor, ...	Najuff Ali and Farzund Ali, ...	444	391	328	...	1,163	469	129	336	281	1,215	500
41		Bahmunwala, ...	Buksheeram, ...	77	89	38	...	204	8	71	20	86	185	67
42		Mandunwala, ...	Jowahur Sing (Farmer)...	59	145	290	...	485	...	234	9	202	445	116
43		Nasareollapoor, ...	Jowahur, ...	238	24	98	...	360	48	120	168	61	397	309*
44		Basera, ...	Mohroo, Surjeet, Munsookh and Rughbeer Sing, ...	4,831	1,292	470	...	6,593	5,725	588	748	251	7,312	8,439*
45		Godhna Godhnee	Khoorsheid Ali Khan, ...	1,201	430	693	...	2,329	1,140	285	594	173	2,192	1,213*
46		Shahjehanpoor, ...	Bhoora and others, ...	345	92	557	...	994	368	82	297	264	1,011	256*
47		Mirzapoor, ...	Raja Rughbeer Singh, ...	251	90	294	...	635	102	85	210	235	632	230*
48		Boocha, ...	Koora, ...	54	122	252	...	428	57	39	23	330	419	50
49		Kulawala, ...	Ditto, ...	74	144	489	...	707	11	184	23	446	666	65
50		Sohalee, ...	Kunwar and Jehangeer, ...	1,050	193	528	...	1,771	811	391	559	220	1,981	1,329*
51		Toghlakpoor, ...	Lachmun, ...	659	123	438	...	1,220	437	144	290	281	1,152	716*
52		Noornuggur, ...	Sahub Sing, ...	325	286	572	...	1,183	...	359	167	715	1,241	256
53		Shernuggur, ...	Dea Chund, ...	56	149	122	...	327	10	178	4	162	354	50
54		Chundun, ...	Godun, ...	320	196	420	...	936	237	21	198	541	997	...
55		Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104
56		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,813†

N. B.—The jummas Marked thus * have not been

† Plus, 12,492—Total, 21,305.

ment, under orders of Government, N.-W. P., conveyed through Sudder Board of Revenue, N.-W. P., sioners docket No. 85, dated 17th March, 1864.

REVISED DEMAND INCLUDING CASSES.							Total of cesses.	Malikana @ Rs. 15 per cent. on former demand.	Grand total on all accounts.	Remarks.
Revised jumma.	Read fund.	School fund.	District dawd.	Putwarces wages.	Chowkedaree.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10 0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 0 6	0 9 6	...	0 13 6	10 15 0	21 12 6		Although the Ameens have put down a quantity of land as cultivable, it is really not so: an impure soda called "Reh" has appeared in many places, rendering cultivation of plants quite impossible, not even wild grasses grow: where once this poison appears on surface then comes the next stage, percolation and swamp; "reh" is almost invariably the precursor of the latter.
12 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 11 0	...	0 15 6	9 5 0	22 4 6		
12 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 11 0	...	0 15 6	9 10 0	22 9 6		
10 0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 0 6	0 9 6	1 0 0	1 13 6	18 7 0	30 4 6		
15 0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 14 6	1 8 0	2 12 3	9 2 0	26 14 3		
30 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 3	1 13 6	2 0 0	4 8 9	26 2 0	60 10 9		
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 2 0	50 4 0	108 6 0		
15 0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 14 6	1 0 0	2 4 0	33 0 0	50 4 0		
12 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 11 0	...	0 15 6	8 2 0	21 1 6		
12 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 11 6	...	1 0 0	11 2 0	24 2 0		
11 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 10 6	1 0 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	14 12 0		Up to the present moment swamp has been on the increase, possibly the canal officers may yet check its spreading further, but the experiment is doubtful.
40 0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 1 9	2 7 0	1 0 0	4 6 3	46 15 0	91 5 3		
10 0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 0 6	0 9 6	...	0 13 6	11 2 0	21 15 6		
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	6 2 0	45 0 0	101 2 0		
60 0 9 9	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 2 6	3 9 6	...	4 15 6	15 0 0	79 15 6		
100 1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	16 4 0	36 0 0	152 4 0		
900 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	54 0 0	23 0 0	87 4 0	147 10 0	1,144 14 0		
20 0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	1 3 6	2 8 0	4 4 6	11 14 0	36 2 6		
400 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	24 0 0	11 0 0	44 0 0	69 12 0	513 12 0		
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	6 2 0	30 0 0	86 2 0		
300 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	42 12 0	75 0 0	417 12 0		Numbers 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50, in Pergunnah Poor still retain the lands on the high ground (banger), and the revised assessment has been made on these lands only. The khadir lands of these villages have been handed over to the Canal Department, but this does not affect the revised jummas and cesses which still remain on the rent roll (towzee) as before, and have therefore been omitted from this statement, which is intended to show the transfers to the Canal Department.
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 2 0	38 2 0	95 4 0		
20 0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 1 0	1 3 6	...	1 11 6	15 0 0	36 11 6		
10 0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 0 6	0 5 6	0 8 0	1 1 6	7 8 0	18 9 6		
100 1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 4 0	28 8 0	143 12 0		
100 1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 4 0	32 4 0	147 8 0		
40 0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 1 9	2 7 0	...	5 6 9	6 7 0	49 13 9		
665 6 15 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	1 11 9	40 1 0	15 0 0	76 10 9	97 13 0	536 7 9		
551 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	34 14 0	24 0 0	72 6 0	75 0 0	728 6 0		
3,688 37 9 0	37 9 0	37 9 0	9 6 9	221 1 0	134 8 0	440 1 9	976 13 0	5,104 14 9		The Canal officers will collect the revised jummas with extra cesses and malikana and transmit the same to the Collector; these will be.
30 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 3	1 12 6	11 6 0	13 7 9	59 14 0	94 5 9		
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	11 2 0	55 13 0	116 15 0		
30 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 3	1 12 6	...	2 7 9	12 2 0	44 9 9		
50 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	13 2 0	32 6 0	95 8 0		
20 0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	6 13 0	15 7 0	42 4 0		
50 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 3	1 12 6	...	2 7 9	13 1 0	45 8 9		
210 2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	0 8 9	12 9 6	32 0 0	49 3 3	179 11 0	339 3 3		
*300 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 3 0	...	6 5 3	10 1 0	12 6 3		
40 0 7 0	0 7 0	0 1 9	3 13 0	4 12 9	17 6 0	62 2 9		Total, Rs. 5,483-4-6 I have agreed with Major Forbes, R. E., that he should pay the Putwarces wages; this will give him a hold over these officials.
50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*8,500 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1,300 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*200 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*200 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 14 0	...	...	1 4 9	7 8 0	23 12 9	
9 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 8 0	...	...	6 3 6	9 12 0	19 8 6	
*1,400 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*450 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 5 9	6 7 2	38 6 0	44 13 3		Total, Rs. 5,483-4-6 I have agreed with Major Forbes, R. E., that he should pay the Putwarces wages; this will give him a hold over these officials.
8 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 11 0	...	...	6 15 6	7 8 0	16 7 6	
...		
80 1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	6 6 0	8 10 0	90 9 0	179 3 0		
*5,378-40 12 0	40 12 0	10 3 6	240 0 6	165 8 0	498 4 0	1,247 1 0	5,723 5 0			

transferred to the Canal Department.

* Plus 1,2730—Total 1,6708.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated Areas.

Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.								LAND NOT ASSESSABLE.	
	TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.								Waste.	Rent-free.
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoora.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of unirrigated land.			
					By canal, &c.,	By wells,				
Gordhunpore, ..	3,215 irrigated by wells, 48 by other means, 187 unirrigated 2,980.	9,369 irrigated by wells, 3 by other means, 80 unirrigated 9,286.	3,433 irrigated, 21 unirrigated, 3,412.	101	...	339, 51 by wells, 288 by other means.	15,779	2,912	7,623	...
										16,118

Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without right of occupancy and of cultivating Proprietors, Pergunnah Gordhunpore.

Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation. Acres.	Tenants-at-will.	Amount of land cultivated by them. Acres.	Average of cultivation. Acres.	Cultivating Proprietors.	Land cultivated by these Proprietors. Acres.	Average of cultivation. Acres.	
									Ac.	R. P.
1840, ...	192	1,338	6 3 35	1,075	4,886	4 2 7	603	8,937	14	3 16
1862, ...	331	1,424	4 1 8	1,466	5,482	3 2 38	623	9,212	14	3 6
Decrease, ...	...	...	2 2 27	...	...	0 3 9	...	...	0	0 10
Increase, ...	139	86	...	391	596	...	20	255	...	...

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of villages.	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money rent was previously prevailing.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Gordhunpoor, ...	69	...	...	62 37 Villages in which only rent in kind prevails. 25 Villages in which both sorts of rent prevail.	1,604	193	Three Villages are entirely cultivated by the proprietors and four are entirely uncultivated; making a total of 69.

Statement of Pukka masonry wells used for Irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Pukka wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.
Gordhunpoor, ...	3	5	...

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of Zillah Mooruffernugger are held.

Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.
BEDOLEE.	Bhāoomuzra. Seengra. Shahpoor. Sudurpoor. Khorsuma. Khairree Zonnardar. Nusseerpoor. Teesung.	Ushrufpoor. Oodpoor. Ol'ahence. Beenamuzra. Bhutteemuzra. Jhijhowla. Rutound. Kairtoo. Goojurpoor. Yahecapoor.	Undhairira. Odree. Bulamuzra. Bulhaira. Bedolee. Bhuree. Bhogeemuzra. Toda. Jullalpoor. Chousanah. Burce Bichleeal. Ditto Luhoryal. Chuttaila. Khwaipoor. Dillaora. Dubhairee. Doskpoora. Dhakwalla. Sukhowtee. Soobhree. Seetulgurhee. Azeepoor. Uleepoor. Futtchpoor. Kubeerpoor. Kumalpoor. Kulree. Kulamuzra. Kothulpoor. Lalloopoora. Myankusbah. Moondeegurhee. Moostafabad. Munsoora. Munglorah. Naeenugla. Yoosufpoor. Jellalpoor.	
Total,	8	10	36	54

A. COLVIN,

Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

A.

Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of Decrees of Court, or by Private Transfers, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.				TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.				TOTAL.				EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.			23.
Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Whole Villages.	Portions.	Acres.	Remarks.		
* 50	59,791	42,299 3 9	Whole villages 821 0 0, 1,048 acres, Portions Rs. 770 0 0, paying a jumma of Rs. 547 0 0, and for 74 portions, or 2,154 acres, Rs. 7,951 5 0, paying a jumma of Rs. 2,492 2 1. The price of the 3rd whole village entered in column, 5 is unascertainable. So also the price of 123 shares, or 3,299 acres,	3= 1,594 acres.	197= 5,553 acres.	7,147	6,323 8 7	8,721 5 0 for 2 whole villages or 821 0 0, 1,048 acres, Rs. 770 0 0, paying a jumma of Rs. 547 0 0, and for 74 portions, or 2,154 acres, Rs. 7,951 5 0, paying a jumma of Rs. 2,492 2 1. The price of the 3rd whole village entered in column, 5 is unascertainable. So also the price of 123 shares, or 3,299 acres,	1= 3,553 acres.	82= 2,579 acres.	6,132	4,747 8 9 whole village Rs. 1,250; portions Rs. 877 3 0 for 10 shares or 424 acres only (and the remainder 72 shares unknown) paying a jumma of Rs. 3,129 6	6,077 3 0 whole village Rs. 5,900 0 0; portions Rs. 877 3 0 for 10 shares or 424 acres only (and the remainder 72 shares unknown) paying a jumma of Rs. 3,129 6	4= 5,147 acres.	279= 8,132 acres.	13,279	10,371 1 4 3 whole villages or 1,501 shares; 2,950 acres rupees 8,300 1 4	14,798 8 0 3 whole villages or 1,501 shares, or Rs. 1,797, 84 shares, or 2,578 acres, Rs. 8,328 8 0 jumma=Rs. 2,804 11 7. Value of one whole village and of 195 shares not found.	13	3,334 45,574 83,455 acres.	The "portions" in columns 6 and 11 are equivalent to transfers. Against the 197 transfers in column 6 were 319 shareholders, and against the 82 in column 11 were 104, making a total of 423, which added to the 3,334 in column 21 gives the total shareholders in the pergunnah. The number 13 in column 20 represents those villages in which there have been no transfers at all.			

* The five villages transferred to Kurnal are included in this and the Statement B.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.

Caste of Transferees.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.		Caste of Transferees.	PRIVATE TRANSFERS.		BY ORDER OF COURT.		Caste of Transferees.	BY ORDER OF COURT.		EXEMPT FROM TRANSFERS.	
	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.		Whole Villages.	Portions.	Whole Villages.	Portions.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jat,	...	8= 236	...	...	2= 40 6= 196	...	6= 28	Mahajun, Jat,	...	3= 17 3= 11	2= 1,645	254=4,742
Total,	...	8= 236	Total,	...	8= 236	...	6= 28	Total,	...	6= 28	2= 1,645	254=4,742
Peerzadah,	...	7= 301	...	...	1= 22 1= 39 2= 58 2= 152 1= 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	78= 504
Total,	...	7= 401	Total,	...	7= 401	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	78= 404
Synd,	...	82= 2,220	...	...	68= 1,552 1= 11 1= 275 15= 365 1= 6 1= 11	...	57= 2,188	Synd, Murrul, Mahajun,	1= 3,553	5= 76 13= 940 39= 1,172	...	1,577=9,079
Total,	...	82= 2,220	Total,	...	82= 2,220	...	57= 2,188	Total,	1= 3,553	57= 2,188	...	1,577=9,079
Mahajun,	...	17= 674	...	...	7= 345 7= 179 1= 50 1= 20 1= 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	57= 1,978
Total,	...	17= 674	Total,	...	17= 674	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	57= 1,978

Goojur,	...	2=1,048	29= 901	Syud, Goojur, Mahajun, Sheikhzadah,	...	2=1,048	26= 930 1= 114 1= 22 1= 25	...	5= 52	Mahajun,	...	...	5= 52	4= 3,848	698= 7,808
Total,	...	2=1,048	29= 901	Total,	...	2=1,048	29= 901	...	5= 52	Total,	...	...	5= 52	4= 3,848	698= 7,808
Rajpoot,	...	1= 546	34= 726	Mahajun, Rajpoot, Syud, Sheikhzadah, Murrul,	...	...	16= 319 9= 105 7= 226 2= 76 ...	...	7= 163	Mahajun, Syud,	...	...	5= 107 2= 56	4= 4,925	428= 6,124
Total,	...	1= 546	34= 726	Total,	...	1= 546	34= 726	...	7= 163	Total,	...	...	7= 163	4= 4,925	428= 6,124
Afghan, Kayethi,	...	...	1= 18 5= 96	Afghan, Murrul, Mahajun, Kayethi,	...	...	1= 18 2= 68 1= 2 2= 26 ...	...	1= 18 3= 57 ...	Afghan, Murrul, Mahajun, Syud,	...	...	1= 18 1= 6 1= 7 1= 44	1= 553	86= 1,120 44= 394
Total,	...	...	5= 96	Total,	...	...	5= 96	...	3= 57	Total,	...	...	3= 57	...	44= 394
Brahmin, Ror, Bhat, Tugra, Kulial,	...	...	1= 14 2= 71 3= 112 8= 84	Syud, Ror, Sheikhzadah, Kulial, Sheikhzadah,	...	...	1= 14 2= 71 3= 112 4= 68 4= 16	...	2= 33 1= 40	Mahajun, Murrul, ...	...	...	2= 33 1= 40 ... ...	... ... ... ...	42= 672 16= 757 12= 194
Total,	...	...	8= 84	Total,	...	...	8= 84	...	...	Total,	...	...	...	...	12= 194
Sheikhzadah, Mahajun and Peer- zadah holding equal shares,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1= 232	42= 183
GRAND TOTAL,	...	3=1,594	197=5,153	GRAND TOTAL,	...	3=1,594	197=5,553	1= 3,553	82=2,579	GRAND TOTAL,	...	1=3,553	82=2,579	13=12,119	3,334=33,455

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

No. 1.—Statement of Descriptions of Soil, Irrigated and Unirrigated Areas.

TOTAL MALGOOZAREE AREA.														LAND NOT ASSES- ABLE.		Area in square miles= 87. Population per square mile=219.	
Name of Pergunnah.	TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.												Total of land recently thrown out of cul- tivation.	Total of culturable land.	Waste.		Rent-free.
	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total of irrigated land.		Total of unir- rigated land.										
					By Canals, &c.	By Wells.											
Bedowlee, ...	1,947 Irrigated. 1,902 Unirrigated. 45	14,413 Irrigated. 9,950 Unirrigated. 4,463	2,449 Irrigated. 1,801 Unirrigated. 848	1,735 Irrigated. 615 Unirrigated. 1,120	...	14,068	6,476	5,559	14,987	2,101	3,033						
							Total, 20,544	3,523	15,685	8,252	3,978						
Maafee villages, ...	18 Wells.	265 Wells.	1 Wells.	8 Wells.		28,451	71	24	41	35							
	184	184	1	4		221											
	...	Other means.	...	Other means.		Wells.											
	...	11	...	3		207											
	...	Unirrigated.	...	Unirrigated.		Other means.											
	...	70	...	1		14											

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Cultivators with and without Right of Occupancy, and of Cultivating Proprietors.

Name of Pergunnah.	Year.	Cultivators having right of occupancy.	Amount of land held by them in acres.	Average of cultivation in acres.	Tenants-at-Will.	Amount of land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation.	Cultivating proprietors.	Land cultivated by them in acres.	Average of cultivation.	Remarks.
Bedowlee,	1840,	362	2,325	A. R. P. 6 1 28	1,276	7,448	A. R. P. 5 3 14	713	11,284	A. R. P. 15 3 12	The cultivated area is 2,051 less than at the last Settlement, but the labourers living on it are 318 more.
	1860,	703	4,100	5 3 28	1,231	6,356	5 0 37	1,026	10,078	9 3 18	
		Deduct 4 villages.	Deduct 4 villages.		Deduct 4 villages.	Deduct 4 villages.		Deduct 4 villages.	Deduct 4 villages.		
		47	214		171	887		73	677		
		Balance 656	Balance 3,886		Balance 1,060	Balance 5,479		Balance 953	Balance 9,411		
Decrease,	...	...	...	0 2 0	216	1,969	0 2 27	...	1,883	5 3 34	
Increase,...	...	294	1,561	...	...	...	...	240	...	...

The villages to be "deducted" as above are those of which the papers of the last Settlement are not forthcoming.

They have been included in this Statement to make it complete ; but for purposes of comparison have been distinguished from the villages of which the records are forthcoming.

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

No. 3.—Statement of Villages paying Rents in Money and in Kind.

Name of Pergunnah.	Total number of Villages.	Total number of whole villages in which rent in money has been fixed instead of that in kind.	Whole villages in which money-rent was previously prevailing.	Villages in which rent in kind prevails.	Cultivators paying rent in kind.	Cultivators paying rent in money.	Remarks.
Bedowlee,	55	1	0	52= 28 villages, in which only rent in kind prevails. 24 villages, in which both sorts of rent prevail.	1,455	406	In Statement No. 2 the total number of cultivators in columns 3 and 6 is 1,934. In this Statement the total of columns 6 and 7 is 1861. The odd 73 are in the village mentioned in column 3 of this Statement.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

A. COLVIN,

Settlement Officer.

No. 4.—Statement of Pukka Masonry Wells used for Irrigation.

Name of Pergunnah.	Pukka wells at the last Settlement.	Masonry wells at the present Settlement.	Wells that are out of repair.	Remarks.
Bedowlee, 	874	857	105	

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

A. COLVIN,

Settlement Officer.

No. 5.—Statement of various kinds of Crops grown at the time of measurement.

Name of Pargunnah.	Cultivated area in acres.	KHURREEF.																			RUBBEE.							REMARKS.					
		Sugar-cane.	Sugar-cane for the next year.	Cotton.	Chutree.	Dhan (Rice).	Chubora Moonjee (Rice).	Jowar.	Corn.	Mole.	Bajra.	Til.	Gowarah.	Vegetables.	Mundwah.	Indian corn (mukkee).	Indigo.	Toria.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Hemp.	Shamakh.	Kunjee.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.		Wheat and Gram.	Musoor.	Kurur.	Mustard.	Teessee (flax).
Bedowlee.	20,544	673	19	539	2,332	44	264	620	129	303	316	5	7	162	560	889	2	432	157	1	2	..	107	11,430	1,019	314	57	..	98	4	10	1	It will be observed that more than half the cultivated area is wheat. But the measurements were made in the year of drought when wheat was sown wherever it could be grown, and the rain crops were very scarce. The season in fact was an abnormal one, and the Khurreef crops were very scantily sown
	100	31	..	23	113	1	11	3	1	13	13	..	..	1	23	41	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	553	5	11	3	..	1	2	..	..	..

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

INDEX.

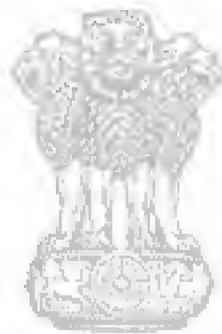
Page.	Paper.	Subject.
1	From Commissioner of Meerut, ... (ENCLOSURES.)	Submitting Reports, Appendices, and Statements of the revision of Settlement of the Moozuffernuggur District.
14	Appendices A., B., C., and D.	
16	Produce Table.	
18	Bazaar prices for the last fifteen years for the town of Moozuffernuggur (obtained from the Chowdree of the bazaar).	
19	Bazaar prices of grain for the last twenty-four years for Qusba Shamlee (obtained from the Chowdree of the bazaar), minus 10 per cent.	
20	From S. N. Martin, Esq., Collector of Moozuffernuggur, to Commissioner of Meerut, No. 217, dated 29th July, 1865.	Reporting on the proposed introduction of the Permanent Settlement in the Moozuffernuggur District.
21	From Commissioner, Meerut, to R. J. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Collector, Moozuffernuggur, No. 270, dated 16th October, 1865.	Reply to the Collector's No. 217, dated 29th July, 1865.
21	From S. N. Martin, Esq., Collector of Moozuffernuggur, to Commissioner, Meerut, No. 330, dated 18th December, 1865.	Reporting on the conclusion of the Permanent Settlement in the Moozuffernuggur District.
24	List of Estates in which the profits exceed the authorized moiety according to rental formed under Act XIV. of 1863, subsequent to avowal of jummas.	
26	Permanent Settlement Proposals. (Board's Circular Order, No. 10, dated 26th July, and Government of India, No. 1666, dated 19th June, 1865).	
32	General Statement showing results of permanent and temporary Settlement, Zillah Moozuffernuggur.	
33	From S. N. Martin, Esq., Collector of Moozuffernuggur, to Commissioner, Meerut, No. 154, dated 22nd May, 1865.	Submitting final report on the Settlement of the Moozuffernuggur District, considered as a thirty years' Settlement.
48	Statement showing the rates of the revised Assessment per acre of cultivation, &c., and per head of population.	
50	Approximate Estimate of the amount of revenue for the whole District due to the influence of irrigation from Canals.	
51	An account of the origin and subsequent history of the Synd families in the District of Moozuffernuggur, translated from the Vernacular: by R. J. Leeds, Esq., Assistant Collector.	
56	Report on Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur: by S. N. Martin, Esq.	
63	Classification of mouzahs in Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur.	
64	Note on Aurungabad: Bhyachara village, Pergunnah Thanah Bhowin, Zillah Moozuffernuggur.	
65	Statement showing the process by which the first rental estimate can be ascertained from the Putwarees' "Nikasces."	
68	Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah of Moozuffernuggur attributable to the Ganges Canal.	
ib.	Note on Sugar Mills: by S. N. Martin, Esq.	
69	Kunkoot Returns, Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur, in 1862.	
72	Statement showing the bazaar prices of grain for the last 15 years, for the town of Moozuffernuggur.	
73	Statement showing the population in Zillah Moozuffernuggur.	
74	Report on Pergunnah Churthawul: by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
77	Report on Pergunnah Bugra: by S. N. Martin, Esq.	
82	Report on Pergunnah Poorchupar: by S. N. Martin, Esq., dated 20th May, 1865.	
87	Report on Pergunnahs Boorhanah, Shikarpore, Goordhanpore: by H. G. Keene, Esq., Collector of Moozuffernuggur, to Commissioner, Meerut, dated 15th March, 1862.	
104	Report on Pergunnah Kandhla: by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
109	Report on Pergunnah Shamlee: by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
113	Statement showing the bazaar prices of grain for the last 24 years for Qusba Shamlee (obtained from the Chowdree of the bazaar).	
114	Report on Pergunnah Jhinjhana: by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
117	From Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 795, dated 5th November, 1864.	Regarding the Permanent Settlement of Pergunnahs Bidowlee and Goordhanpore.
118	From Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 1410A., dated 25th November, 1864.	Ditto.

Page.	Paper.	Subject.
118	From Secretary, Board of Revenue, to Commissioner, Meerut, No. 579, dated 5th November, 1864.	Requesting the revision of the assessments in Pergunnah Bidowlee by the Collector of Moozuffernuggur. Proposing the Temporary Settlement of Bidowlee and Goordhanpore.
119	From S. N. Martin, Esq., Collector of Moozuffernuggur, to Commissioner, Meerut, No. 92, dated 13th September, 1864.	
120	Report on Pergunnah Bidowlee : by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 15th February, 1862.	
123	Statement showing proportion of wells to area in Bidowlee.	
ib.	Statement referred to in para. 13 of the report on Bidowlee, showing comparative average outturn of the principal crops, computed from summary suits.	
ib.	Report on Pergunnah Kyranah: by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
125	Memorandum on Pergunnah Bidowlee (supplementary to the Report above) : by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
128	Remarks by A. Colvin, Esq., regarding the permanent revised demand of Pergunnah Bidowlee.	
130	Report on Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun : by A. Colvin, Esq., dated 8th January, 1864.	
138	Ditto ditto Jansuth.	} by C. Grant, dated 9th November, 1863.
141	Ditto ditto Khatowlee.	
142	Ditto ditto Bhoona Sumbulhera.	
146	Ditto ditto Bhookerhera.	
154	Note on Assessment of Moozuffernuggur, irrespective of canal profits : by S. N. Martin, Esq.	
157	Note on Moozuffernuggur Settlement : by R. Money, Esq.	
159	Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Bhookerhera.	
166	Abstract of above Statement.	
168	Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur.	
174	Abstract of above Statement.	
176	Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Poor.	
188	Abstract of the above.	
190	Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Khatowlee.	
198	Abstract of the above.	
200	Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Shamlee.	
208	Abstract of the above.	
210	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Kandhla.	
218	Abstract of the above.	
220	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Bhoona Sumbulhera.	
226	Abstract of the above.	
228	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal in Pergunnah Joulce.	
236	Abstract of the above.	
238	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun.	
246	Abstract of the above.	
248	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Boorhana.	
252	Abstract of the above.	
253	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Shikarpore.	
259	Abstract of the above.	
260	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Bugra.	
266	Abstract of the above.	
267	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Jhinjhana.	
273	Abstract of the above.	
274	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Churthawul.	
280	Abstract of the above.	
281	Statement showing the profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal in Pergunnah Kyranah.	
288	Abstract of the above.	
<hr/>		
	REPORT ON THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN PERGUNNAHS OF THE MOOZUFFERNUGGUR DISTRICT : BY A. CADELL, ESQUIRE, C. S.	
3	Pergunnah Kandhla.	
17	List of Estates in Pergunnah Kandhla.	
18	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Kandhla per kutchah beegah.	
21	Note on prices.	
23	Pergunnah Boorhanah.	

Page.	Paper.	Subject.
27	List of Estates in Pergunnah Boorhanah.	
28	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Boorhanah per kutchah beegah.	
30	Pergunnah Shikarpore.	
34	List of estates in Pergunnah Shikarpore.	
35	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Shikarpore per kutchah beegah.	
38	Shamlee Tehseel.	
52	List of Estates in Pergunnah Shamlee.	
ib.	List of Estates in Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun.	
53	List of Estates in Pergunnah Jhinjhana eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement.	
54	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Shamlee per kutchah beegah.	
56	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun per kutchah beegah.	
58	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Jhinjhana eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement per kutchah beegah.	
59	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Kyranah eligible under the 80 per cent. rule for Permanent Settlement per kutchah beegah.	
60	Pergunnahs Churthawul and Bugra of the the Huzoor Tehseel.	
65	List of Estates in Pergunnah Bugra.	
66	List of Estates in Pergunnah Churthawul.	
67	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Bugra per kutchah beegah.	
68	Statement showing rent-rates in Pergunnah Churthawul per kutchah beegah.	
69	Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
70	Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel Shamlee, Pergunnah Shamlee.	
71	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Moozuffernuggur.	
74	Profits due to Canal.	
75	Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.	
76	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and cultivating proprietors.	
77	Statement of villages paying rents in money and kind.	
ib.	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
78	Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
79	Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Boorhanah.	
80	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Boorhanah.	
83	Profits due to Canal.	
ib.	Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas, &c.	
84	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.	
85	Statement of villages paying rents in money and kind.	
ib.	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
86	Statement showing the various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.	
87	Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
88	Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.	
89	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.	
91	Profits due to Canal.	
ib.	Statement of descriptions of soil irrigated and unirrigated areas.	
92	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.	
ib.	Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.	
93	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
94	Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
95	Statement showing the amount of transfers for Pergunnah Boorhanah.	

Page.	Paper.	Subject.
96		Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Bodhanah.
99		Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah Boorhanah attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.
100		Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors, Pergunnah Boorhanah.
101		Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.
102		Pergunnah Boorhanah.
103		Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Moozuffernuggur are held.
104		Statement showing the amount of transfers for Pergunnah Shikarpoor.
105		Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the Settlement in the Tehseel of Boorhanah.
108		Statement showing the amount of profits in the Pergunnah Shikarpoor attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.
109		Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors, Pergunnah Shikarpoor.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.
110		Statement showing the various crops sown at the time of measurement, Pergunnah Shikarpoor.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.
111		Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah of Bugra attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal.
112		Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.
113		Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas in acres.
114		Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.
115		Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.
116		Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Moozuffernuggur, Pergunnah Bugra.
117		Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.
118		Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.
119		Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Shamlee.
122		Profits due to Canal.
123		Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.
124		Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.
125		Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.
126		Statement of various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.
127		Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.
128		Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseel of Moozuffernuggur.
129		Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past settlement in the Tehseel of Moozuffernuggur.
130		Profits due to Canal.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.
131		Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy and on cultivating proprietors.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of villages paying rents in money and kind.
132		Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.
<i>ib.</i>		Statement of various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.

Page.	Paper.	Subject.
133	Statement showing the Tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
134	Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.	
135	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.	
136	Profits due to Canal.	
<i>ib.</i>	Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas, &c.	
137	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy and of cultivating proprietors.	
<i>ib.</i>	Statement of villages paying rents in money and kind.	
138	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
<i>ib.</i>	Statement showing the various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.	
139	Statement showing effect of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Moozuffernuggur.	
<i>ib.</i>	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfers, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Moozuffernuggur.	
140	Statement showing the villages with areas affected by precolation and transferred to the Canal Department, under orders of Government, N.-W. P., conveyed through Sudder Board of Revenue, N.-W. P., No. 129, dated 9th March, 1864. Commissioner's docket No. 85, dated 17th March, 1864.	
142	Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.	
<i>ib.</i>	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy and of cultivating proprietors, Pergunnah Gourdhunpore.	
143	Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.	
<i>ib.</i>	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
144	Statement showing the tenures on which the mehals of Zillah Moozuffernuggur are held.	
145	Statement showing the effects of alienation by sales in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.	
146	Supplement to the Statement showing the effects of alienation by sale in execution of decrees of Court, or by private transfer, during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tehseelee of Shamlee.	
148	Statement of descriptions of soil, irrigated and unirrigated areas.	
149	Comparative Statement of cultivators with and without right of occupancy, and of cultivating proprietors.	
150	Statement of villages paying rents in money and in kind.	
<i>ib.</i>	Statement of pukka masonry wells used for irrigation.	
151	Statement of various kinds of crops grown at the time of measurement.	



सत्यमेव जयते

SETTLEMENT REPORT AND STATEMENTS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF MOZUFFERNUGGER,

FOR THE YEAR 1866

1. ACCORDING to the returns now prepared at this revision of Settlement, the total area of the district is 1,033,468 acres.

Unassessable,	{ Barren Waste,	...	...	...	152,575
	{ Rent-free,	...	...	...	32,789
Assessable,	{ Culturable,	...	...	...	197,931
	{ Cultivated,	...	...	...	650,173

2. At the Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, completed in 1840, the area was—

Total,	...	...	...	...	691,706
Barren Waste,	...	...	...	...	113,461
Rent-free,	...	...	...	...	17,911
Culturable,	...	...	...	...	167,957
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	392,377

3. The following minor sub-divisions* were in 1842 transferred to this district:—

FROM MEERUT.					Area.
Kyranā,	...	...	...	...	55,210 Acres.
Kandhla,	...	...	...	...	64,323 „
Boodhana,	...	...	...	...	50,492 „
Bhooma Sumbulhera,	...	...	...	...	81,274 „
Shikarpore,	...	...	...	...	63,799 „
FROM SAHARUNPORE.					
Thana Bhowan,	...	...	...	...	57,414 „
					<u>372,512</u>

making the area

691,706
372,512
<u>1,064,218</u>

* The details of these are not given here, as they would swell this Report unnecessarily.

Since then, sundry minor transfers have occurred by diluvion and otherwise of estates from and to adjoining districts. *

4. In the memo. on the statistics of the North-Western-Provinces, printed in 1848, the area of this district is stated to be—

Total,	...	...	...	...	1,034,899
Barren Waste,	...	...	...	...	160,227
Rent-free,	...	...	...	...	41,473
Culturable,	...	...	...	...	213,129
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	620,070

5. In the Census papers of 1853, the following are the entries :—

Total,	...	...	...	...	1,053,641
Barren Waste,	...	...	...	...	153,717
Rent-Free,	...	...	...	...	76,287
Culturable,	...	...	...	...	153,173
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	670,468

6. The earliest return with which the statistics of the revised Settlement can be compared is that of 1848. The following is the result of the comparison :—

TOTAL AREA.					
In 1848,	...	...	...	...	1,034,899
Now,	...	...	...	...	1,033,468
Less now,				...	1,431
BARREN WASTE.					
In 1848,	...	...	...	...	160,227
Now,	...	...	...	...	152,575
Less now,				...	7,652
RENT-FREE.					
In 1848,	...	...	...	...	41,473
Now,	...	...	...	...	32,789
Less now,				...	8,684
CULTURABLE.					
In 1848,	...	...	...	...	213,129
Now,	...	...	...	...	197,931
Less now,				...	15,198
CULTIVATED. *					
Now,	...	...	...	...	650,173
In 1848,	...	...	...	...	620,070
More now,				...	30,103

* Compared with 1853 there has been a decrease in the cultivated area of—
20,295
670,468
650,173
20,295

This is accounted for further on; and it must be remembered that a large area of cultivated ground is temporarily left untitled on the eve of a Settlement.

7. These statistics show that there has been an increase to the assessable area of rent-free resumed 8,684 acres; excess of cultivation, 30,103, since 1848.

8. But the earliest returns were incomplete and incorrect as regards rent-free holdings. At first all these were not surveyed. To get the actual difference of assessable area now, as compared with the last Settlement, the corrected returns of rent-free holdings must be taken, viz.—

* No additions have been made by new grants, therefore this amount was really held rent-free in former Settlements.

Those of the Census of 1853.

				Acres.
The amount then was,	...	...	...	76,287*
It is now,	...	...	...	32,789
Less now,				43,498

To this must be added difference of cultivated area in 1865, compared with 1848, 30,103

The actual increase is, 73,601
from which enhancement of revenue may be expected. Appendix A. shows the difference in each column between the memo. of 1848 and the statement of area of the revised Settlement in each minor sub-division.

9 The number of estates is 1,122.

10. The population at the different periods when census has been taken was as follows :—

	<i>Agricultural.</i>	<i>Non-Agricultural.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
According to printed memo. of 1848, ...	233,749	303,845	537,594
By Census of January 1st, 1853, ...	325,189	347,672	672,861
By revised Settlement Returns, 1864-65,	242,724	348,973	591,697
By last Census in February, 1866, ...	280,872	401,340	682,212

11. The returns of 1848 and of the revised Settlement may be held to show the permanent residents of the district ; those of 1853 and 1866 include every individual, temporary sojourner, and traveller. The first two were prepared by the village accountants ; the last two are the results of most careful general census.

12. The return of 1866 confirms the fact shown in the revised Settlement Returns, that when the revision was in progress there was a marked diminution of the agricultural population, as compared with the number in 1853.

13. This may be ascribed to the disturbances in 1857 and the famine in 1860-61.

14. In the first, many were killed in fights among the people themselves, many absconded and have settled in other parts of the country, and an inconsiderable number fell in engagements with the troops.

15. But the decrease principally occurred owing to the famine. In spite of the exertions made to save life and support the distressed population, there is no doubt that a large number died of destitution and consequent sickness ; many removed to districts not affected by the drought ; and though, perhaps, most of these have returned, some remained in their new homes.

16. The non-agricultural population was less affected, because in the anarchy the large communities were not so open to attack as small villages, and could be helped by the authorities ; and in the famine, measures for relief could be better organized, and were therefore more successful in towns than they could be in scattered hamlets.

* The minor sub-divisions transferred in 1842 were also assessed in 1840.

17. The amount of land revenue by the Settlement in 1840 * was Rs. 1,119,839 ; the assessment was then estimated to be 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., or two-thirds of the assets.

18. The revised demand is based on the principle of the Government share being 50 per cent., or one-half of the assets.

19. Had the former Settlement been made on this principle, the figures, instead of 1,119,839, would have been 839,879.

20. Comparing these last with the amount of the demand now fixed, which will be 1,140,644, including 10,094, the assessment on rent-free tenures which lapse on the death of the present incumbents, the increase of revenue secured by the late revision is 300,765.

21. On the actual demand of the past Settlement the increase is 20,805.

22. Considering that the last Settlement was made on the principle of taking two-thirds of the assets, and on the revised assessment only half assets are taken, there should have been (all other elements remaining undisturbed) a decrease of about 180,000.

23. This subject will be fully entered into in considering the propriety or otherwise of the assessment in detail ; but in this place it may be noticed that, in addition to the 73,601 acres mentioned above, from which an enhancement of revenue might be expected, 56,832 acres have been irrigated by the Ganges Canal, which was only in contemplation in 1840 ; and there has been an increase of irrigation from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the extent of at least 10,000 acres. The fact that there has been a slight increase instead of a great decrease of Land Revenue, on the adoption of a new principle of assessment, is thus generally accounted for.

24. The reason why there has not been so large an increase in this as will be secured in other districts is, that in some minor sub-divisions there has been no progress, but a falling off.

25. For instance, in Bidowlee, owing to the cultivators being principally of the Goojur tribe,—great thieves, but very bad tillers of the soil,—there has been a considerable decrease of cultivation, which has rendered a corresponding reduction of demand necessary. Again, in Goredhunpore, owing to a change in the course of the Soline, a large number of flourishing estates have become swamps; a large area in the valley of the Ganges has not only not improved but deteriorated.

26. Next to the extension of cultivation and irrigation, the comparative amount of produce obtained from the soil, according to the estimates of the last and of the revised Settlement, the average prices then and now, and the rates of rent paid by the cultivators to the landlord in 1840 and 1865, come under consideration.

27. There is no appreciable difference between the rates of rent, whether in cash or in kind, quoted by Mr. Thornton as ruling in his time, and those now ascertained by Mr. Martin to prevail.

28. A comparison of the elaborate table appended to Mr. Thornton's Report, printed in 1841, with the returns now prepared by the Settlement Officers, shows that there has been little if any improvement in the amount of produce—very little change in the system of tillage. The proportion then and now of the crops remains much the same.

The only observable difference is the great spread of sugar-cane. In 1841 the average percentage was 4, it is now 6. In only one sub-division it was 10, in one 6, in four 5, in the rest, 4 per cent., or less. Now in one sub-division it is 11 per cent., in three 8, in seven from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$; in the other sub-divisions much as in 1841. The extent of this valuable crop is increasing annually.

29. Mr. Thornton's elaborate enquiries showed that the amount of produce according to appraisements* made in the presence of European Officers was considerably higher than that entered in the papers of the landlords and village accountants. Mr. Martin's experiments show a similar difference. An attempt has been made in the course of the Settlement now in progress to ascertain what the produce actually is by cutting the crop off a certain area, and weighing it after it has been thrashed and winnowed. The result of this test was an enormous excess of produce above all previous estimates. This last test cannot be taken as the basis of a general average; the operation had to be superintended by European Officers. The Officers available were few. The area examined was therefore so small that no general conclusion could be drawn. Though the instructions were, that average fields and average crops should be selected, it is quite possible that the amount of produce was above the average. Again, it was of course necessary that the whole operation should be completed in one day; the weight of the grain may therefore have been very much more than it would have been had the usual length of time between cutting and weighing intervened, during which the grain loses weight considerably by drying. But this and all similar experiments tend to prove that the

* Appraisalment is an estimate made by experienced men accustomed to judge by examination of the standing crop what the yield in each particular field is.

In Mr. Colvin's report on the sub-division of Kundah, there are some interesting remarks on the perceptible difference between the condition of estates held by proprietary communities and those owned by individual landlords and cultivated by tenants at will. The yield of the land is considerably greater than it is represented to be; and these tests and all produce returns lead to the conclusion that, as a general rule, the cultivator gets from 60 to 75 per cent. of the produce—from 25 to 40 per cent. being left to be divided between the landlord and Government. In the case of careful cultivators and cultivating brotherhoods, their share would be still larger.*

30. Messrs. Colvin and Grant were of opinion that there has been no rise in prices since 1841. Mr. Martin differs from them, and thinks that an allowance of 25 per cent. should be made in all calculations based on the value of grain. The following table shows the prices recorded by Mr. Thornton as the average of 20 years preceding his Settlement, and in juxtaposition the price-currents of the Shamlee for 24, and Mozuffernugger markets for 15, years immediately preceding the late revision. Mr. Thornton mentions that allowance has been made for the difference between the prices of the cultivators and the grain-dealers of the bazaars receive. He does not mention what allowance was made, and leaves it to be conjectured that the prices given are those received by the cultivators. The ordinary difference between the price which the cultivators received and what the purchasers from them demand on bringing the grain into the market is estimated to be 10 per cent., which has been deducted from the prices given by Mr. Martin.

Table shewing Average of the Prices current in Mr. Thornton's time and now.

	Average of 20 years given by Mr. Thornton.	Average of past 24 years in Shamlee Market.	Average of the last 15 years in Mozuf- fernugger Market.	Remarks.
Wheat, ...	36½	26	27½	
Gram, ...	42½	28	31½	
Barley, ...	54½	38	44	
Rice, ...	51½	38	38	
Fine Rice, ...	42	32	7½*	*In this entry the very finest rice is evidently meant— not the kind quoted in the other columns.
Moong, ...	31	28	26	
Jowar, ...	44½	32	30½	
Bajra, ...	43	31½	33	
Mote, ...	40½	31	Not given.	

This table shows that Mr. Martin is decidedly right in believing that there had been a great rise in prices, and that Messrs. Colvin and Grant were in error in this one matter. Mr. Thornton expressly mentions that the weight adopted by him was the seer which weighed 90 Rs., the standard of which was from 171-198, to 173 grains troy. The weight in the latest price-current is 88 Government rupees, or 92 Furruckabad oblique rupees, to the seer.

An idea that the revised assessment of this district has been very moderate—indeed, inadequately light—has spread among the people and officers of other districts, and may have reached higher authorities. In the Boolundshuhur District the universal answer to enquiries as to whether the assessment there was fair is, “that the demand is moderate and just, and therefore unobjectionable; but not so light as in Mozuffernugger.”

This has led to the preparation of the table, Appendix B., in which the rates of assessment in the assessable area of three districts*—viz., Mozuffernugger, Saharunpore, and Boolundshuhur—are shown

These are the districts in which up to date the assessment has been determined, Dehra Doon being excluded as anomalous.

The first five entries in that table are minor sub-divisions of the Mozuffernugger District.

In other words the rate of assessment is higher in those sub-divisions than in any part of either of the two other districts.

The Saharunpore entries are according to Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment. The revision will give higher rates.

31. The last three entries,—i. e., the lowest rates of assessment—are also in sub-divisions of Mozuffernugger District; but these are Bidowlee and Goredhunpore mentioned above, and Bhoona Sumbulhera, a tract intersected with sand-hills, and partly consisting of waste lands in the valley of the Ganges.

32. The other sub-divisions of Mozuffernugger take place in the table in juxtaposition with what may be generally called corresponding tracts in the other districts.

33. The correctness of this idea of under-assessment, therefore, is not confirmed by this general comparison.

On the contrary, it is evident that the idea, though it may have been based on some isolated facts, is generally incorrect.

34. The rate of the incidence of the new assessment on the assessable area in the highest assessed sub-divisions of Mozuffernugger is Rs. 2-4-5½ per acre, while the highest rate in the other districts (i. e., in Boolundshuhur) is Rs. 1-9-8½.* Again, then, it may be generally asserted that there is no reason to suppose that the interests of Government have been sacrificed. The more these Settlement proceedings are criticized in detail, the greater is the proof of this which is forthcoming.

This difference is accounted for by the fact that in Boolundshuhur generally, and in the sub-divisions particularly referred to, sugar-cane is not grown, while in the Shamlee sub-division 8½ per cent. of the area is under cane.

35. Appendix C. shows the former assessment, what the actual decrease of demand should be in each sub-division in consequence of the reduction of the share of the assets now taken by Government, the amount of Revenue now demanded, and the extent to which the results of the new assessment differ from what should have been the result had the demand simply been reduced by 16 per cent.

* Already mentioned above. Appendix A.* shows the state of the details of the area of each sub-division in 1848 and 1865.

Appendix D., the comparison of the area irrigated then and now.

36. In the sub-division of Bidowlee the reduction made is greater than what is due to the new principle of assessment. It has already been stated that there has been a considerable decrease of cultivation.

37. In Goredhunpore the difference between the actual results and the reduction of 16 per cent. is very small.

38. In Jhunjhana the reduction should have been 9,480 : it has been 6,358. The reason why a further reduction of 3,122 was not granted must be sought.

The statistics show a large decrease of cultivation ; but Mr. Colvin reports that lands were lying uncultivated in the year in which the measurements were made, owing to the famine ; and that the cultivated area, including recently abandoned, is only a little less than that of the last Settlement. There has been an increase of irrigation from the Eastern Jumna Canal of 2,395 acres. There were at the last Settlement 782 wells : there are now 808.

Here are, therefore, general indications that the statistics convey an erroneous impression of the actual status of the sub-division, and that there may be found in the increase of irrigation sufficient reason for stopping the reduction a little short of the 16 per cent. figures. Mr. Colvin's remarks on the No. II. Statements leave no doubt that the assessment is a fair one.

39. The next sub-division is Bhooma Sunbhalhera. Apparently the change from the two-thirds to the half asset principle required a further reduction of Rs. 6,034 ; but the statistics show an increase of cultivation to the extent of 9,990 acres, and the Ganges Canal has commenced to afford an entirely new source of irrigation. This fully accounts for the results.

40. The circumstances of Churthawul are nearly similar : the further reduction should apparently be Rs. 6,327 ; but there has been an increase of cultivation of 4,763 acres, and 1,235 acres, formerly rent-free, have been by resumption added to the assessable area—making a total of close upon 6,000 acres from which enhancement of Revenue may be expected. The area formerly irrigated by the canal is not ascertainable ; only a small portion of the sub-division has the benefit of canal irrigation, to the extent now of 2,611 acres. There has been most probably here, as everywhere, owing

to excellent management, an extension of irrigation from the Eastern Jumna Canal; and altogether there is no reason to doubt that the revised assessment is proper.

41. In Boodhana, where the 16 per cent. principle would point to a further reduction of Rs. 6,729, there has been an increase of cultivation of 1,616, and of resumed rent-free land assessable of 169; total, 1,785.

Here general statistics would indicate that there should have been further reduction; but a reference to the No. II. Statements must dispel the idea. In half the estates of the sub-divisions the village papers give a rental fully double the assessed demand. In almost all the other estates this is very nearly the case, or so nearly that there can be no doubt as to the moderation of the demand. It is universally acknowledged that, though these village accounts are not trustworthy, it is because an attempt is made to conceal the assets by understating the outturn of the harvests. They never show a larger crop or greater rental than has really been secured. In the few cases in which there is no mention in the remarks in the No. II. Statement of the village rent-roll, there is palpable proof of the lightness of the assessment.

Mr. Keene's proceedings were carefully scrutinized by Mr. Martin, after the acquisition of considerable experience. In one case only was a reduction of Mr. Keene's demand thought necessary.

42. In the sub-division of Bugra, though there has been an increase of cultivation of 2,604 acres, and an increase of assessable area of 551 from resumption of rent-free holdings,—total, 3,155 acres,—to account for increase of assessment, and in a portion of the tract improved canal irrigation, and a reduction of demand to the extent of Rs. 4,671,—still, seeing that at 16 per cent. the reduction should have been 9,000 more, and the tract is for the greater part unirrigated, a doubt is engendered as to the possibility of the demand being really at half asset rates. But an examination of the No. II. Statements must dispel this. There are 75 estates altogether: in 25 the village papers show that the rental is fully or nearly double the demand;—in five the cash rates fixed shows the same;—in 20 estates the former Revenue has been so far reduced as to leave no doubt that the limit of half assets has been reached;—in all the remaining estates the remarks show that the demand is moderate. In only one estate does the assessment appear to be too high, *viz.*, Kazee Khaira, No. 42. In this estate the cash rent-roll has been fixed under the operation of Act XIV. of 1863 at Rs. 1,577-10-6; the revised demand is Rs. 970-0-0.

Here the margin left to the proprietor is too small. Mr. Martin anticipates a rise in rent which will give the landlord the full half share. It is doubtful whether a demand should be based on such anticipation.

43. The statistics show that in the sub-division of Thana Bhowan there has been a great apparent decrease of cultivation compared with the returns of the last Settlement; but this is owing to a large area lying uncultivated in the year of measurement—the temporary result of the famine. There has been a considerable increase of canal irrigation (above 3,000 acres more are irrigated now than in 1840); but this is the only source from which increase of Revenue could be expected; and it would appear that there ought to have been a much larger reduction of demand.

But in 21 estates the demand has been reduced; in 28 all the calculations show that assessment must be fairly at about half asset rates; in 6 the village papers show that it is so clearly; in 9 cases there may be a doubt whether the assessment may not be above the mark—these are Nos. 1, 13, 15, 14, 21, 28, 30, 50, 59. No. 30 should hardly be included, as there is a large culturable area—554 acres. But Mr. Colvin is so confident that he has reduced the demand throughout to half asset rates that, even where his remarks in No. II Statements leave a doubt, it may be assumed that he had good grounds for maintaining the old demand.

44. In the sub-division of Kyrana there has been an increase of cultivation of

* Mr. Colvin makes out the canal irrigation area in 1862-63 to be 10,078 acres; but I have taken the canal returns of 1863-64 throughout.

4,526 acres, and 3,130 acres of resumed rent-free land has been added to the assessable area. Canal irrigation has been extended—there being now 4,175 acres,* against 818 at the last Settlement. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the slightly enhanced assessment does not leave the landlords their full 50 per cent. Mr. Colvin asserts that the former demand was very light, and that he has kept his down below the proper standard, partly because the land is mostly owned by Goojur brotherhoods.

45. In the sub-divisions of Khatowlee, Jansuth, Poor, Chapar, Bookuhara, and Mozuffernugger—in which, instead of any reduction, there has been an increase of demand—the Ganges Canal water-courses have been spread through the land since the last Settlement, giving irrigation where there was none before, and causing an increase of cultivation as below :—

Sub-Division.	Increase of cultivation, including area of resumed rent-free land.	Increase of Irrigation.
Khatowlee, ...	1,365 Acres.	12,217 Acres.
Jansuth, ...	7,875 "	15,596 "
Poor, ...	3,531 "	13,287 "
Bookuhara, ...	7,415 "	9,995 "
Mozuffernugger, ...	12,299 "	11,622 "

It is clear, therefore, that where the increase of demand has been greatest there have been new assets in abundance to meet it.

46. Three sub-divisions remain to be considered—Shikarpore, Shamlee, and Kandla.

47. In the first there has been an increase of cultivation and assessable area altogether of 5,375. There is no record of the irrigation at the end of the last Settlement. The return is now 2,414 acres.

The increase of assessable assets hardly accounts for an increase of demand of Rs. 2,751, when at 16 per cent. the decrease should have been 16,000. But the village papers show that in 36 estates the rent-roll is fully, and in 12 very nearly, double the assessment now fixed; in three estates the reduction granted shows that the half asset limit has been observed; in the remaining cases the different calculations show that the demand is not more than half of the assets. Generally, therefore, the people themselves, by their own papers, acknowledge that the assessment is fair—indeed, moderate.

48. The case of the Shamlee Sub-division is singular. There has been no increase of cultivation, nor of irrigation,* nor of rent-rates, nor of prices. According to Mr. Colvin (though in this he is wrong), with this last exception, everything apparently has remained stationary since 1840; but still the Settlement Officers, instead of reducing the demand by Rs. 19,200, lower it only by Rs. 259. The land is for the most part held and tilled by Jat brotherhoods. The village papers of such brotherhoods are never to be trusted, and have not therefore been referred to. But that these Jat brotherhoods secure from the ground very much more than double the Government demand may be shown by one instance. The gross produce in Bhyuswal was proved by very careful calculations to have been in the famine year about Rs. 1,00,000—Mr. Martin says Rs. 80,000, and that the net rental in that year must be taken at Rs. 20,000; but the most trustworthy account made it the larger sum, and the estimating of the net rentals, when the proprietors are the cultivators, at one-quarter is hardly correct. Supposing the estate belonged to one individual, who divided the crop with his cultivators at the generally prevalent rate, his share would be nearly half the produce.

The table of prices of grain for 24 years shows that prices were doubled, and with respect to some articles trebled, in the famine year. Allowing that the produce in that

year was one-third above the average, and making allowance also for prices being at three

* It is not proved that the produce in the famine year was so much above the average; and the table shows that the difference of prices was not so great.

times the ordinary standard, and therefore deducting one-third from Rs. 1,00,000, leaving say Rs. 66,000,* and taking only one-third of that sum, the out-turn of an ordinary year may be safely calculated at Rs. 22,000. The Government demand is about one-third of that. There is no reason to think that this sub-division is over assessed; the only cause for apprehension is partial injury by flooding the soil with flush irrigation, and thereby raising the level of the springs even to the submergence of the surface. If, as has been recommended in a separate Report, No. 471, dated 24th August last, the supply of canal water is turned from such tracts to high-lying soils, urgently requiring irrigation, this sub-division should be a most flourishing one.

49. The greatest difference in any sub-division between the demand as it would be, deducting 16 per cent., and the actual revised demand, is in Kandhla, where it is Rs. 26,650. To set off against this, there is an increase of cultivation and of assessable area from resumption of rent-free land of, altogether, 11,146 acres; and there has been an extension of irrigation, according to Mr. Colvin, at the time of measurement, of above 15,000 acres. The returns of 1863-64 make the increase not so many hundreds.

Mr. Colvin remarks, with reference to his assessment,—“ The Cis-Kursumee villages* were very unequally assessed; the Trans-Kursumee * The Kursumee is a river. “ mostly very much under-assessed. In the qusbah† Sir H. † Town of Kandhla. “ Elliott, ever light on ex-maãfeedars,‡ had left quite two-thirds “ of the assets in their hands. Some other villages, from causes I ‡ Those whose rent-free holdings have been resumed. “ could not ascertain, had been under-assessed. Much as I “ raised the demand, I still left more than half assets in the “ hands of the ex-maãfeedars; and they accepted the demand without hesitation.” And further on he writes,—“ On the whole, it has been the most highly prosperous “ pergunnah I have seen.”

The village papers shew in a considerable number of cases that the demand is at the half asset rate. In two cases—Dangror and Futtehpoore Khereo—the people will get more than half the assets. In some cases, where the rents have been fixed under Act XIV. of 1863, this is also the case.

50. From the remarks above, and a careful examination of the No. II. Statements, it must be concluded that two-thirds of the assets were not taken at the last Settlement, and that there is no reason to suppose that more than half assets are taken now. Cases may be selected in which the demand apparently should be raised; and a few may be found in which reduction might seem to be necessary. I have not interfered in the first, because Mr. Martin states that, when the profits do not exceed 150 per cent., Mr. Muir considered the Settlement Officer's assessment should not be revised; but the estates in which alteration might be made have been noticed in remarks in No. III. Statements; and if the Board should now be of opinion that in such cases, and in the few cases where there is an appearance of over-assessment, the demand should be altered, this can be done, in concert with the Collector, in a very short time.

51. There are returns appended to the statements of some sub-divisions of the results of the conversion of rent in kind into cash rent under the operation of Act XIV. of 1863. Some entries in these show a much smaller percentage of profits to the landlord than he is entitled to; these will generally be found to be cases in which the cultivators, under a provision of the past Settlement, were allowed to pay to the landlord only 18 per cent. on the Government demand, in lieu of ordinary rents—an anomaly which has been at this Settlement corrected.

52. In these cases the cash rents now fixed are still below the standard. The proceeding was of course excessively unpalatable to the cultivators; and the consequence of attempting to put them at once on the same footing with ordinary cultivators would have been a general exodus and the ruin of the estates. A middle course was therefore followed, by which the cultivators were brought gradually into their new

position. In all these cases this has been recorded in the proceedings; and when the cultivators have got accustomed to the new burden, the landlords will be entitled to have their rents enhanced to the proper standard. In the meanwhile they are getting 50, or 60, or 70 per cent., instead of 18 per cent., on the Government demand.

53. In the most prominent cases in which the percentage of profits appeared palpably to be too high or too low, further explanation was required from the Collector. Mr. Martin's further remarks will be found appended to the No. III. Statements: they show that he has considered the peculiar circumstances of each estate most carefully, and will enable the Board to judge whether the assessment should stand or be modified.

54. It is impossible to assess every estate so accurately that the shares taken by Government and left to the landlord shall in every case be exactly balanced. Even if such rigid correctness could be attained, there would be no permanency. A liberal expenditure of capital on the part of a landlord, or intelligent and energetic exertion by a brotherhood, might increase the assets, and thereby enhance their share—the Government demand being limited; or mismanagement and dissensions may reduce existing assets, and leave a smaller margin of profit to the proprietors. Mr. Martin has evidently done his best, as far as it is in the assessing officer's power, to guard against undue pressure of the Government demand, even under adverse circumstances, wherever there is danger perceptible; and to secure to the landlord his full share, provided the most ordinary arrangements are made for the proper tillage of the lands. The tacit consent of those concerned, who have made no objections to the Settlement*

* There have been only 17 cases of appeal to the Commissioner regarding the assessment throughout the Settlement of 1,123 estates.

—the universal opinion of the people of neighbouring districts—indicate very satisfactorily that the assessment is moderate. That it should be so is the order of Government, and has been the constant care of the District Officers. At the same time, as sundry Notes in the Nos. II. and III. Statements will show, the revising officers have been also careful to see that a fair share is secured for Government.

55. It is to be hoped that, with still further extension of cultivation, where there is room, a great increase of irrigation by judicious canal management,* improvements in agriculture in every way—by introduction of machinery, of better breeds of cattle, of new and better seed, and the adoption, where applicable, of more scientific treatment of soils and crops—the utilization of all the land available for plantation of trees, &c., &c., the profits of the proprietors may be largely increased, and the burden of taxation which custom has made bearable may be reduced to a rate somewhat less startling to European ideas.

were reduced from the rate of 55 † per cent of the assets to even 25 per cent., this would surely be a most desirable conclusion.

† This is including cesses for maintenance of roads and schools, and interior postal arrangements, and, watch and ward of villages, which are taken over and above the Land Revenue.

56. If, in the course of events, the contribution of the agricultural community to the general Revenue of the country were reduced from the rate of 55 † per cent of the assets to even 25 per cent., this would surely be a most desirable conclusion.

57. The universal recognition of the right of the ruling power, as sole lord of the land, to any share in the produce which tenants could pay, has induced a habit of thought on the subject, which has reconciled the people in former days to a still higher rate of assessment, and makes them feel that in the Settlement now reported the demand of Government is really moderate; but, when considered from another point of view—the limitation of the right to a much lower standard than has ever been adopted or thought of—should not appear objectionable.

58. The British Government has given up the position taken by the ancient Kings, has admitted the old occupiers to be proprietors of the lands, transferring to them all proprietary rights. What was originally the imperial landlord's share is now really in the shape of a tax upon land—the amount which the landlords contribute to meet the national expenditure.

59. If the non-agricultural members of the general community were called upon to pay even 25 per cent. of their income, it would be very soon acknowledged that the tax on land, even at this reduced rate, was sufficiently high.

60. If the whole of the teeming population of India were subjected to a direct taxation, at the rate of Rs. 2 each, which is about the average rate of incidence per head of the assessment in this district,* there would be no necessity for maintaining anything approaching to the old rate of Land Tax; and when considered in this light, the probability of the Government share in the produce of the soil falling eventually far below what has hitherto been held to be its right, would not only be contemplated without apprehension, but would be accepted as a mere measure of justice to those who have long borne a heavy burden. Even if the agricultural community should come eventually, by the application of capital and labor, to retain a larger proportion of the assets than it is now intended they should, and thus cease to pay directly the percentage which is now exacted from them, they would help to swell the growing income from indirect taxation†—the Custom dues on exports and imports, Stamp dues, Excise dues, Salt Tax, &c.—and would thus contribute as much perhaps as could be levied from them at any future Settlement.

61. The introduction of the system long ago adopted in Bengal—the permanent limitation of the assessment—should not be viewed with apprehension, nor as an unwarrantable sacrifice of future Revenue.

62. The margin of culturable area in the whole district of Mozuffernugger is under 20 per cent; what is still left to be brought under cultivation is generally inferior soil. The backward sub-divisions, in which there is a larger proportion, have been excepted, and in these temporary Settlement is proposed. In isolated estates in which the culturable margin is above the average, a fair and moderate addition to the demand, which would be fixed according to present capabilities, has been made in anticipation. When this is not agreed to, temporary Settlement has been proposed; when the enhanced demand is accepted, the objection to limitation ceases.

63. In these Settlements in the North-Western Provinces now in progress, the evils which resulted from the too hasty adoption of the system in Bengal have been avoided. Here there has been a professional survey of the country: the boundaries and areas of all estates have been ascertained, and carefully recorded. Field maps, showing every field, every uncultivated patch, every orchard or garden, every pond or water-course, the village site—in fact, every portion of the estate in full detail, plotted to scale and admirably executed, have been prepared.‡ In these Index maps every field or plot is numbered. A list of fields, with corresponding numbers, forms part of the record: in this list the number of the field, the details of measurement, the name of the field, the name of the proprietor and cultivator, the area, the rent, are all recorded. Records of right, showing the tenure, share, or position of every proprietor, sub-proprietor and cultivator, have been carefully prepared. Village administration-papers, or bye-laws, noting the customs and rules for village management, present and future, providing for all contingencies connected with transfer of right by sale and purchase; mortgage; the rules regarding right of pre-emption, partition, succession, election of managers—are entered. In short, whereas in Bengal nothing was known, or hardly anything was known beyond the amount of demand which was made permanent, here in the North-West every atom of information which can be required is immediately forthcoming.

64. The political advantages of making the Settlement now concluded permanent can hardly be overrated. Though some ignorant men may not now appreciate the measure, even they will in time, as all the more intelligent do now; and when the mass find themselves gaining year by year larger profits, and that they are better off than they ever were before, or are likely to be under any other government, and know that this prosperity will not be interrupted by their present rulers, but is owing to them,

* The average really is Rs.1-14-2.

† The agricultural community should be exempted from direct taxation.

‡ There are not universally such perfect maps of estates in England.

and probably dependent on the continuance of the rule, they will not be anxious for any change. Ensured, by limitation of demand, of the enjoyment of all the profits that can be secured, they will set to work to improve their estates, and become well-to-do, and therefore loyal, subjects.

65. The effect of the orders ruling that, to entitle a proprietor to claim permanent Settlement, there must be 80 per cent. of the area irrigated, will be to make the Settlement of every estate temporary. In ordinary seasons, when the rain-fall is favorable, the area irrigated will seldom be more than 50 per cent., even when canal water could be obtained for the whole area. The proportion of autumn crops and spring crops is about equal. With the exception of sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and rice, the autumn crops are not irrigated: the other crops are generally left to be brought to maturity by the rain. The crops mentioned are exceptional;—some of them are grown, some are not, and the percentage of area occupied by such crops is small. Supposing all to be grown and all irrigated, the area so irrigated would not at present be 30 per cent. as a maxima; about 10 per cent. is a maximum. The spring crops irrigated may range between the same figures. Of course there may be exceptional, fortunately circumstanced, estates, where 80 per cent. of the area would be irrigated; but so few at present that, as a general rule, it may be said the offer of permanent Settlement would be withdrawn. In this district, though only the intelligent proprietors have shown anxiety to secure this boon, a considerable majority have accepted it.

66. In Boolundshuhur a very small minority have rejected it; about 90 per cent. have accepted it. The withdrawal now of the offer under any circumstances is much to be deprecated.

67. The number of estates in which the uncultivated area is less than 20 per cent., and which are fit for permanent Settlement, and the proprietors of which accept the offer, are 755. The Government demand which would be fixed in perpetuity amounts to Rs. 8,72,581. There are 60 estates the Revenue of which is Rs. 92,197, similarly in every way fit for permanent Settlement, and the proprietors decline it. Mr. Martin holds that they have the option of doing so. My opinion is that, where all the conditions qualifying for permanent Settlement exist, and the amount of assessment fixed by the Settlement Officers is the same, whether the arrangement is temporary or permanent, there is no option. Such estates should be declared to be settled in perpetuity, and engagements should be taken accordingly.

68. The number of estates in which there is an excess of culturable land above 20 per cent., in which an addition has been made to the temporary demand on account of the excess, the proprietors of which have accepted the enhanced and permanent demand, is 24. The Revenue of these, including the addition, is Rs. 22,318.

69. There are 93 estates, bearing a Revenue of Rs. 71,466, not cultivated up to the mark, the proprietors of which refuse to engage to pay the enhanced demand.

70. 190 estates, the Revenue of which is Rs. 66,093, are proposed for temporary Settlement, as being altogether in too backward a state. In these are included the subdivisions of Bidowlee and Goredhunpore.

71. If the opinion expressed in para. is correct, the number and Revenue of the estates settled permanently and temporarily are as follows :—

<i>Permanently Settled.</i>				Number of Estates.	Total Amount of Revenue.
Altogether qualified, but the proprietors decline,	...	...	...	755	8,72,581
Enhancement accepted,	...	...	...	24	20,730
Temporarily settled,	...	...	...	60	92,197
Total,				839	9,85,508
Enhancement rejected,	...	...	...	93	71,466
Excluded as unfit,	...	...	...	190	66,093
Total,				283	1,57,559
TOTAL GRAND,				1,122	11,43,067

72. The Settlement of this district was commenced under Mr. Keene, who set the work in train, and assessed and reported on the sub-divisions of Goredhunpore, Boorhanah, and Shikarpore—making in the opening and the conclusion of his report some interesting general remarks. The sub-division of Goredhunpore has had to be specially treated subsequently to Mr. Keene's operations, owing to the injury from the Solani River.

73. In Boorhanah and Shikarpore his work has stood well the test of revision and examination. Mr. Martin succeeded Mr. Keene as Collector, and has happily remained in charge, to bring the Settlement to completion; and most carefully and conscientiously has it been done.

74. Mr. A. Colvin and Mr. C. Grant, Junr., have aided in the work as Settlement Assistants, and have been most deservedly praised and thanked for their co-operation. Each officer has reported on the sub-division in which he especially worked. A reference to those reports will show not only the *modus operandi* of each, but with what care, diligence, and intelligence this most important duty of revision of Settlement has been performed. Every estate has been visited, every portion of every estate carefully examined, as the remarks on the statement show. Mr. Martin has of course supervised the proceedings of all, and has had repeated opportunities of revising his own work, and has been travelling among the people in every direction since it was finished, and feels confidence, and is justified in so doing, in the soundness of it.

75. The records of the proceedings, the reports and statements, have been inspected and approved by the late Senior Member of the Board during the progress of the work. All the papers have been most carefully examined by myself.—those prepared to prove the propriety of the assessment, not once, but repeatedly. Wherever doubt or questions have arisen, they have been carefully considered and answered; and I believe that full data for the final opinion of the Board and Government are forthcoming in the papers submitted.

76. The addition of such a heavy work as the revision of the Settlement of a district to the ordinary duties of a Collector and Magistrate involves an amount of application and physical exertion which must be undergone to be fully appreciated. To Mr. Keene, who for a short time had this extra labor, but particularly to Mr. Martin, who has borne the brunt of it, the thanks of Government will, I trust, be awarded; also to Messrs. Colvin and Grant, who participated in the work.

77. Mr. Martin mentions the Deputy Collectors, Rao Nanuck Chund and Mirza Viear Alea Beg, most favorably. I beg to call attention to the remarks, in which I fully concur.

78. During the progress of the Settlement, the different officers in their reports have broached subjects which have been mostly disposed of as the work advanced, and which are therefore not now taken up.

79. The orders regarding the canal irrigation subject have been obeyed.

80. The outstanding balances are reported on in a separate Appendix.

F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

A.

	Pergunnahs.	Total.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Maafec.	Barren.
1	Bidowlee, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	59,323 55,224	27,416 20,544	20,546 19,545	3,821 3,035	11,101 8,541
		4,099	6,872	1,001	766	2,560
2	Goredhunpore, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	41,302 39,819	16,556 16,118	17,561 11,214	... ...	12,049 7,623
		1,483	438	6,347	...	4,426
3	Jhinjhana, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	59,986 57,436	35,125 25,011	18,986 16,744	4,399 632	9,040 7,485
		2,550	10,114	2,242	3,767	1,555
4	Bhooma Sumbul-hera, { 1848, ... Now, ...	81,274 80,185	41,215 31,225	33,295 26,054	97 80	16,657 12,836
		1,089	9,990	7,241	17	3,821
5	Churthawul, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	59,044 58,092	44,349 39,586	7,497 7,192	1,774 539	9,540 6,659
		952	4,763	305	1,235	2,881
6	Boorhanah, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	50,492 50,276	35,282 33,666	6,521 6,327	219 50	10,280 8,423
		216	1,616	194	169	1,857
7	Bugra, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	56,054 55,460	42,038 39,434	7,114 6,858	1,190 539	7,978 6,363
		594	2,604	257	551	1,615
8	Thannah Bhowan, { Now, ... 1848, ...	57,414 55,069	39,313 27,692	11,746 9,252	6,389 597	9,242 8,252
		2,345	11,621	2,494	5,792	990
9	Kyranah, ... { Now, ... 1848, ...	57,545 55,210	33,642 29,116	16,506 16,135	4,226 1,096	6,301 5,733
		2,335	4,526	371	3,130	568
10	Khatowlee, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	62,225 59,683	40,364 39,372	8,015 6,467	6,677 6,304	8,161 6,548
		2,542	992	1,548	373	1,613
11	Jansuth, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	61,971 39,241	48,763 40,983	10,767 5,837	1,227 1,132	6,264 6,239
		2,730	7,780	4,930	95	25
12	Poor Chuppar, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	58,699 57,663	41,103 37,611	10,164 6,644	1,259 1,210	9,742 8,629
		1,036	3,492	3,520	49	1,113
13	Shikarpore, ... { Now, ... 1848, ...	64,015 63,799	48,478 43,953	6,999 5,923	1,980 1,128	10,867 8,477
		216	4,525	1,076	852	2,390
14	Bhookurherce, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	84,204 77,163	47,864 40,913	20,115 18,975	2,088 1,624	15,277 14,511
		7,041	6,951	1,140	464	766
15	Mozuffernuggur, { 1848, ... Now, ...	68,397 61,021	41,917 39,314	8,328 8,228	12,628 2,932	8,227 7,844
		7,376	2,603	100	9,696	383
16	Shamlee, ... { 1848, ... Now, ...	65,018 64,767	45,752 45,455	8,446 7,199	1,022 922	11,191 9,798
		251	297	1,247	100	1,393
17	Kandhla, ... { Now, ... 1848, ...	66,973 64,323	50,329 40,735	13,833 6,027	2,500 948	9,669 7,255
		2,650	9,594	7,806	1,552	2,414

B.

Pergunnah.	District.	Rate.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	
Shamlee, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	2	4	5½	
Kundhli, ...	Ditto, ...	1	15	7½	
Shikarpore, ...	Ditto, ...	1	14	4½	
Boorhana, ...	Ditto, ...	1	10	8½	
Bugra, ...	Ditto, ...	1	10	7½	
Agouta, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	9	8½	
Rampore, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	8	9½	
Burrim, ...	Bulundshuhur, ...	1	8	2½	
Nagul, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	8	1½	
Thannah Bhowun, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	7	3	
Munglour, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	6	11½	
Khatowlic, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	6	6½	
Deobund, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	6	3½	
Mozuffernugger, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	5	9	
Debee, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	5	2	
Hurroua, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	5	0½	
Seharunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	1	5	0	
Jhinjhana, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	4	7½	
Syannah, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	4	2	
Auopshuhur, ...	Ditto, ...	1	3	11½	
Poorchuppar, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	3	9½	
Gungoh, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	3	9½	
Sooltanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	1	3	8½	
Churthawul, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	3	0½	
Bhugwanpore, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	3	0	
Khoorja, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	3	0	
Surra wah, ...	Saharunpore, ...	1	2	8½	
Mozuffurabad, ...	Ditto, ...	1	2	3½	
Nukoor, ...	Ditto, ...	1	1	11½	
Shikarpore, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	1	11	
Puhasoo, ...	Ditto, ...	1	1	7	
Jowlee Jansuth, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	1	1	0½	
Kyranah, ...	Ditto, ...	1	0	8½	
Jewur, ...	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	0	13½	
Ahar, ...	Ditto, ...	1	0	14	
Roorkie, ...	Saharunpore, ...	0	15	10	
Fyzabad, ...	Ditto, ...	0	14	11	
Bhookurheree, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	0	14	9½	
Jewalapore, ...	Saharunpore, ...	0	11	6	
Bidowlee, ...	Mozuffernugger, ...	0	11	4	
Bhoona Sumbulhera, ...	Ditto, ...	0	10	11½	
Goredhunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	0	8	2	

C.

Assessment.	Former.	10 per cent.	Revised.	Difference between columns 3 & 4.	Remarks.
1 Bidowlee, ...	37,905	6,080	29,125	23,045	
2 Goredhunpore, ...	19,468	3,120	17,217	14,097	
3 Jhinjhana, ...	63,056	9,480	56,698	47,218	
4 Bhoona Sumbulhera, ...	47,192	7,520	45,706	38,186	
5 Churthawul, ...	65,410	10,480	61,257	50,777	
6 Boorhana, ...	75,017	12,000	69,846	57,846	
7 Bugra, ...	86,362	13,760	81,691	67,931	
8 Thannah Bhowun, ...	56,244	8,960	67,081	48,121	
9 Kyranah, ...	49,571	8,000	52,307	44,307	
10 Khatowlee, ...	65,913	10,560	66,311	55,751	
11 Jansuth, ...	56,152	8,960	58,578	49,618	
12 Poor, Chuppar, ...	56,947	9,120	59,930	59,210	
13 Mozuffernugger, ...	59,974	9,600	68,842	67,842	
14 Bhookurheree, ...	63,507	8,560	60,770	52,210	
15 Shikarpore, ...	1,06,052	16,900	1,03,301	87,301	
16 Shamlee, ...	1,20,306	19,200	12,057	7,143	
17 Kandla, ...	1,00,759	16,000	1,11,410	95,410	

D.

Pergunnahs.	Imposition.		Remarks.
	Thornton's Settlement.	Now, 1863-64.	
Poor, ...	None, ...	13,287	
Bhookurheree, ...	Ditto, ...	9,595	
Bhoona Sumbulhera, ...	Ditto, ...	214	
Mozuffernugger, ...	Ditto, ...	11,622	
Khatowlee, ...	Ditto, ...	12,217	
Jowlee Jansuth, ...	Ditto, ...	7,714	
Thannah Bhowun, ...	Canal, 3,590	6,775	
Jhinjhana, ...	Ditto, 1,151	3,456	
Churthawul, ...	Not ascertainable, ...	2,611	
Shamlee, ...	10,086	9,641	
Kyranah, ...	818	4,993	
Kandla, ...	15,060	16,276	
Boorhanah, ...	Cannot be ascertained, ...	10,881	
Bugra, ...	Ditto, ...	3,811	
Bidowlee, ...	Ditto, ...	...
Goredhunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	...
Shikarpore, ...	Ditto, ...	2,414	

Bazaar Prices of Grain for the last Twenty-four Years for Qasbah Shamlee (obtained from the Chowdree of the Bazaar), minus 10 per cent. Fractions not calculated.

Description of Grain.	Years.																										
	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Total.	Average of 24 years.	
RUBBER.	Wheat,	M. S.	0 20	0 20	0 26	0 34	0 30	0 27	0 29	0 27	0 31	1 0	0 26	0 30	0 31	1 0	0 25	0 29	0 29	0 31	0 31	0 23	0 12	0 27	0 35	15 32	0 29
	Barley,	M. S.	0 29	0 26	0 36	1 1	1 5	0 36	0 36	1 2	1 14	1 7	0 32	1 7	1 14	1 10	0 36	1 10	0 9	1 14	0 25	0 17	0 38	1 14	22 13	0 38	
	Gram,	M. S.	0 22	0 21	0 28	0 28	0 36	0 32	0 36	0 34	0 36	1 3	0 27	0 38	0 34	1 5	0 29	1 5	0 36	1 5	0 25	0 13	0 31	1 4	16 34	0 28	
	Musoor,	M. S.	0 25	0 27	0 34	0 27	0 35	0 33	0 29	0 28	0 32	1 4	0 28	0 30	0 27	0 39	0 28	0 36	0 34	0 36	0 27	0 15	0 31	0 35	18 39	0 31½	
	Mustard,	M. S.	0 16	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 17	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 19	0 14	0 18	0 24	0 12	0 22	0 21	0 17	0 19	0 11	0 15	0 14	10 39	0 18
	Peas,	M. S.	0 25	0 24	0 30	0 32	0 35	0 35	0 27	0 38	0 36	1 1	1 5	0 29	1 1	1 1	1 8	0 31	1 5	0 39	1 7	0 27	0 14	0 32	1 5	21 2	0 35
KURRUR.	Mukkee,	M. S.	0 22	0 32	0 32	0 34	0 36	0 38	0 29	0 30	1 5	1 1	0 29	0 32	0 29	1 1	0 33	1 5	0 25	1 1	0 8	0 27	0 38	1 1	19 22	0 32½	
	Jowar,	M. S.	0 19	0 32	0 28	3 33	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 28	0 36	1 5	0 36	0 32	0 36	1 2	0 37	1 5	0 24	0 32	0 8	0 23	0 34	0 36	19 3	0 32	
	Bajra,	M. S.	0 19	0 32	0 27	0 32	0 36	0 35	0 35	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 36	0 32	0 31	1 2	0 36	1 0	1 3	0 25	0 34	0 8	0 23	0 35	0 36	18 39	0 31½
	Mote,	M. S.	0 20	0 30	0 32	0 28	0 27	0 35	0 35	0 34	0 34	0 32	1 1	0 33	0 31	0 35	1 1	0 38	1 10	0 25	0 33	0 8	0 26	0 36	0 34	18 23	0 31
	Oord,	M. S.	0 18	0 29	0 24	0 19	0 24	0 27	0 32	0 32	0 30	0 28	0 27	0 29	0 29	0 31	0 39	0 37	1 5	0 20	0 17	0 7	0 19	0 23	0 19	12 26	0 21
	Moong,	M. S.	0 16	0 29	0 29	0 19	0 25	0 29	0 29	0 29	0 22	0 27	0 36	0 36	0 29	1 0	0 38	0 37	1 5	0 21	0 29	0 7	0 21	0 33	0 29	16 35	0 28
	Dhan,	M. S.	0 28	0 31	1 1	0 29	0 36	1 6	0 34	0 30	1 1	1 1	1 7	0 36	0 38	1 6	1 9	1 10	1 21	0 29	0 36	0 12	0 32	1 1	1 1	22 39	0 38
	Chuhora,	M. S.	0 22	0 30	0 36	0 20	0 28	0 32	0 31	0 36	1 4	0 32	1 3	0 32	0 32	1 0	1 1	1 1	0 36	0 26	0 30	0 11	0 27	0 32	0 29	19 3	0 32
	Kurrur,	M. S.	0 14	0 13	0 17	0 18	0 17	0 15	0 14	0 17	0 24	0 14	0 23	0 17	0 14	0 16	0 20	0 18	0 23	0 13	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 12	9 13	0 15½
Larya,	M. S.	0 18	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 23	0 20	0 18	0 24	0 23	0 23	0 26	0 18	0 18	0 17	0 23	0 26	0 26	0 16	0 20	0 8	0 17	0 17	0 17	11 39	0 20	

(Signed) F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

From S. N. MARTIN, Esq., Collector of Moozuffurnuggur, to F. WILLIAMS, Esq., Commissioner, 1st or Meerut Division (No. 217).—Dated Moozuffurnuggur, the 29th July, 1865.

SIR,—After a careful consideration of the Board's Circular No. 10 of 1865, dated 26th July, and accompaniments, regarding the Permanent Settlement of the North-Western Provinces, published at page 416 of the *Allahabad Gazette*, July 26th, I find there will be very little alteration in the proposals already submitted to you for this district. The result will be this:—

2. Mozuffernugger belongs to the third class, having numerous estates fit, and others unfit, for a Permanent Settlement.

3. All estates now advanced up to the point of 80 per cent. of cultivation of assessable (*i. e.*, malgoozaree) area, the jummas of which have been revised and their area exempt from fluvial action, might be declared permanent. Other estates with less than 80 per cent. of cultivation, in those cases only where the maximum jumma has been accepted, are liable to revision, according to paragraph 5 of the Board's Circular,—the half asset cultivated acre rate being used merely as a guide to the assessment of the excess culturable area, which must always be closely examined by the Settlement Officer. But where the maximum jumma has been refused by the proprietors no revision will be necessary: in these cases the initial jumma will be considered a temporary assessment for 30 years "under the ordinary rules," without any binding clause on Government—see para. 7, Board's Circular.

4. The estates liable to revision under the present modification, where the maximum jumma has been accepted, are:—

1	2	3	4	5
Pergunnah.	Name of estate.	Initial jumma.	Maximum jumma already fixed to have come into operation after 15 years.	Name of Proprietors.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Boorhana, ...	Hoosseinpore, ...	1,157	1220	Bukshoola Khan and others.
Shikarpore, ...	Kumalporc, ...	1,042	1,090	Zufroo and others.
Joulee, ...	Bhuudore, ...	912	1,000	Sheo Lall and others.
Ditto, ...	Jurarah, ...	650	740	Hoossein Alee Khan and others.
Khatowlee, ...	Chundseena, ...	975	1,050	Bijay Singh and others.
Ditto, ...	Hubeebpore, ...	195	226	Girdharee and others.
Ditto, ...	Simalce, ...	800	900	Bijay Singh and others.
Ditto, ...	Ghalehpore, ...	700	780	Mahomed Hussein & others.
Ditto, ...	Kukrala, ...	465	500	Nuwab Ruhmut Alee Khan.
Bhooma, ...	Tipurpore, ...	300	360	Mahomed Hussein.
Ditto, ...	Jurwur, ...	650	700	Mehndee Hussein.
Ditto, ...	Sikrara, ...	220	240	Nasir Hussein.
Thannah Bhowun, ...	Unbetta Yaqoobpore, ...	1,200	1,270	Munsoor Alee Khan.
Ditto, ...	Mubal Muzbutta, ...	3,530	3,730	Chundun Sing and others.
Ditto, ...	Jumalporc, ...	287	315	Gholam Hussein.
Ditto, ...	Alecpoora, ...	130	160	Ditto.
Ditto, ...	Hurrur Futtehpore, ...	3,227	3,300	Oodeyram and others.
Jhinjhana, ...	Putnee Purtabpore, ...	189	287	Mehndee Hussein Khan.
Kyrama, ...	Bhookurherce, ...	150	200	Sheikh Mahomed.
Bugra, ...	Lukhan, ...	1,650	1,750	Goolzara and others.
Ditto, ...	Nusseerpore, ...	1,600	1,700	Ranjce and others.
	Total, ...	20,029	21,518	

5. The backward pergunnahs altogether unfit for Permanent Settlement are Bidowlete and Goredhunpore. I have recommended these be settled for ten years only; but under the present orders (paragraph 8, Board's Circular) I suppose the Settlement must be extended to twenty years, excepting of course those swampy estates in Goredhunpore handed over to the Canal Officers to drain. These, I presume, will have to be exceptionally treated whenever the Canal Department reports that the marshy lands have been fairly reclaimed.

6. All estates liable to fluvial action have been formed into separate mehals, in conformity to the Board's Circular No. 29, dated 7th December, 1864 ;—these will be temporarily settled, I take it, for not less than twenty years. Purely “ Khadir ” estates will all come within this class ; but where nearly the whole estate is on the Bangur, only a small fraction of the area being in the Khadir, I would extend the privilege of a Permanent Settlement, if otherwise fit.

7. Paragraph 9 of the Board's Circular has already been carried out ; so also has paragraph 10, where not inconsistent with the present orders.

8. If the above summary be correct, you will at once perceive there need not be much delay in remodelling the financial position of such estates as are in a condition to be declared permanently settled. I await your directions before I take any further steps in the matter.

I have, &c.,

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

From F. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Commissioner, 1st or Meerut Division*, to R. J. LEEDS, Esq., *Officiating Collector, Mozuffernugger (No. 270)*.—*Dated the 16th October, 1865.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 217, dated the 29th July last, on the subject of the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in the Mozuffernugger District.

2. The views expressed in Mr. Martin's 3rd para. are, I believe, quite correct, and the jumma of the estates in which the owners have accepted a progressive demand should be raised.

3. The estates mentioned in para. 4 should be carefully examined, the assessment, if necessary, revised, and the result reported.

4. *Para. 5.*—The term will be fixed by the Board and Government.

5. *Para. 6.*—I observe some estates proposed for Permanent Settlement in which liability to injury from the river is mentioned,—Secunderpore, No. 38, Pergunnah Churthawul, for instance. Are there any such which have been proposed for permanent, but should be temporary? Where only a small fraction is in the Khadir, Temporary Settlement would not be necessary.

I have, &c.,

F. WILLIAMS,

Commissioner.

From S. N. MARTIN, Esq., *Collector, Mozuffernugger*, to F. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Commissioner, 1st or Meerut Division (No. 330)*.—*Dated Mozuffernugger, the 18th December, 1865.*

SIR,—In continuation of my previous letter No. 217, dated 29th July, 1865, and your reply No. 270, dated 16th October, I do myself the honor to report upon the conclusion of the Permanent Settlement in conformity to the Board's Circular Order No. 10, dated 26th July, 1865, premising that this district comes under the third class, having numerous estates fully developed, mixed with others not so advanced.

2. I have visited all those estates in which an augmentation to the initial jumma has been accepted by the proprietors, and, applying the cultivated acre rate to the culturable area in excess of 20 per cent. of assessable area (see para. 5 of the Board's Circular), have in a separate statement given my reasons for differing from such assessment—the reasons being that either the culturable was too poor to be rated at the half-assets cultivated acre rate, or, as frequently happened, the Settlement

Officer in his first proposition had already calculated probable income from extension of cultivation,—as in the instance of Hurhur Futtehpoore, Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun, and others.

3. In calculating the amount of culturable area I have taken into consideration both new and old fallow lands, commonly known as “*judeed*” and “*cudeem*.” I might possibly have left out the new fallow, as a certain proportion of culturable land must annually rest to gain strength for next cropping; but I preferred adding both together, to obviate any tendency to under-estimate. Much of the recent fallow has of course been ploughed up since the Settlement, and other fields have taken their place; but this interchange does not affect the correctness of the estimate.

4. I can safely say that I have been most cautious in the proposed assessments for excess culturable area: every village has been examined, and its capabilities closely tested. The consequence is, I have thought it necessary to alter my first proposals, made in conformity to the Board’s first Circular No. 18, dated 1st August, 1864, in the cases of three estates only—

Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Addition to first proposition.
Bhooma,	Jurwur,	50 Rs.
Bugra,	Lekhan,	100 „
Kyranah,	Bookurhairee,	50 „

Should these alterations meet with approval of superior authority, I will lose no time in avowing the permanent jummas, of the acceptance of which I have not the least doubt; but I have refrained from collecting the permanent jummas until the whole scheme is formally sanctioned.

5. There are numbers of estates in this district with less than 20 per cent. culturable area where the initial jumma is adequate, and might be declared permanent, but the proprietors refuse to engage permanently: there of course the Settlement will be temporary, at the initial jumma for thirty years, without any expectation for the future. The annexed general statement will show the results throughout the whole district.

6. Pergunnahs Bidowlee and Gorodhunpoore are exceptional (see correspondence marginally noted), and will, I presume, be settled for twenty years only. Mr. Colvin’s assessment of Bidowlee, as you are aware, I have already revised and reported with full particulars. In Gorodhunpoore there are the swampy estates just received back from the Canal Officer, Captain J. T. Forbes, R.E.;—these will form the subject of a separate address to you at the close of the year. Special orders will be required concerning them, as to the duration of Settlement and mode of future management.

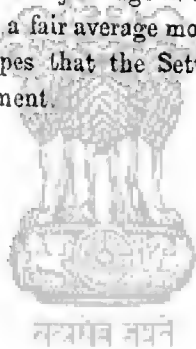
7. In a verbal conversation we had together, you directed me to revise the jummas of those estates in which the rentals formed under the operation of Act XIV., 1863, showed the initial jummas to be less than a full moiety of present assets: this I have done, and submit the result in a separate tabular statement for your approval. I have proposed an increase of 50 Rs. to Murree Sadat, 65 Rs. to Kowallee, 100 Rs. to Khoknee, 100 Rs. to Meemla Kheree, 90 Rs. to Khurpour, 100 Rs. to Rahkura, 50 Rs. to Nulehree;—total augmentation, Rs. 555.

8. “Khadir” and “Bangur” estates have been marked off and separate jummas fixed, in obedience to the Board’s Circular No. 29, dated 7th December, 1864. The only variable portion will be the low lands liable to fluvial action, and these will be treated

in cases of injury as directed by the Board. Similarly, all purely "Khadir" estates, with the entire area lying along the banks of the Ganges, are peculiarly liable to inundation and variableness in their assets; consequently, in all these estates clauses have been introduced into the Settlement misl to effect that the jummas are temporary; as, in cases of diluvion and alluvion, alterations may hereafter be called for on any sudden change of the river. In your letter No. 270, dated 16th October, you were pleased to approve of the proposition contained in the 6th paragraph of my letter No. 217, above alluded to. I am inclined to think the jummas of "Khadir" estates should run for twenty years only.

9. The remarks in the preceding paragraph do not, I think, apply to estates adjacent to the small streams, such as the Krishnee, Kalee Nuddee, and Hindun, for these rivers follow very much their old beds year after year; very little displacement occurs, and when land is cut up the custom called *muchaseen* prevails—*i. e.*, the river remains as before the boundary. These slight oscillations, in the long run, leave estates on both banks nearly the same in area; consequently there is no increment nor decrement of jummas. It is only the violent rivers, like the Ganges and Jumna, that make such fearful havoc in heavy rainy seasons. The area of Secunderpore, No. 38 Pergunnah Churthawul, referred to in para. 5 of your letter No. 270, dated 16th October, has not varied to any perceptible degree since the last Settlement; nor during the currency of the old Settlement has there been any case of alluvion and diluvion in estates bordering these small streams.

10. I am not aware of any other observations called for. Messrs. Keene, Colvin, Grant, and myself carefully visited every village in the district before we submitted our assessments, which we believe to be a fair average moiety rental; and I confidently leave the result in your hands, in the hopes that the Settlement of the entire district will meet with the approval of Government.



I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

List of Estates in which the profits exceed the authorized moiety according to rental formed under Act XIV., 1863, subsequent to arrival of jummas.

Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Average income of past three years, (1270 F.S., 1271 F.S., and 1272 F.S.).	Rental fixed by conversion, Act XIV., 1863.	Initial jumma of revised Settlement.	What the jumma ought to be according to Sabarunpore Circular, taking column 3 as the rental.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Bhooma,	...	Rs. As. P. 2,168 1 0	Rs. As. P. 2,275 12 9	Rs. As. P. 900 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1,053 0 0	The jumma of the past Settlement was Rs. 637. By the Seharunpore Circular, after deducting Cesses and Chowkedars' wages, the moiety by actual collections ought to be Rs. 1,053. Considering all contingencies to which the profession of agriculture is peculiarly subject, such as bankruptcy, death, and flight of tenants, bad seasons, &c., I would not alter the revised jumma. It by no means follows that the whole of the rents fixed at Settlement will necessarily be recovered: there will always be drawbacks.
Ditto,	Jurwur,	...	Rs. As. P. 1,504 15 6	Rs. As. P. 650 0 0	Rs. As. P. 725 0 0	This village has already been treated of in the Permanent Settlement, and Rs. 750 proposed as the permanent jumma. The old jumma of Regulation IX., 1833, was Rs. 700. It will be observed the actual average collections have fallen short of the fixed rents.
Ditto,	Jumalpoor Bangur,	...	Rs. As. P. 915 13 0	Rs. As. P. 350 0 0	Rs. As. P. 452 0 0	The rent-rates here are only for a portion of the estate. There are no inhabitants, no irrigation whatsoever; the old jumma of Regulation IX., 1833, was Rs. 247; there are 350 acres of pure <i>bloor</i> out of 617 acres cultivated area. The jumma might be raised to Rs. 400, but I think it is unadvisable.
Joulee Jansuth,	Muvee Sadat,	...	Rs. As. P. 758 6 7	Rs. As. P. 450 0 0	Rs. As. P. 374 0 0	Here there is a remarkable difference between collections and fixed rents, but then the new rental only came into operation in 1272 Fustee. The estate is uninhabited, and cultivated by that inferior class, the Goojurs of Antwarah. The old jumma was Rs. 384; the entire <i>malgozaree</i> area is only Rs. 397 acres. For a permanent jumma I would not raise the demand higher than Rs. 500.
Ditto,	Kowalee,	...	Rs. As. P. 2,147 13 0	Rs. As. P. 735 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1,063 0 0	This is a small village, cultivated by the Assamees of Kowal, and belongs to the Syuds of that place; the whole <i>malgozaree</i> area amounts to 440 acres, well irrigated by canal. Allowing for accidents, I would not raise the jumma for a permanency above Rs. 800: the old jumma of Regulation IX., 1833, was Rs. 609. The zemindars declare they prefer a Temporary Settlement at the initial jumma of Rs. 735 to a permanent jumma saddled with an increase!
Ditto,	Bhundour,	...	Rs. As. P. 1,466 3 0	Rs. As. P. 912 0 0	Rs. As. P. 707 0 0	This village has been treated of in my Permanent Settlement proposals, and a jumma of Rs. 1,000 fixed, which, for a sandy estate like this, should not be exceeded.

Ditto,	...	Kherree Ferozabad,	...	1,768	7	0	2,248	14	6	900	0	0	856	0	0	Mr. Charles Grant, Settlement Officer, raised the jumma, owing to canal irrigation, from Rs. 497 to Rs. 900 under the present Settlement—not far from double; and although the fixed rents might allow of the jumma being assessed at Rs. 1,000, I think it would be disheartening to make so heavy an increase; therefore recommend the first proposition being retained. This estate belong to the deeply-indebted Syuds of Joulee, Casim Ali and others.
Khatoulee,	...	Johra,	...	861	11	6	1,070	11	9	400	0	0	412	0	0	Owing to canal irrigation, Mr. Charles Grant, Settlement Officer, raised the jumma from Rs. 287 to Rs. 400. The whole malgozaree area is only 283 acres. I would not alter the first proposition, although cash rents (if always fully recovered, without arrears, &c.) might justify a jumma of Rs. 500.
Ditto,	...	Bursoo,	...	3,131	7	10	8,500	5	3	1,400	0	0	1,530	0	0	A very deficiently canal-irrigated estate, the rajbaba running at a low level, therefore only partially available. The proprietor, Bijae Sing, is embarrassed with debt. The soil is mostly fair "Roslee," but I would deprecate any increase to the proposed jumma of Rs. 1,400.
Bhokunheree,	...	Bhoapoor,	...	990	14	9	1,510	4	6	600	0	0	481	0	0	This is a middling Bangur and Khadir estate; former sub-leases much below the present fixed rental; considerable mortality among the Chowhan cultivators, owing to bad water; much of the soil sandy. For a permanent jumma, Rs. 700 is the highest should ever be demanded.
Ditto,	...	Khoknee,	...	1,313	1	10	1,622	12	3	600	0	0	651	0	0	This is an uninhabited estate of fair capabilities, having a large canal-irrigated area (499 acres, out of a total malgozaree area of 589 acres). A permanent jumma of Rs. 700 is as much as should be demanded: the old jumma of Regulation IX., 1833, was Rs. 475, and this at two-thirds rental.
Ditto,	...	Meemla Khuree,	...	1,896	11	5	1,794	1	3	700	0	0	906	0	0	An uninhabited estate, the property of impoverished Syuds of Kakroulee. The old two-thirds asset jumma was Rs. 520. A full moiety jumma for a canal-irrigated village might be fixed at Rs. 800, certainly not higher, due regard being paid to the chapter of accidents.
Ditto,	...	Khurpour,	...	1,221	15	0	1,614	0	0	610	0	0	600	0	0	This indifferent village is on the edge of the ravines. A few grass sheds, inhabited by Bunjaras, compose the village site. Syud proprietors much embarrassed; irrigation deficient. The old two-thirds asset jumma was Rs. 420. For a Permanent Settlement, Rs. 700 is the very highest. It is doubtful whether the zemindars would accept a Permanent Settlement at an increase upon this.
Ditto,	...	Ruhkura,	...	3,019	14	0	3,368	4	3	1,300	0	0	1,479	12	0	A very large proportion of sandy "Bhoor" (1,458 acres, out of a cultivated area of 2,070 acres); irrigation deficient; the proprietors impoverished Syuds of Joulee, Casim Ali and others. For a permanent jumma we might go as high as Rs. 1,400, but not a farthing higher.
Ditto,	...	Nulehree,	...	1,031	14	0	1,143	8	0	450	0	0	525	0	0	An uninhabited estate, with 258 acres sandy "Bhoor" out of a total cultivated area of 583 acres. The income of these sandy estates, cultivated by Paikasht Assamees, peculiarly liable to fluctuate. Cultivators both, throw up their cash leases for rents in kind, and other vicissitudes. The jumma might be raised to Rs. 500 for a Permanent Settlement, but I doubt if it will be accepted.

Permanent Settlement Proposals (Circular Order, Board of Revenue, No. 10, dated 26th July, and Government of India No. 1666, dated 19th June, 1865).

Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Culturable area in acres in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. assessable (malgoo-raree) area.	Initial jumma.	Permanent jumma in conformity to Board's Circular Order No. 10, dated 26th July, 1865.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Thannah Bhowan, ...	Aleepore, ...	Acres. 75	Rs. As. P. 130 0 0	Rs. As. P. 160 0 0	This first proposal made by the Collector in conformity to the Governor-General's Notification No. 544, dated 5th June, 1864, was to assess the excess area at Rs. 30, making Rs. 160 in all. By the cultivated acre-rate the jumma on excess area would be Rs. 81-4-0. The culturable area is very inferior indeed, and the proprietor is excessively poor, and in debt; very little hope of the waste land being made profitable; only twelve houses in the village; two wells for irrigating, but nearly dry from sand cropping up, and too remote from culturable area to be of any use. The first proposals are retained, as there are no hopes of increase. The zemindars consented to Rs. 160 permanent jumma. The Putwaree states that 22 pukka beegahs of culturable area have been broken up since Settlement; no hopes of further increase. After deducting Government jumma, the profits for 1272 Fustee are stated by the Putwaree to be Rs. 123; out of this Road Fund, Dak, School, and Putwaree's wages, amounting to Rs. 36-6-3 have to be paid, leaving a net profit of about Rs. 87. This estate was given in reward for good services to Syud Goolam Husnayn, of Joulee, who does not appear to look closely after any of his villages.
Ditto, ...	Hurhur Futtchpore, ...	1,377	3,227 0 0	3,300 0 0	<p><i>November 11th, 1865.</i>—I have re-examined the culturable area. I found it covered with dhak jungle, in which state it has always remained within memory of man; not a well of any kind, and much of the land of a very doubtful character.</p> <p>The first proposal for excess of culturable area was Rs. 73, making a total permanent demand of Rs. 3,300. The cultivated acre-rate of Rs. 5-13-4 is not applicable, because the cultivation was contracted when measurements were made, and the Settlement Officer calculated the income of 1,100 acres of culturable area when he first fixed the jumma. The cultivated acre-rate of the neighbourhood is Rs. 2-10-7.</p> <p>There are few residents in the village, and those belong to the very worst class of Rangurs, who cultivate nothing but the inferior crops. By the Putwaree's nikasees the entire income for 1271 Fustee is stated to be Rs. 3,097; and for 1272 Fustee, Rs. 4,289-3-0; while Oodeyram, zemindar, states that for the present he is making very little profit out of the estate, and that it will take a long time before he is able to restore the property to its former condition. This village was burnt down during the Mutiny. I have examined the estate closely, and found the statement of Oodeyram to be perfectly correct.</p> <p>Since the Settlement 1,044 beegahs 17 biswahs fallow land broken up; but the Settlement Officer rated 1,100 acres, or 2,200 beegahs, which standard has not yet been arrived at. Many of the cultivators bolted after the Mutiny, and have never returned. Lalla Oodeyram has been put to considerable expense in locating new tenants and giving advances to the old cultivators.</p>

Ditto.	...	Jumalpoore,	...	30	287	0	0	315	0	0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 28 were assessed on excess culturable area, making a total permanent demand of Rs. 315. At the cultivated acre-rate of Rs. 1-12-10, the sum would be Rs. 154-2-8. The culturable area is fair land; there are no resident cultivators—they come from Kootubgurrh; consequently, expense and trouble to keep cultivation up to mark. The present proprietor, Goolam Husnayn, is an impoverished Syud. Profits not equal to the Government jumma; may be so hereafter; the first proposal should stand. In kham telseed for 1272 Fuslee, only Rs. 30 profits after deducting jumma, cesses, and Putwarees' fees. Although kham telseed was a loss, there is no reason why for the future the profits of the estate should not be considerably augmented, if the proprietor will only exert himself to locate cultivators, improve the cultivation, &c. I have re-examined the culturable area. The soil is "Roslee;" there are two wells available; the cultivation has been a long time neglected, but that is owing to scarcity of hands, neglect under kham telseed, and other removable causes. This estate was bestowed as a reward to the present owner for loyal services during the Mutinies.</p>
Ditto,	...	Rimbeylah Yacobpore,	...	306	1,200	0	0	1,270	0	0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 70 were assessed on the excess culturable area; if the cultivated acre-rate of Rs. 2-4-4½ be applied to the culturable, the amount would be Rs. 694; but the culturable area is indifferent. The cultivators are a bad lot of Rajpoots, were formerly proprietors, and the village was confiscated for misconduct during the Mutinies of 1857, and given to Munsoor Ali Khan, as a reward for good services. The old jumma was Rs. 1,130; the proposed permanent jumma is Rs. 1,270, and I see no prospect of increasing it. By the Putwaree's papers the present profits, after paying the jumma and expenses, are only Rs. 800; by the nikassees for 1272 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 858-11-3. The Putwaree deposes that only eleven puka beegahs of culturable land have been broken up since the Settlement;—the former Rajpoot proprietors, now cultivators, are disinclined to exert themselves since their property was confiscated and bestowed in reward. <i>16th November, 1865.</i>—I have to-day examined this estate. The culturable area is covered with diak jungle, has not been cultivated for years, and looks inferior. No wells nor means of irrigation of any kind. The proprietor and tenants are seriously at loggerheads; rent is paid at one-half the produce, and the tenants justly complain this leaves too little margin to cover expenses and losses. The proprietor, on the other hand, complains that the tenants are three years in arrears. All this I am about to adjust, in the hopes of improving the position of both parties, and stimulating a backward cultivation. Rs. 1,270 is, I think, a maximum jumma, and should not be exceeded.</p>
Ditto,	...	Mahal Mujibbutta, Than-nah Bhowun.	...	637	3,530	0	0	3,730	0	0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 200 were assessed on excess culturable area; the cultivated acre-rate is Rs. 2-5-3. If this be applied to excess area, it would give Rs. 1,310-7-1 of the culturable area, including recent fallows. Some 600 acres were rated by the Settlement Officer before fixing the initial jumma of Rs. 3,530. The rest of the culturable is fair "Roslee" land, and will no doubt be broken up in course of time. The town of Thannah Bhowun was sacked during the Mutiny, and the residents all absconded. The place has still a very dilapidated appearance. The proprietors are Sheikhzadas and Bunnees—the former by no means well off. By the nikassees of Putwaree for 1272 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 3,400; and for 1272 Fuslee, profits are Rs. 3,425-1-0. <i>November 9th, 1865.</i>—I have re-examined the culturable area. I find some of it has been broken up; it consists of uneven patches close to the River Kirshonee; "Reh" has affected a part of it; the rest is indifferent. The first proposition is as much as can safely be demanded.</p>
Shikarpore,	...	Kumalpoore,	...	60	1,042	0	0	1,090	0	0	<p>The first proposal for excess of culturable was Rs. 48, making a total permanent demand of Rs. 1,090. If the cultivated acre-rate of Rs. 1-10-14 be applied, the increase should be about Rs. 98; but the culturable area is very inferior—rain lands, raviny, uneven, and sloping down to the Hindun River; wells impossible to be made, owing to cropping up of sand; and at best none but the coarser crops—such as mote, bajra—could possibly be produced.</p> <p>By the Putwaree's nikassees the income for 1271 Fuslee is said to be Rs. 1,780. By the Putwaree's nikassees for 1272 Fuslee the entire income of this estate is stated to be Rs. 2,104-6-6, out of which has to be defrayed the Government jumma, plus cesses. No fresh land broken up since the Settlement, upwards of three years ago. Rs. 1,090, therefore, is ample for a permanent demand.</p>

Permanent Settlement Proposals.—(Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Culturable area in acres in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. assessable (malgoozaree) area.	Initial jumma.	Permanent jumma in conformity to Board's Circular Order No. 10, dated 26th July, 1865.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Bhoona,	Jurwur,	Acres. 267	Rs. As. P. 650 0 0	Rs. As. P. 750 0 0	The first proposal for excess of culturable area was Rs. 50, making a total permanent demand of Rs. 700. If the cultivated acre-rate of As. 12-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ be applied, the augmentation would be Rs. 209-10-2. The culturable area is "Bhoor" land, productive only every third year; it has not had a plough over it for some years. The zemindars are indigent Syuds. Nevertheless, upon re-consideration with reference to the Board's last orders, I am of opinion that my first proposition may be doubled without encroaching upon the legitimate resources of these impoverished proprietors.
Ditto,	Tippurpore,	186	300 0 0	360 0 0	By the nikasee for 1272 Fuslee, proprietors' profits stated to be Rs. 735; the permanent jumma is therefore adequate.
Ditto,	Sikraira, 10 biswas,	57	220 0 0	240 0 0	The first proposal for excess culturable area was Rs. 60, making a permanent total demand of Rs. 360. If the cultivated acre-rate (As. 14-11 $\frac{1}{2}$) be applied to the excess area, the amount would be Rs. 127-2-4. This village is uninhabited, the culturable area indifferent, fallow for years; no wells nor irrigation available. The proprietor is Syud Mahomed Hoosein, of Sumbulhera, over head and ears in debt to the Bunneceas. The first proposal might stand. By the Putwaree's nikasee for 1272 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 248; and this, after breaking up 190 beegahs 17 biswas of culturable area; of the remainder, 82 beegahs 18 biswas said to be capable of cultivation.
Khatoulée,	Simolce,	213	800 0 0	900 0 0	The first proposal was Rs. 20 for excess culturable area, making a total demand (permanent) of Rs. 240. If the cultivated acre-rate (As. 15-0 $\frac{1}{2}$) be applied, the amount would be Rs. 58-9-4. The culturable is indifferent; —no wells nor means of irrigation, entirely dependent on the rains, and cut up into ravines; what cultivation there is to be seen is in the hands of Pakasht Assamees. The Syud proprietors are extremely impoverished. The shares of Mahomed Hoosein and Sufder Ali ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 biswas) have just been sold for debt, in execution of decree. The first proposals had better stand. By Putwaree's nikasee, profits not at present equal to Government demand.
					The first proposal for excess of culturable was Rs. 100, making a permanent demand of Rs. 900. If the cultivated acre-rate (As. 11-6) applied to the excess area, the augmentation would be Rs. 153-1-6. The culturable area is "Bhoor"—a very inferior class of soil, yields poor returns; no wells—dependent on rains of heaven; the soil is extremely uneven and sandy, and cannot possibly bear a heavier assessment than that already proposed; <i>at present nothing but rank grass on it</i> . The cultivators belong to the worst class of Goojurs and Hangu. Altogether 40 houses in the village. By the Putwaree's nikasee for 1272 Fuslee, the profits are stated to be Rs. 822; clearly the permanent jumma cannot be raised beyond Rs. 900.

Ditto.	...	Chundseena.	...	111	9-75	0 0	1,050	0 0	<p>The first proposal for excess culturable area was Rs. 75. If the cultivated acre-rate of Re. 1-9-10 be applied, the excess would be Rs. 179-3-6. The culturable area is very bad—part of it has become swampy, supposed to be owing to percolation from canal into the low lands near the Kalec Nuddee: the rest is "Bhoor," sandy stuff, and uneven. There seems no prospect of increasing the original proposition of Rs. 75, making the total permanent demand Rs. 1,050.</p> <p>By the Putwaree's nikasee for 1272 Fuslee, the profits on the estate after paying Government jumma, cesses, Chowkedaree, &c., amounts to Rs. 1,100. Up to this time (21st November, 1865), the zemindars have not attempted to break up the culturable area: they say it would not be worth their while. The soil is "Bhoor."</p>
Ditto,	...	Ghalibpore,	...	164	7-00	0 0	780	0 0	<p>By the first proposition for culturable area, Rs. 80. If the cultivated acre-rate (Re. 1-7-11½) be applied to this area, the excess would be Rs. 245-5-9. The culturable area is fair, but the Rangur proprietors are not energetic; the present profits according to the Putwaree's papers are not equal to the Government jumma; considerable trouble is experienced in realizing the Revenue assessed; eight biswahs belong to the indebted Syud of Sumbulhera, Mahomed Hoossein. The first proposition had better stand;—it is as much as can be realized with any safety. By the nikasees for 1272 Fuslee, the Putwaree makes the profits to be Rs. 533, after paying the Government jumma and cesses; cultivation is backward in the hands of Rajpoot cultivators.</p>
Khatoulee,	...	Hubechpore,	...	23	1-95	0 0	226	0 0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 31 assessed on the culturable area. If the cultivated acre-rate (As. 1-4-6) be applied, only Rs. 24-7-6 would be obtained, or less than the first proposal. This is an uninhabited and unirrigated estate, culturable lands indifferent—portion on the Rangur, the rest in the Khadir, of Kalec Nuddee, and swampy, which the people ascribe to percolation from Ganges Canal; but the canal is a very long way off. This village is owned by Bhyachara Juggas. The first proposition being a maximum, had better remain in permanency. The Putwaree states that only 40 pukka maunds of gram were produced in 1272 Fuslee, the value of which was Rs. 35; the Khureef was an entire failure, owing to want of timely rain. In 1271 Fuslee, the profits amounted to Rs. 100. At the present moment there is a prospect of a Rubbee harvest, 1273 Fuslee; but the estate is altogether very unpromising.</p>
Ditto,	...	Kukrala,	...	100	4-65	0 0	500	0 0	<p>By the first proposition excess area assessed at Rs. 35. If the cultivated acre-rate of Re. 1-14-6 be applied, the amount would be Rs. 184-8-0. No wells; the Goojur tenants are bad cultivators, without energy and without means. The culturable area is fair, but not much prospect of being made profitable. The profits for 1271 Fuslee are stated to have been Rs. 354-9-0; for 1272 Fuslee, Rs. 372-5-3. I think a total demand of Rs. 500 is ample for a Permanent Settlement. The Putwaree deposes that, out of the culturable area 46 beegabs pukka 7 biswahs have been broken up since the Settlement, producing a rental of Rs. 76-15-3. The first proposition can stand for a Permanent Settlement.</p>
Joulee Jansuth,	...	Bhundeora,	...	194	9-12	0 0	1,000	0 0	<p>By the first proposition, Rs. 88 assessed on excess area. By the cultivated acre-rate (Re. 1-1-1) the excess jumma would be Rs. 207-2-2; the culturable consists of inferior "Roslee" and "Bhoor," too high to be irrigated. The "Roslee" can be cultivated, but the "Bhoor" scarcely so. By the Putwaree's nikasee for 1271 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 362-0-0; by the nikasee for 1272 Fuslee, profits Rs. 800. Half belongs to Syuds, and half to a Mahajun. The sand-hills pass over this estate; much of the area is inferior "Bhoor." I do not think it would be safe to augment the first proposition for a permanent demand.</p>
Ditto,	...	Juraira,	...	185	6-50	0 0	740	0 0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 90 was assessed on excess area. If the cultivated acre-rate (Rs. 12 3½) be applied, the excess jumma would be Rs. 141-12-1. The culturable area is "Roslee" and "Bhoor," quite unirrigated, uncultivated up to date; no resident cultivators. By Putwaree's nikasees for 1271 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 500 by cash rents; in 1272 Fuslee, profits Rs. 654. The first proposition may be allowed to stand.</p>

Permanent Settlement Proposals.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Culturable area in acres & per cent. assessable (malgoon-zaree) area.	Initial jumma.	Permanent jumma, in conformity to Board's Circular Order No. 10, dated 26th July, 1865.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bugra,	...	Acres.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	<p>The first proposal was Rs. 100 for excess culturable area, making a total permanent demand of Rs. 1,750. If the cultivated acre-rate (Rs. 1-3-4½) be applied, the amount would be Rs. 388-4-8. The culturable area is fair land, and will no doubt come under the plough. Upon re-consideration, and with reference to the Board's last orders, I think Rs. 200 may be asked for the culturable, making the total permanent demand Rs. 1,850.</p> <p>November 4th, 1865.—To make sure, I have again examined the culturable area. I find a few acres (about 40) have been broken up since the Settlement. No wells—the soil is too sandy to admit of sinking wells. Should there be a scarcity of rain, the spring harvest must prove a failure. Rs. 1,850 I consider quite sufficient for a Permanent Settlement.</p> <p>The proprietors are a numerous Rajpoot community, upwards of 400 shareholders, and at loggerheads with each other.</p>
Ditto,	Nusseerpore,	326	1,600 0 0	1,700 0 0	
Boorhana,	Hooserpore,	68	1,157 0 0	1,220 0 0	<p>By the first proposition Rs. 100 were assessed on the excess culturable area. If the cultivated acre-rate (Rs. 1-8-0½) be applied, the augmentation should be for a Permanent Settlement, Rs. 490-4-6; but there is much "Bhoor," and the land sloping down to the Hindun is very uneven and raviny. The cultivators are Rajpoots, who mostly breed colts for the Stud, and neglect cultivation. All the "Rajpoots" in this neighbourhood and the Saharunpore District prefer breeding colts to cultivating their fields; and there is little prospect of their altering settled habits of this kind. By the Putwarce's nikassees for 1272 Fuslee, the net profit to the zemindar is stated to be Rs. 1,300. I have re-examined the culturable area, and found not a single acre broken up since the Settlement. The land is so poor, the cultivators say it requires three or four years rest before anything like a return can be expected. There are no wells. The first proposition had better stand.</p> <p>By the first proposition Rs. 63 were assessed on excess culturable area, making in all Rs. 1,920 permanent demand. If the cultivated acre-rate (Rs. 1-12-9) be applied, the excess jumma should be Rs. 122-3-0. Culturable consists of uneven land close to the Hindun River. Owing to the very uneven nature of the soil, seldom if ever cultivated, no fresh land broken up since the Settlement, upwards of three years ago. By the Putwarce's nikassees for 1271 Fuslee, profits stated to be Rs. 700; and in 1272 Fuslee, to be Rs. 923. The first proposition may be allowed to stand. The proprietors are a numerous Pathan co-parcenary, in needy circumstances. The entire income for 1272 Fuslee was Rs. 2,080-11-6; out of this had to be defrayed Government jumma and cesses.</p>

Kyran	...	Kookurtetee,	...	365	150 0 0	250 0 0	By the first proposition Rs. 50 were assessed on excess culturable area. If the cultivated acre-rate (Rs. 37-8-0) be applied, Rs. 2,437-8-0 would be the assessment; but this is absurd. There were only four acres cultivated at the time of the Settlement: all the rest had been neglected by the Goojur proprietors, and a penal farm was made for Rs. 150, including income from culturable, with Sheikh Mahomed, owner of five biswabs, for 15 years, beginning from 1271 Fuslee. Any augmentation, therefore, should, I think, take place after expiry of farm. The excluded proprietors now say they would only be too glad to re-enter on any terms. The jumma of the last Settlement was Rs. 70; for a Permanent Settlement this was raised to Rs. 200. There are no wells on the estate, which is an off-lying hamlet of Bhoora. The farmer is doing his best to break up the lands, and has at considerable expense (he says Rs. 500) introduced canal water. Under the circumstances, there being no inhabitants on the estate, and the lands having been abandoned for years, I see no prospect of getting more than Rs. 250, and this is in excess of double the old jumma under Regulation IX, 1833.
							<i>November 24th, 1865.</i> —I have re-examined the lands. The farmer has broken up about 100 acres, at much expense in digging out the roots of shrubs, &c.; his profits are reputed to be about Rs. 200, but this has all been sunk in improvements, and he suffered a dead loss in 1271 Fuslee. The permanent jumma after close of farm should not be above Rs. 250.
Jhunjhana,	...	Putnee Purbapore,	...	509	189 0 0	257 0 0	By the first proposition the excess culturable was assessed at Rs. 98, making the total maximum jumma Rs. 287, to come into operation beginning of 1279 Fuslee. At the Settlement only 171 beegahs 18 biswabs cultivated, the rest very old fallow, used by the wretched Goojur cultivators for depasturing cattle; the small amount of cultivation made the acre-rate as high as Rs. 5-11 10, quite inapplicable to the extensive culturable area. The malgozaree acre-rate of the revised assessment is Rs. 0-8-4,—that applied to excess of culturable would give Rs. 256-7-9; but this estate is altogether unable to bear so heavy an increment to the initial jumma. There are altogether twelve masonry wells on the property, with water 20 to 30 feet distant; but there is nobody to cultivate, nor will any outsiders face the thievish Goojur population of the neighbourhood. The wells above referred to have been deserted for many years. Baoreas have been located here, with the view of competing against the Goojurs ('diamond cut diamond'); but unfortunately during the first two years of their residence all the Khureef crops were burnt up from want of timely rain. By the Putwaree's nikassee for 1271 Fuslee, profits stated to be only Rs. 38-7-9 without paying cesses; and for 1272 Fuslee, Rs. 60-4-6—nearly all the rents being leased. Rs. 287 had better remain as permanent jumma.

General Statement showing Results of Permanent and Temporary Settlement, Zillah Mozuffernugger.

District.	Pergunnah.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	PERMANENT.			11.	12.	13.	14.	TOTAL JUMMA OF PERGUNNAH.		
							Initial jumma.	Excess jumma for culturable area.	Total permanent demand.					Temporary jumma, including refusal of Permanent Settlement, also backward and deteriorated estates, &c.	Permanent jumma.	Total jumma, to come into operation as soon as Settlement is sanctioned.
		Number of villages having less than 20 acres per cent. culturable area, and fit for a Permanent Settlement—proprietors being willing to engage permanently.	Initial jumma, to be made permanent.	Number of villages having less than 20 acres per cent. culturable area, fit for a Permanent Settlement, but proprietors decline to engage permanently.	Initial jumma to remain temporary.	Number of villages having more than 20 acres per cent. culturable area, whose proprietors are willing to engage permanently.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Shamlee,	49	72,380	26	46,915 0	...	...	...	...	1	162	...	...	47,077 0	72,980	1,20,057 0
	Juinjhana,	27	30,171	6	5,062 0	...	...	98	287	28	21,276	...	...	26,338 0	30,458	56,796 0
	Kyranah,	31	33,228	5	9,475 0	2	500	100	600	18	8,984	1	120	18,579 0	33,528	52,407 0
	Thannah Bhowun,	34	27,432	14	14,301 10	6	8,375	400	8,775	7	6,974	...	...	21,275 10	36,207	57,482 10
	Bidowiee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	29,980	29,980 0	...	29,980 0
	Tehseel Shamlee,	141	1,63,811	51	75,753 10	9	9,064	598	9,662	54	37,396	57	30,100	1,43,249 10	1,73,473	3,16,722 10
	Mozuffernugger,	59	63,492	2	4,100 0	...	...	200	3,450	3	1,000	...	...	5,100 0	65,492	70,592 0
	Bugra,	70	76,721	...	...	2	3,250	...	...	3	1,720	...	...	1,720 0	80,171	81,891 0
	Churthawul,	61	59,306	1	660 0	...	...	...	...	4	1,670	...	...	2,330 0	59,306	61,636 0
	Poor,	47	48,370	2	9,650 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,310	10,960 0	48,370	59,330 0
	Gordhunpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	17,217	17,217 0	...	17,217 0
	Tehseel Mozuffernugger,	237	2,49,889	5	14,410 0	2	3,250	200	3,450	8	4,390	80	18,527	37,327 0	2,53,339	2,90,666 0
	Boorhana,	35	61,447	...	...	1	1,157	63	1,220	7	7,242	...	...	7,242 0	62,667	69,909 0
	Shikarpore,	53	95,791	...	...	1	1,042	48	1,090	8	6,468	...	...	6,468 0	96,881	1,03,349 0
	Kandhia,	74	1,07,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,100	...	...	4,100 0	1,07,310	1,11,410 0
	Tehseel Boorhana,	162	2,64,548	...	...	2	2,199	111	2,310	17	17,870	...	...	17,810 0	2,66,858	2,84,668 0
	Jowlee Jansuth,	60	56,531	...	...	2	1,562	178	1,740	1	600	...	...	600 0	58,271	58,871 0
	Bhokurherree,	46	50,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,170	20	4,819	10,989 0	50,221	61,210 0
	Khutoulee,	68	58,076	...	...	5	3,135	321	3,456	9	5,100	...	...	5,100 0	61,532	66,632 0
	Bhoona Sumbulhera,	41	29,505	4	2,034 0	4	1,520	180	1,700	...	...	33	12,647	14,681 0	31,205	45,886 0
	Tehseel Jansuth,	215	1,94,333	4	2,034 0	11	6,217	679	6,896	14	11,870	53	17,466	31,370 0	2,01,229	2,32,599 0
	GRAND TOTAL,	755	8,72,551	60	92,197 10	24	20,730	1,588	22,318	93	71,466	190	66,093	2,29,756 10	8,94,899	11,24,655 10

NOTE.—In addition to the augmentation for excess culturable area noted above, upon reconsideration, and with reference to the Board's last Circular No. 10, dated 26th July, 1865, it has been determined to offer a Permanent Settlement to the proprietors of three villages,—Jurwur, Pergunnah Bhoona, 50 Rs.; Lekhan, Pergunnah Bugra, 100 Rs.; and Bookurherree, Pergunnah Kyranah, Rs. 50,—a total excess of Rs. 200 on first proposition. If this be agreed to, of which I think there can be no doubt, then the permanent jumma in column 16 will be increased by 200 Rs. Mouzah Bookurherree, however, has been for the present penally farmed for fifteen years from 1271 Fasal. The permanent jumma will come into operation after close of farm,—not before, I think.

S. N. MANTIN,
Collector.

FROM

S. N. MARTIN, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Moozuffernugger,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Revenue, 1st Division, Meerut.
Dated Moozuffernugger, the 22nd May, 1865.

SIR,

IN reporting the completion of the settlement commenced in the cold season of 1860, the subject necessarily divides itself into five heads :—1st, Adjustment of Boundaries ; 2nd, Survey ; 3rd, Assessment ; 4th, Record of Rights ; 5th, General Remarks. Before entering into details, it is proper that I should state the success or otherwise of the past settlement ; and this may be best done by a tabular return of collections and balances, as far as ascertainable.

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Balances.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1856-57	11,12,029	3	7	11,10,506	11	1	1,522	8	6
1857-58	11,13,049	0	1	11,02,836	12	2	10,212	3	11
1858-59	11,17,633	0	1	11,08,316	3	7	9,316	12	6
1859-60	11,17,803	10	7	11,08,432	3	1	9,371	7	6
1860-61	11,25,384	14	7	10,57,567	15	9	67,816	14	10

This last balance is due to the famine.

The records having been destroyed during the mutinies, I am unable to give an account of the collections of the past twenty years ; the above return is all that can be furnished from this Office ; but it is well known that the demand was always punctually realized, until the year of mutiny, and subsequently one of famine, threw the district into disorder.

The only mistake I can discover which Messrs. Thornton, H. Elliot, and C. Plowden committed was, disproportionately taxing the industrious communities of Jâts. As a rule, the past settlement was moderate and gave satisfaction ; and this is plainly proved by the rare occurrence of coercive processes.

The next criterion is the number of voluntary or compulsory transfers of property.

* *Vide* Transfer Statements for Bhooma, Bugra, and Shamlee. Although in some pergunnahs* transfers have been rather numerous, I have never heard that severity of land tax was the primary cause ; generally speaking, other causes have been at work, as in the case of the Syud proprietors, amongst whom these mutations have been most frequent.

The Syuds are the descendants of the old country gentry ; they lead an idle life, and though their numbers have greatly increased, out of all proportion to the minute quantity of land from which they now draw subsistence, they cannot be induced to curtail expenditure, and are deeply involved to the money-lenders. On the Collectory side under Act VIII., 1859, I have been propping up the chief Syud families ; but the day of reckoning must come, sooner or later, and in the meantime they are decaying rapidly (see the number of transfers in Pergunnah Bhoomah Sumbullaira ; a half of the pergunnah has changed hands).

2. It will be unnecessary for me to describe the geographical features of the district, as Mr. Keene has so well done this in his report, which I have already submitted to the Board. They have also been mentioned in the Pergunnah Reports of each of the Settlement Officers.

3. Disputed boundaries were few, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Total number of boundary cases.	Amicably settled by compromise or otherwise.	Disputed boundaries settled by arbitration.
172	128	44

All disputes were settled according to the principles laid down in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, &c., "Directions to Settlement Officers." A list of disputed boundaries having been prepared, the contending parties were called upon to adjust their differences within seven days; failing to do this, arbitration was resorted to, as directed in Regulation IX., 1833, Sections 5, 6, 7. As a rule, there was no difficulty found in deciding these disputes; the demarcation of the previous settlement was generally maintained throughout the district. Judging from the paucity of appeals, the decisions have given general satisfaction, and it is believed they will stand the closest scrutiny in the Civil Courts.

4. The survey by Ameens and Putwarees was more than half finished when I assumed charge of the district in March, 1862. The *modus operandi* is thus described by Mr. Colvin, Assistant Collector, Settlement Department, who took the principal share in this, as indeed in other duties connected with the revision of the settlement :—

"The measurements were commenced first in Moozuffernugger, Bughra, Shikarpore, Boorhana, Churthawul, Thannah Bhowun, Jhiujana, Bidowlee. This was in October, 1860. To each pergunnah was appointed a Moonserim on Rs. 30, and three Ameens on grades of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12. The pergunnah was divided into three compact parts, each Ameen taking one. The four first pergunnahs were made over to Nanuck Chund, Deputy Collector, for superintendence; the last four to Mr. Colvin, Assistant Collector. Immediately under these officers were the Peshkars of the Tehseels of Moozuffernugger and Thannah Bhowun respectively.

The actual measurement was carried on by Putwarees, or where these by ill-health or other cause were incapacitated, by Gomashtas paid by the Putwarees. The Ameens inspected the measurements while in progress. Not more than six villages were under measurements at the same time under any one Ameen. When a village was measured, the Ameen signed the map and papers, and made them over to the Moonserim. The Moonserim tested at 20 per cent. of the fields. After he had affixed his signature, the papers were made over to the Peshkar. He tested at 10 per cent., and made over the papers to the officer in charge. He finally tested the papers. The current work was also inspected by him as he moved about the district. These eight pergunnahs were completed by September, 1861.

The Pergunnahs of Gordhunpore, Poor, and Bhokurheree were commenced in January, 1861, and finished in October, 1861. They were superintended by Nanuck Chund; and all three pergunnahs were entrusted to one Moonserim and nine Ameens. When the Deputy Collector left, then Mr. Keene took over his four pergunnahs, which were finished by June, 1861.

In October of 1861, Kyranah was commenced by Mr. Colvin, with the Peshkar, Moonserim, and three Ameens. The arrangements were the same as in the other pergunnahs. In this Tehseel the Peshkar was quite useless. The measurements were finished in February, 1862. In that month Shamlee was commenced, the

Kyranah staff being transferred to it. In February, 1862, the measurements were started in Kandhla,—three Ameens being appointed to it. The Moonserim appointed in Shamlee looked after Kandhla also. The measurements in these two pergunnahs were completed in April, 1863.

In October, 1861, Sumbulhera was commenced under Nanuck Chund, Deputy Collector, and finished in August, 1862. In February, 1862, Jowlee and Khutowlee were commenced under him (three Ameens per pergunnah, and one Moonserim for the whole, being his staff). In April these pergunnahs were completed simultaneously with Kandhla and Shamlee.

For the “abadce,” or town measurements, one Ameen was appointed to every two pergunnahs. His work again was tested by the Peshkar and superintending officer. This work was not carried on simultaneously with the field measurements, as it was thought it would delay them, and consequently the assessment. They were commenced in October, 1861, and finished by June, 1863. The large towns were measured by Gomashitas (chiefly Ameens who had been reduced), the villages by Putwarees.

When it is said that there were three Ameens to each pergunnah, and one Moonserim, it must be understood that as the villages were measured Ameens and Moonserims were reduced. Hence in February, 1861, Bidowlee and Jhinjanah were brought under one Moonserim, and Thannah Bhowun and Churthawul under another. The Putwarees as a rule shirk the measurements, partly from being unskilled and unable to keep up to time, partly from being hurried, and physically unable to measure more than one village at a time, and partly because their other duties draw them away from the work. If they are allowed, they always appoint a Gomashta,—an expense which I take it is provided for in the village “bâch.”

5. During the progress of the measurements weekly statements of business done were required from the Ameens and Moonserims. A standard of daily work being fixed, the Ameens were expected to keep up to it; if they exceeded, well and good, but if they fell short, pay was stopped until the deficiency was worked up. This is the only effectual way to keep these officials up to their work; otherwise there is no hold on them, and the measurements might have been protracted *ad libitum*. The work was thus distributed,—one Ameen had charge of four chains, each worked by two Mirdhas, who measured 30 pukka beegahs per diem; or for four chains 120 pukka beegahs. In towns, one Mirdha only was told off to each chain, and he was required to measure 35 houses; and about four chains were under the charge of each Ameen, who prepared the Khusrahs and Shujrahs of 140 houses per diem: this was the utmost that could be done by one Ameen; frequently he fell short of this standard, and had to make up the deficiency by extra labor.

6. Where the Ameens have mostly erred is in the description of soils and crops. I have generally found that they have put down more “meesun” lands than properly belong to that class. It is curious that they should have committed this error; for being temporary servants of not irreproachable integrity, it would not have been surprising had they connived with the land-holders to lower the kind of cultivation. In most of the pergunnahs of this district we have had very good means of testing the amount of irrigation by comparing the Ameens’ returns with the “Khusrahs” of the Canal Department; when discrepancies have been detected, strict enquiry has been made as to the cause of the difference, and the error rectified.

7. *Assessments.*—I have already so fully detailed the data upon which I have made my assessments in the reports attached to each pergunnah,* that it is needless to repeat them in this place. My Assistants have pursued the same course, making a

* See Moozuffernugger especially. The following demi-official note, which I had the

honor of addressing to the Board during the progress of the revision of the settlement, will show the part I took as Collector in supervising the work of my Assistants. The Board were pleased to approve of the principles I there laid down ; and I believe I have faithfully acted up to them.

“ There can be little doubt that the superintendence expected by Government from the Collector is of the most active kind ;—from the time the measurements are commenced, till the completion of the assessment of the records of rights and the final report, nothing should escape the notice of the Collector.”

In the Scharunpore Circular, Appendix No. XX., “ Directions to Settlement Officers,” the Government always addressed the Collector—*vide* paragraphs 8, 35, 36, 37, &c.;—thus clearly showing who is the chief responsible authority. Certain sub-divisions of the district are entrusted to the Covenanted Deputy Collectors, who should watch narrowly the survey operations of the Moonserims, Amcens, and measuring parties, and insist on a certain amount of weekly progress, such as has been fixed upon in this district. Celerity has not been desired at the cost of accuracy ; but it has been considered necessary to fix a standard of daily work which it is known can be efficiently performed with ordinary industry. The Moonserims, Teliseeldars, and Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors should scrutinize the measurements of the Amcens and Putwarées, and report their proceedings to the Covenanted Deputy Collectors. The Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors are under the immediate direction of the Assistants, Settlement Department, for that part of the district only for which the Assistant is hold peculiarly responsible ; and all are subject to the control of the Collector of the district, who will himself take charge of a sub-division as much as the Covenanted Assistants ; for instance, in Moozuffernugger, the Collector has entirely settled six out of seventeen pergunnahs,—the remaining eleven being divided between two Assistants. The Assistants cannot hear appeals in any shape from the Native Deputy Collectors ; they can only direct and supervise under the control of the Collector. All appeals and revisions of orders must necessarily be referred to the Collector. Should a Collector choose to call for any proceedings from the Assistants, and issue any *interim* order, he is quite empowered so to do ; and he will generally return the proceedings for the perusal of the subordinate officer. Thus, in the matter of long-outstanding balances, the Collector alone can fix at the time of settlement how much may fairly be written off to the head of “ Unrealizable,” and how much shall be considered as recoverable.

The Assistants, however, can be advantageously employed in examining these balances and reporting to the Collector. Indeed, it would be difficult to say to what part of the duty of the revision of the land revenue the Collector’s interference does not extend ; and supposing that it is exercised with judgment, and with a due appreciation of the current fiscal laws, it must tend to the benefit of the public service. It is erroneous to suppose that the Assistants appointed to the Settlement Department are in any way exempted from the supervision of Collectors of districts ; for the time being, they form part of the subordinate establishment of the district, just as much as the ordinary Deputy Collectors appointed under Regulation IX., 1833.

The measurements and adjustment of boundaries being satisfactorily concluded, we come to *Assessments*. First of all the Collector should, in concert with his Assistants, decide as to the proper system of preparing *rental estimates*,—that is, of ascertaining the rental, or that amount of the rents of an estate which reaches the land-holder. Having laid down formula and agreed to the general course of enquiry to be adopted,—what is reliable and what unreliable data,—the Assistants should be directed personally to visit each village separately, and to record full pertinent remarks in a Pergunnah Book prepared for that purpose. Attention should be directed to the following points :—

The character of the soil and of the crops produced.

The character of proprietors and tenants.

Means of irrigation, depth of water, &c.

The rates of the old jumma on the cultivated and malgoozaree area, as compared to the neighbourhood, and to similar classes of estates.

The prevailing rents, past fiscal history.

How the revenue has hitherto been realized.

Any coercive processes, any transfers, and to what causes to be ascribed. Then a note with the different rental estimates produced by the methods approved of in consultation ; also the Putwarrees' rentals for five years at least.

Statement of the proprietor as to his rental. If great variance, show cause, and the standard to which it is proposed to adhere. In juxtaposition place "Douls," or estimates of the Pergunnah Officers, and of the respectable landlords.

The proposed jumma—at what rate does it fall.

If high or low, explain the cause of variance.

Having done this "Mouzahwar," and obtained all the information that is possible by holding free communication with the people, the Assistant will submit his Pergunnah Book to the Collector, who will either record his remarks therein, or, in consultation with the Assistants, will approve or make any alterations as may seem requisite. It would be useful to annex a Pergunnah Skeleton Map, with the rates of the old jumma on the cultivated and malgoozaree area dotted down in red ink, adding a note of the rates of the neighbouring pergunnahs.

Also another map, similarly prepared, with the rates of the proposed jumma, Mouzahwar and Pergunnahwar. As soon as the Collector's sanction has been obtained, the jummas to be avowed, and any reensancy or difficulty in obtaining the signature of the Malgoozars, to be reported to the Collector, who will instruct the Assistant how to proceed. The Covenanted Assistants should be encouraged to consult the Collector whenever any difficulty occurs.

In this way it is anticipated the work will be most effectually done and controlled.

The supervision of the preparation of the record of rights throughout the district will of course devolve upon the Collector, who will not at the same time attempt so illusory a task as to grasp more than he can intelligently perform, lest, whilst endeavouring to effect an impossibility, he should in reality exercise but a slovenly direction over his subordinates. Collectors will for the most part be only too glad to call in the aid of intelligent Assistants, and, by a proper sub-division of labor, eventually complete the onerous responsibility of the re-settlement of the districts confided to their charge.

Assistants will have an opportunity of reporting separately for each pergunnah, and their exertions will be duly appreciated by the Collector when he sums up his report for the whole district. Such is, I believe, a summary of the manner in which a revision of the settlement should be carried out in all its branches.

8. My predecessor, Mr. H. G. Keene, assessed Gordhumpore, Boorhana, and

* It was returned, and now re-submitted.

Shikarpore ; and the report* for these pergunnahs was sent to the Board in March, 1862.

Pergunnahs Moozuffernugger, Bughra, and Poor Chmpar have been assessed by me.

Mr. Colvin—Bidowlee, Kandlah, Kyranah, Shamlee, Jhinjana, Thannah Bhowan, and Chirthawul. The report for Pergunnah Bidowlee was sent to the Board at the same time as Mr. Keene's.

Mr. Grant—Bhookurherce, Bhoomah Sumbulhaira, Jowlee, Jansuthi, and Khutowlee.

In all, seventeen pergunnahs.

The demand of the past Settlement was Rs. 11,19,839-13-7 ; the revised jumma is Rs. 11,19,127-10-0, exclusive of Rs. 10,094 assessed on life rent-free tenures. If this be added to the revised jumma, then the total demand for the district will amount to

* On Khalisa only.

Rs. 11,29,221-10-0, or a fall of Rs. 712-3-7 ;* with which if we compare the expenditure of Rs. 1,56,768, the cost to Government in revising the settlement during the past three and a half years, financially the measure might appear to pure economists to be a failure. It has, however, been the endeavour of myself and subordinates to tax the people at 10, instead of 13½, shillings in the pound ; and this has been effected after the most elaborate and careful enquiry. Where the tax pressed, owing to severity of demand and to natural causes of deterioration, and where classes of agriculturists were unequally assessed,—as in the case of the industrious Jâts,—relief has been given. On the other hand, where villages have had their assets doubled by the introduction of the canal, or cultivation has largely improved, Government has justly come in for a moiety of the increased profits. One of the main causes of the decrease in the total demand is due to the present state of the Pergunnah of “Bidowlee,” which is occupied by that depraved class, “Goojurs.” These people prefer thieving and grazing herds of buffaloes, to pursuing the laborious occupation of agriculture.

I am almost inclined to propose that the settlement of this pergunnah be revised after ten years, the privilege of a permanent settlement being extended when the cultivation is brought up to an equality with the neighbouring pergunnahs. Mr. Colvin, who assessed this pergunnah, does not think that any good would be derived from limiting the period of settlement.

This subject will be dealt with more fully at the end of this report.

	Total area in acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Maafee.	Waste.	Remarks.
Former Settlement, Pergunnah Bidowlee ...	56,432	28,451	Old, 15,685 New, 3,523	2,521	8,252	The culturable area is within 657 acres of the cultivated area !
Present Settlement, Pergunnah Bidowlee ...	60,442	23,270	Old, 16,734 New, 5,879	2,020	12,539	
Increase ...	2,010	...	Old, 1,049 New, 2,356	...	4,287	
Decrease ...	...	5,181	...	501	

In this pergunnah alone there has been a fall in the jumma of Rs. 8,780-3-9 ; while the revised demand per acre (malgoozarce) is Rs. 0-11-4, and per acre cultivated Rs. 1-6-8. This is a state of things which hardly justifies one in proposing that the present light jumma should be made a permanent settlement. Indeed, this would be simply a premium on idleness, inducing others to follow the same course, in the hopes of getting the demand permanently lowered. The example of these vicious Goojurs is already most infectious. To have them under proper control, there should be an European Deputy Collector, with Joint Magistrate's powers, stationed at Shamlee or Bidowlee. In order to raise the cultivation of this pergunnah, and to bring it to a flourishing condition, I have proposed that “Baooreas,” or wandering gipsies, be located in it ; land can be given them on very cheap terms ; they would prove formidable opponents to the “Goojurs” (*vide* my report to Commissioner, No. 77, dated 1st September, 1863). Mr. Colvin has given his reasons at length for lowering the jumma ; and to that report, in the possession of the Board, I beg to refer. Also see Mr. Colvin's Minute on Permanent Settlement.

9. In the unirrigated pergunnahs—such as Churthawul, Bugra, Bloomah Sumbul-haira—the past assessment even at two-thirds was too high. Transfers by private sale and by order of Court showed a severity in the demand, and of course at half assets it had to come down considerably. In other pergunnahs—such as Boorhana, Shikarpore, Khutowlee, &c.—the industrious Jât communities had been very much over-taxed,

merely because they produced more than their neighbours; no allowance being made for the outlay of capital. Then, again, the famine following upon the mutinies, seriously crippled the resources of all the zemindars in pergunnahs where water was deficient.

All these causes have combined to lower the past jumma,—a result which, under the circumstances, was unavoidable.

10. *Record of Rights*.—Next to a moderate assessment, I look upon a careful and accurate preparation of the record of rights as the most important part of the revision of settlement. With this view, the most minute rights affecting the welfare of a vast population have been accurately registered; numberless old and fresh disputes decided; and the transfer of landed property made an easy process.

The records of 1,105 villages have been examined and put upon a true basis. Even had double the time been expended in accomplishing so vast a work, the State would have benefitted immensely. It requires no argument to prove that, without a proper registration of landed property, the very best assessment must fail; and the efforts of the Collector should be unceasing towards keeping up these registers; for, with the rapid increase of the population, facts are altering every day; and what is now correct will, in the course of a few years, be quite inapposite and untrue.

The Tehseldars, Canoongoes, and Putwarees require constant prompting, or they let the records fall into arrears; making the re-casting of them a difficult and tedious operation.

11. In compiling the records of this district, I have met with some curious anomalies. For instance, the “shurh nukdee” tenure, which gave all the profits to the cultivators, to the exclusion of the proprietors of the land. The former had to pay 18 per cent. only above the jumma to the proprietors, and nothing else except the village expenses. For example, the cultivators of the village of “Bhynsee,” Pergunnah Khutowlee—one of the best villages in the district—paid the Nawab of Kurnaul, under the old settlement, Rs. 5,986-1-0, being 18 per cent. added to the Government demand, village expenses included. This tenure has been cancelled, with the sanction of the Government, North-Western Provinces. Under the revised settlement, the demand has been assessed at Rs. 4,000, and under the operation of Regulation XIV., 1863, the rental has been raised to Rs. 6,952-15-0,—so that the profits of the proprietors are now Rs. 2,752-11-0, where formerly they amounted only to Rs. 887-7-6, and “mulba,” or village expenses, Rs. 237-9-6; total, Rs. 1,126-1-0. The injustice of limiting the landlord’s profits to so small a sum, although he had to make good the revenue in bad as well as fruitful harvests, appeared to me so manifest that I lost no time in reporting the matter to the Board of Revenue; and, as I have said above, obtained sanction to abolish throughout the district what has been called “shurh nukdee.” All the influential zemindars have personally thanked me for the part I took in restoring to them their natural position. They now say that a zemindaree is worth having, whereas under the old regime the proprietors were nothing more than annuitants, without any influence in the management of their estates. The cultivators would not allow them to set up a “Choupal,” or Zemindar’s Kutcherry, in the village; and even now, though I have thoroughly explained the views of Government, the hereditary cultivators pretend they do not understand why the responsibility of paying the revenue, *plus* the zemindar’s profits, is not expressly made with them,—*i. e.*, to exclude the landed proprietors altogether. The origin of this absurd and unjust tenure I ascribe to a mistaken leniency towards the cultivators; and the effect of it has been to make them wealthy at the cost of the landlords. Though it may be necessary to secure the cultivators from rack-renting, it surely cannot be to the interest of Government to sacrifice the zemindars to a theory of this kind.

12. In several cases I observed the Settlement Officers had farmed shares without stating the limit of exclusion, in others farm was made for the period of settlement; and when the original period of settlement had run, the old proprietors petitioned the Collector of the time to restore them. The order to admit them to engagements was granted; but on appeal to the Commissioner—about 1854 or 1853—it was disallowed, because these villages having been transferred from Meerut to Moozuffernugger, the settlement was prolonged for ten years more: the exclusion for recusancy, therefore, lasted thirty years—a most severe punishment for the offence of not engaging to take up what was no doubt thought a severe jumma. Whenever these cases of hardship came before me, I invariably admitted the excluded proprietors, although the farmers tried hard to set up rights of prescription, founded on an arbitrary and illegal act of a Government Officer. Mr. Charles Grant, Assistant Settlement Department, differs with me entirely; he thinks that where the farm has extended, no matter how, beyond the legal period of twelve years, and where the original proprietors have tacitly allowed themselves to be dispossessed by not receiving “Malikana” or compensation during the period of their exclusion, the Settlement Officer has no power to order their restoration; notwithstanding any express stipulation declaring the right of the proprietors to re-entry at the close of the current settlement—a stipulation which Mr. Grant thinks was entered by the Deputy Collector merely as a repetition of some past agreement, illegal in its nature, and therefore not binding on the officers carrying out the revision of settlement. The opinion held by me is supported by the order of Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 560A. of 1862.

13. Legally, there can be little doubt that Settlement Officers are not invested with powers to exclude recusants for the period of the settlement 12 years is the limit—*vide* Section 3, Regulation VII., 1822; but then the equity and peculiarity of the case should be considered. Both parties have bound themselves down by acts of the Settlement Officer, who to them appeared invested with plenary powers. Upon the very first opportunity the excluded proprietors pray to be reinstated; the introduction of the canal or some other cause having rendered the estate more profitable and able to pay the revenue. The Commissioner of Revenue, another Government Officer, tells them they must wait ten years more before they can be restored. This period expires, and they are informed that a right of prescription has been growing up against them,—a right which naturally enough appeared unchallengeable, because it had the sanction of authority. In some instances, the stipulation of re-entry was renewed when the Khewuts and Khuteonces were revised before the expiry of settlement, through the agency of Talseldars; and yet we are told not to respect these conditions voluntarily entered into! The non-receipt of “Malikana” does not affect the question of re-entry; this is a compensation in lieu of the right to engage; and I take it that excluded proprietors can sue at any time for that portion which comes within the period of limitation; on the other hand, if they choose to let it lapse, that concerns themselves, and no one else.

14. The reduction in the number of Lumberdars, ~~as it is~~ to make the office of some importance and worth having at 5 per cent. on the jumma, has proved a most unpopular measure. When a diminution in superfluous numbers has been imperatively called for, the dismissed office-bearers have invariably appealed and claimed the appointment as hereditary. Although, pecuniarily, the old Lumberdars gained nothing, still the office gave to those who held it an honorable position in the village, and the natives of this empire are peculiarly sensitive on points of this kind. The reform, however, was not effected before it had become necessary; for imperceptibly every petty “thoke” and “puttee” had succeeded in appointing its own representative, to the manifest degradation of the office.

15. The Board of Revenue, in their letter No. 30, dated January 18th, 1862, to the Commissioner, Meerut Division, have directed that the charge of “Malikana,”

which is a species of annuity, be converted, if possible, into an equivalent in land, and this double form of payment, where doubtful, be abolished : cases of this kind are very rare in this district. The conversion into land I found to be an utter impossibility ; the zemindars will not part with an inch of ground, even though it be to effect the avoidance of a money compensation. Otherwise the Board's instructions have been fully attended to, as the following table will show :—

No.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Applicant.	Amount of Malikana according to the old records.	How disposed of.
			Rs. As. P.	
1	Chokra ...	Hurdecal ...	10 0 0	Cancelled, as recipient ceased to receive malikana. 56 Beegahs retained.
2	Kussowlee ...	Omrao, and Sonceram ... Zamin Ali ... Ali Hoosain ... Tootail Ali ... Ahmed Hoosain ... Mussumat Gheesee ... Imam Ali ... Bundeh Ali, and 5 others ...	56 Beegahs. 9 Biswahs.	
3	Mohceb Alipoor,	Fuzzul Hoosain ...	Rs. As. P. 5 0 0	Cancelled, ditto as No. 1.
		Fyaz-ool-nissa ...		
4	Nuglaraiecn ...	Fuhecem-ool-nissa ... Ditto as No. 3 ... Rungee Ram ... Gumpul Rai ... Rughonath ...	4 8 0	Rs. 4-8-0 retained; an equivalent in land could not be arranged.
5	Anchora ...	Dhokul ...	18 Beegahs, 1 Biswah.	Malikana in lieu of right to engage, proprietors having refused to accept the jumma. The recipient resides in the Moozuf-ferngger District.
			Rs. As. P.	
6	Nulvee ...	Mahomed Ali Khan, Races ...	50 0 0	Cancelled, ditto as No. 1.
7	Kerarwa ...	Koojpoorah ...	10 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	Sutherec ...	Jowala Dutt ...	104 0 0	Rs. 104 retained; an equivalent in land could not be arranged.
9	Mook keempoor	Dewan Singh, Mahajan ...	7 0 0	Rs. 7 retained, ditto ditto.
	Dakhilee Mon- zah.	Mussumat Pearce Begum ...		
10	Hoosainpoor ...	Khair Ali, Gheesa, & 16 others ...	50 0 0	Rs. 50 retained, ditto.
11	Chitoura ...	Muzhur Ali, ...	3 8 0	Rs. 3-8-0 retained, ditto.
		Disoundi ... Atta Hoosain, and 4 others ...		
12	Chowgara ...	Casim Ali, and 18 others ...	5 9 4	Rs. 5-9-4 retained, ditto.
13	Nugla kubcer ...	Ali Hoosain ...	21 0 0	Rs. 21 retained, ditto.
		Mehrban Ali ... Futteh Ali ... Chujjoo ...		

NOTE.—“The difficulties in the way of this (*i. e.*, compromising the claim by the assignment to the original zemindars of a corresponding portion of land, &c.) are that, where there is little or no common land, there is little or no spare land, and that the original zemindar is unwilling to exchange what he conceives to be the dignity of his Malikana, the recognition of a title for the obscurity of a few acres of land, and an abandonment of that title.”—*Mr. Colvin's Settlement Manual*.

16. In the preparation of the Administration-paper, the Khuteconees, Khewuts, and the other documents forming the Settlement Misl, I have spared no effort in making the record as accurate as possible. All attempts at copying one stereotyped form have been avoided. My aim has been to describe every village, however varied may be its features, as it exists, to leave nothing uncertain and debateable, and at the same time not to create new rights. The cultivators, too, have not lost sight of this opportunity to have themselves recorded as hereditary, in distinction from non-hereditary, peasants. The village papers for the past 12 years have materially assisted towards the solution of these questions. Time will show whether we have intelligently performed this part of our duty. In the meanwhile, I beg to claim for myself and my subordinates the merit of continued and assiduous care towards the attainment of this most desirable object. Seventeen thousand cases of all kinds have been decided, and, even allowing that a small percentage of these decisions will be reversed

in the Civil Courts, still the residue shows a considerable amount of litigation satisfactorily disposed of. The Settlement Officers have been sitting daily in open Court, willing to take up and adjudicate the complaints of all parties who considered themselves aggrieved, even after the papers have been filed, and at considerable inconvenience to ourselves. Thus the great mass of the agricultural classes, numbering about 280,872, have had a patient hearing; and if any disputed rights still remain, the fault lies with the parties who failed to prefer their claims.*

* Note.—17,715 cases of all sorts have been decided, and 429 appeals were decided in my Court.

17. The establishment of Putwarees in this district has been thoroughly revised. New compact circles of charges have been formed, each containing contiguous monzabs; or where the area of a monzah is large, and its jumma considerable, it has been made the charge of a single Putwaree, with a "Gomashita" or two, as the case might be. As far as possible, I have endeavoured to retain the old order of things where the charge did not conflict with the leading principles of contiguity and moderate size, it not being desirable to remove experienced village accountants, who were suited to the wants of their chief masters, the zemindars.

The salaries of the Putwarees average about Rs. 150† per annum, are collected by the Tehseeldars, paid quarterly in their presence, and receipts ("Kubzool-wusool") forwarded to the Collector. This has been hailed throughout the district as a great reform, as formerly the zemindars kept the Putwarees six months, and often a year, out of their pay. The Putwaree now feels that he can be a little independent, and can afford to speak the truth occasionally. Great watchfulness will be required to keep this establishment in good order; for nothing is more common than to find the Putwaree making annually copies of the old settlement records, without entering the intermediate changes that have occurred, — the Tehseelee officials failing to check these gross errors. A list of these revised charges (or "Hulkabundees") will be found arranged pergunnahwar among the annexures of this report; they have all been arranged with great care, and will, I hope, meet with approval.

18. Mr. Colvin has suggested that Putwarees should no longer be required to keep up Paper No. VII. of the "Hudgumah" Returns, showing the mutations of property. For this there are two reasons: 1st, it puts a great deal too much power in the hands of these village accountants, thereby causing extensive corruption; 2nd, in practice it has been ascertained that the registers of mutations are seldom kept correctly, notwithstanding the supervision of Tehseelee officials, and the various stringent orders issued from time to time by the Board of Revenue, and by local officers. In lieu of the present very imperfect system, it is proposed to keep a register of all transfers of property at the Tehseelee, the Canoongoe being held responsible for this duty; and in order to ensure the correctness of this highly important return, affecting valuable property all over the district, to enact certain penal clauses, making it compulsory upon all parties to register transfers, mortgages, &c., of every kind, at the Tehseelee office; failing in this, the transferees to be incapable of suing either in the Revenue or Civil Courts.‡ Such a measure would put an end to the jobbery that now takes place on the part of the Putwarees, who are represented as being very corrupt officials. So much weight is attached to the evidence of the Putwarees in the Revenue and Civil Courts, that I think it would be conducive to public justice to break the power of these people, as is being done in the settlements in Oudh. The outcry against the Putwarees is almost as great as against the exactions of the money-lenders. The evil is now assuming such magnitude that I opine legislative interference is urgently required.

† The new Registration Act was passed since the above was written.—S. Martin.

19. I think it is to be regretted that, under the provisions of Regulation VII., 1822, the powers of a Collector in hearing appeals from the Covenanted Assistants

in the Settlement Department should have been so limited. Everything has to go to the Commissioner, and thus that insight into the practical working of his subordinates is lost to the Collector, who is nevertheless held responsible for the proper conduct of business in all its branches. The Assistants are junior officers, selected for efficiency, and no doubt do their work well; still it was hardly necessary to invest them with the full powers of a Collector in order to make their decisions respected by the Courts. The experience of the Collector would surely have been of great utility in arresting the mischief likely to ensue from rash or hasty decisions of the Assistants. However, I must say in this district I have received the cordial co-operation of my Assistants, Messrs. Colvin and Grant, both excellent officers; we have sometimes differed in opinion, but as a whole have worked with hearty good-will.

20. *General Remarks.*—Attached to this report will be found a statement of outstanding balances recommended for remission. These balances are the legacy left by the famine. All that could possibly be collected without encroaching upon the resources of the zemindars has been done; to push the demand any further would only result in distress, and might endanger the future revenue. It is discouraging to keep these items of balance hanging over the heads of the malgozars; it leads to improper interference on the part of the Tehseelee officials, and therefore it is advisable that they be cleared off as early as possible. The difference between the old and new jummas arises from the reduction in the settlement at half assots. These sums appear on our "Hal Toujee" as nominal; the sanction of authority is required to expunge them. As soon as this is done, our balance-sheet will become blank, and, with ordinarily favorable seasons, we may henceforth expect to keep it so.

21. It is my pleasing duty to report satisfactorily of both the Covenanted Officers engaged in the revision of the land revenue. Mr. Colvin especially deserves every praise for the able manner in which he has handled the subject. He has been present in this district throughout the settlement, and has done by far the major part of the duties,—all to my entire satisfaction.

I beg to recommend this most promising officer to the favorable consideration of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Charles Grant, Junior, has settled the eastern portion of the district in a manner which proves him to be a thorough master of the details, and in every way a valuable Settlement Officer. Both Mr. Colvin and Mr. Grant have submitted Pergunahwar Reports, to which I would draw attention.

Of the Uncovenanted Officers, Rae Nanuck Chund and Mirza Vicar Ali Beg are laborious and intelligent officials. The amount of work they have disposed of is considerable, and has been efficiently executed. Their integrity is as unquestionable as their assiduity.

The Tehseeldars and Canoongoes in this district are far from efficient. Had the Native Deputy Collectors not been competent, I should have found it most difficult to complete the settlement.

22. From the time I took charge of this district to the present moment, I have narrowly watched every stage of this settlement; and I trust the Board will see that I have lost no time in its completion. I have, of course, had many and various other duties to perform,—such as the general supervision of the administration of the affairs of this zillah, both in criminal and fiscal matters; the assessments of Income Tax; the new Excise system, &c. The heavy criminal cases have also been entirely in my hands; but my chief attention has been turned to the settlement as the most important duty. A few years will determine whether I have judiciously revised the land tax. Nothing has yet occurred to shake my belief in the justice and moderation of the assessments. Calamitous seasons, or any permanent injury to either the Ganges or Eastern Jumna

Canal, would of course be immediately felt : but these are adversities which no Settlement Officer can anticipate or provide for when they do occur : * exceptional measures must be applied to cure the evils of calamitous visitations. Under the blessings of Providence, I look forward with great interest to a long course of prosperity for the agricultural classes residing in this flourishing district.

* See separate volume regarding assessments independent of canal.

23. Before closing this report, I must refer briefly to those portions of the district to which the permanent settlement might be extended without injury to the State, and also to those which from peculiar circumstances are scarcely fit to be permanently assessed. The following pergunnahs are unexceptionable, and might be permanently settled :—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Moozuffernugger. | 7. Shamlee. |
| 2. Bughra. | 8. Boorhana. |
| 3. Poor Chuppar. | 9. Shikarpore. |
| 4. Churthawul. | 10. Khatowlee. |
| 5. Thannah Bhowun. | 11. Jowlee Jansmith. |
| 6. Jhinjara. | |

The next pergunnahs are those which have exceptionable parts,—*e. g.*, all those villages liable to fluvial action from large rivers, such as the Ganges and Jumna.

Under the Board's recent Circular, portions of villages liable to fluvial action have been separately marked off. (*Vide* Circular, Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 29, dated 7th December, 1864.)

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 12. Kyranah. |
| 13. Kandhla. |
| 14. Bhoomali Sumbulhaira. |
| 15. Bhokurharee. |

The remaining two pergunnahs—16, Bidowlee, and 17, Gordhunpore—are quite peculiar. The first has been referred to in paragraph 8 of this report ; and after due deliberation with Mr. Colvin, who assessed the pergunnah, I must say there are not sufficient data for recommending a permanent settlement.

24. Mr. Colvin states that Bidowlee is a pergunnah inhabited for the most part by Goojurs, or by castes of a similar kind. The greater part of the land is owned by these men, and almost the whole cultivated area is cultivated by them. Owing chiefly to their indolent habits, and their indifference to agriculture, the pergunnah is in a very backward state of cultivation ; more than one-half is uncultivated. Hence the Government demand has in the present settlement fallen at a very light rate. It was believed impossible—unless the ownership and cultivation of the greater part of the pergunnah were transferred to other hands—to impose other than a comparatively trifling demand. The assessment is perhaps three-fifths of what—*ceteris paribus*—it should be. Under these circumstances, it is questioned whether the present revised assessment should be declared permanent. There are, I think, two considerations,—the one, whether Government, consistently with a due regard to its rights and interests, should render permanent so exceptional an assessment ; the other, whether a tax so relatively light with regard to other land-owners can be justly declared permanent. With regard to the first, the present assessment is no doubt very light ; but is there any reason for supposing that a temporary settlement would enable the Government hereafter to increase the demand ? The result of the last temporary settlement has been a reduction of Rs. 13,000 in the demand. I know of no instance in point. The Goojurs in Kandhla have certainly increased their cultivation, but they are otherwise placed, the canal irrigating every inch of their soil. Whether a light assessment without extraneous advantages will have a similar result is, as far as I know, matter only of conjecture. A light assessment may make agriculture more profitable than cattle, but not sufficiently profitable to destroy old habits and make these men industrious. Hence I think it would be practically inoperative. Under this view, a temporary settlement would bring us no nearer raising the demand, while it would hinder benefits which permanency can alone fully guarantee.

25. Secondly, as regards the relative fairness of the demand. If the Bidowlee assessment is declared permanent, there is no doubt that the average on the Bidowlee land-holder, after eliminating all disturbing elements, will be far less than on his neighbours in the adjacent pergunnahs; but it has already been seen that there is no ground for supposing that a temporary settlement would reduce the inequality, allowing that the inequality might, under a temporary settlement, be reduced. Does this consideration outweigh all others? If among such a people it could be hoped that a temporary settlement equalizing the land tax, combining with the advantages of a permanent settlement, could be secured, there could be no objection to a temporary settlement. But this being highly improbable, is the absolute equality of the incidence of the tax to be preferred to the chance of civilizing and reforming a thieving and black-guard population? As regards Government, I certainly think not; nor, on closer inspection, as regards the people. An honest and industrious man paying Re. 1 per acre may feel indignant at the rogue paying 10 annas permanently; but, after all, it must be the interest of the honest man to live unmolested by the malpractices of the rogue. It surely cannot be to the advantage of any one to make the indolent pay an acreage of 13 annas, liable to enhancement, and retaining his predatory habits." *

I have endeavoured to place before you both sides of the argument; it is for superior authority to determine their relative value.

26. Pergunnah Gordhunpore, like Bidowlee, only in another way, is peculiarly situated; a number of estates have been destroyed by percolation, either from the Solaince River or the Ganges Canal. Mr. Keene assessed this pergunnah before I took charge in March, 1862; and in January, 1864, swamp had increased so much, I was obliged to revise the new assessments. In a note attached to what is called the Choel Circle—*vide* No. II. Statements—I have given my reasons for the large reductions upon Mr. Keene's proposed jummas. There was no help for it: the demand was not realizable upon these estates; and in the remarks attached to each village I have suggested that these nominal jummas should be revised quinquennially, as in cases of alluvion and diluvian. Annexed to this Report will be found a list of these swampy ("Choel") estates, which have been handed over to the Canal authorities to drain,—*vide* correspondence closing with Collector's letter No. 235, dated 29th December, 1863, to Commissioner, Meerut.

27. List of villages liable to fluvial action :—

Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Former Jumna.			Present Jumna.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Kyrannah	Mamour	90	4	0	120	0	0	Both the Jumna and Ganges Rivers are so capricious in their action, so violent in floods, that it is more than probable many of these estates will hereafter come under revision.
	Muvee	215	0	0	350	0	0	
	Rana Muzra	2,700	0	0	3,000	0	0	
	Nugla Raen	584	0	0	484	0	0	
	Koondala	950	0	0	750	0	0	
	Jellalpoor	310	0	0	310	0	0	
	Ramurra	1,359	0	0	1,359	0	0	
	Sainputt	647	0	0	450	0	0	
Kandhla	Esapoor Shafroo	365	0	0	477	0	0	
	Ditto Dhunsingh	608	8	0	481	0	0	
	Pokapoor	150	0	0	225	0	0	
	Busce	605	0	0	605	0	0	
	Dhoondoo Khaira	2,560	0	0	2,000	0	0	

* NOTE.—"Villages belonging to such persons (Goojurs, Mewatees, and Mhaies) will generally be found poorly cultivated, nor ought an assessment proportionate to the capability of the soil to be fixed upon them. If the assessment be too heavy, the progress made in the moral reclamation of the people cannot but be slow."—*Directions to Settlement Officers.*

Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Former Jumma.	Present Jumma.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bhooniah Sumbulhaira,	Gaoree ...	2,162 0 0	3,000 0 0	Formerly these five monzaha paid one jumma of Rs. 1,616; in the present settlement they are divided. From 1270 Fuslee to 1279 F., to close of set- tlement.
	Rampoor Tokra ...	39 0 0	35 0 0	
	Gokulpoor Cheepa ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Kumooowala ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	
	Jullalpoor Kazee ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	
	Nizampoor Khola ...	14 0 0	10 0 0	
	Khanjehanpoor ...	59 0 0	120 0 0	
	Dhurumpoor ...	...	300 0 0
	Lalpoor ...	...	320 0 0
	Reherwa ...	...	275 0 0
	Hunsawala ...	...	285 0 0
	Hotcewala ...	...	150 0 0
	Khaira Mujaidpoor ...	425 0 0	425 0 0	
	Hoosainpoor Khadir ...	1,992 0 0	600 0 0	
	Subeerwala ...	4 0 0	1,450 0 0	
	Khurak Bailee ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	
	Bailee Nouburamud	10 0 0	
			10 0 0	

Besides these villages bordering on the Ganges River, the whole of the khadir may be said to be in a very primitive state; but I doubt if these estates are ever likely to improve much: the population is thin, and in the rains the land is much flooded. To the proprietors, a temporary settlement would be very discouraging—so Syud Hoosain Ali Khan says; but Government cannot afford to throw away future revenue realizable from increased cultivation.

Bhookurhairee ...	Inchawala ...	98 0 0	98 0 0	
	Ferozepoor ...	280 0 0	400 0 0	
	Ladpoor Lutecfpoor ...	27 0 0	30 0 0	
	Mahmoodpoor Doongar ...	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	Pehareepoor ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Mujlispoor ...	461 0 0	460 0 0	
	Hajecpoor Jehangeerpoor ...	376 0 0	300 0 0	
	Nooroollapoor ...	200 0 0	130 0 0	
	Shopooree ...	52 0 0	30 0 0	
	Agee Khairce ...	75 0 0	150 0 0	
	Shookurtar ...	320 0 0	320 0 0	
	Jellalpoor Baira ...	2,350 0 0	2,700 0 0	

There are villages of the same description in Pergunnahs Bidowlee and Gordhunpore. It is for superior authority to determine whether pergunnahs containing a number of villages liable to fluvial action shall receive the privilege of a permanent assessment.

28. Annexed will be found the A. and B. Outstanding Balances Statements. I have recommended Rs. 30,721-1-11 to be remitted. These balances are due mostly to drought. All that was realizable has been collected; there remain only those items which it would be highly impolitic to attempt to recover, because it would straighten the means of the proprietors. As the Board justly remark, these outstanding balances lead to improper interference on the part of the Tehseelee officials; and the sooner they are disposed of the better.

29. During the currency of the revision of settlement, those villages which were assessed above half assets have been allowed a reduction of jumma. Similarly those estates which were under-assessed have had their jummas raised; but as these items are not sanctioned, it will be necessary to obtain formal authority to adjust these accounts. It is clear that until the revised assessment of the land revenue is approved of by Gov-

ernment, the annual account must be made up according to the old demand, any deficiency or excess being shown separately. Thus, These reductions and augmentations will of course be cleared off immediately; the revised assessments are sanctioned. reductions of jumma up to 30th April, 1865, requiring sanction, amount to Rs. 2,31,161-7-0; excess collected, owing to increase in jumma, and realized during the progress of revision, but not formally sanctioned, amount to Rs. 1,53,623-1-11.

30. I have said before that the total of the land revenue will be Rs. 11,19,127-10-0, and when the life rent-free holdings fall in it will be Rs. 11,29,221-10-0. To collect this there are four Tehseel establishments placed at convenient spots. I am not aware that any alteration is required in their location. There is only one pergunnah that is at all inaccessible in the rains, and that is Gordhunpore. At that season it frequently takes the dāk runners—or rather messengers—three days to pass between Mozuffernugger and Gordhunpore. Even in the month of January of this year I was obliged to make a long circuit by Munglour and Landhora—both in the Saharunpore District—before I could reach the northern parts of the pergunnah: all the ghâts were impassable to men or carriage. Nevertheless I do not see how this pergunnah can be eliminated from the limits of this district. If there had been an officer with full powers placed in charge of a sub-division at Roorkee, I should certainly have proposed to increase his jurisdiction by the addition of Gordhunpore.

31. Among the appendices* will be found the prescribed statements and other statistical information called for by the Board of Revenue; great care has been taken to make these returns as accurate as possible. I have endeavoured to collate information upon all essential points, and to place my propositions clearly before superior authority. I earnestly hope I have succeeded; but if there should be anything wanting, I will do my best to supply the omission.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

By the Circulars marginally noted the Board has ordered the amount of revenue due to canal irrigation to be separately entered in the No. II. Statements. I have made a distinct volume of this account; it will be found among the accompaniments of this Report.

Circular Order No. T., dated 16th July, 1861; also
Circular Order, Board of Revenue, No. 24, dated 25th October, 1864.

Inclusive of canal profits, the jumma for the whole district would be Rupees 11,19,127-10-0.

Exclusive of canal profits, by natural capability, the jumma amounts to Rupees 10,44,297-10-0.

Statement showing the rates of the revised assessment per acre

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Pergunnah.	Number of Mehals.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Rent-free.	Waste.	POPULATION.		
							Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
1. Jhijnjhana ...	62	57,436	25,011	18,986	4,399	9,040	13,841	14,926	28,767
2. Bidowlee ...	55	55,224	20,544	20,546	3,033	11,101	6,629	12,462	19,091
3. Gordhunpore ...	69	41,302	16,118	17,561	...	7,623	9,185	3,985	13,170
4. Boorhana ...	44	50,276	35,282	6,521	50	8,423	14,237	22,090	36,327
5. Shikarpore ...	62	64,015	48,487	5,923	1,128	8,477	16,618	29,441	46,059
6. Mozuffernugger ...	62	61,021	41,917	8,328	2,932	7,844	13,898	28,531	42,429
7. Bugra ...	75	56,054	42,038	7,114	539	6,363	13,037	21,545	34,582
8. Poor Chhappar ...	60	58,699	41,103	6,644	1,210	9,742	11,149	17,608	28,757
9. Churthawal ...	66	59,044	44,349	7,197	539	6,659	12,634	14,698	27,332
10. Thanah Bhowun ...	61	55,069	27,692	11,746	6,389	9,242	10,495	25,126	35,621
11. Bhoomah Sumbul-hera ...	82	80,185	41,215	26,054	80	12,836	12,213	18,661	30,874
12. Shamlee ...	77	64,767	45,455	7,199	922	11,191	21,185	30,621	51,806
13. Kyranah ...	57	57,545	33,642	16,506	1,096	6,301	12,899	19,623	32,522
14. Khatowlee ...	82	59,683	40,364	6,467	6,304	6,548	17,042	25,342	42,384
15. Jowlee Jansut ...	63	61,971	48,763	5,837	1,132	6,239	12,885	17,091	29,976
16. Bhokurhairee ...	70	84,204	47,864	18,975	2,088	15,277	14,030	19,302	33,332
17. Kandhla ...	76	66,973	50,329	6,027	948	9,669	30,747	27,921	58,668
Total of District ...	1,123	10,33,468	6,50,173	1,97,931	32,789	1,52,575	2,42,724	3,48,973	5,91,697

of cultivation, &c., and per head of population.

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Former jumma.	Proposed jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of proposed jumma per acre Malgoozaree.	Rate of proposed jumma per acre cultivated.	Rate of proposed jumma per head of population.	Remarks.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
63,056 0 0	56,698 0 0	...	6,358 0 0	1 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
37,905 3 9	29,125 0 0	...	8,780 3 9	0 11 4	1 6 8	1 5 8	Decrease due to falling off of cultivation.
19,458 0 0	17,217 0 0	...	2,241 0 0	0 8 2	1 1 1	1 4 11	Decrease due to swamp.
75,017 3 6	69,846 0 0	...	5,171 3 6	1 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 8	1 14 9	
1,06,052 1 0	1,03,301 0 0	...	2,751 1 0	1 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
59,974 9 1	68,442 0 0	8,467 6 11	...	1 5 9	1 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
66,362 8 3	81,691 0 0	...	4,671 8 3	1 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
56,947 3 6	59,330 0 0	2,382 12 6	...	1 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 2	2 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
65,410 1 0	61,257 0 0	...	4,153 1 0	1 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 3	2 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
56,244 2 3	57,081 10 0	837 7 9	...	1 7 3	2 1 1	1 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
47,192 0 0	45,706 0 0	...	1,486 0 0	0 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 9	1 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4,20,316 3 0	1,20,957 0 0	...	259 3 0	2 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 3	2 5 1	
49,571 12 3	52,307 0 0	2,735 3 9	...	1 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 9	
65,913 14 0	66,311 0 0	397 2 0	...	1 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
56,152 7 7	58,578 0 0	2,425 8 5	...	1 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 3	
53,507 7 0	60,770 0 0	7,262 9 0	...	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 2	
1,00,759 1 5	1,11,410 0 0	10,650 14 7	...	1 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 5	1 14 5	
11,19,839 13 7	11,19,127 10 0	35,159 0 11	* 35,871 4 6	1 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Actual decrease by revision, Rs. 712-3-7 over the whole zillah; but a very considerable increase if the difference between a half-asset and two-thirds jumma be considered. In addition to the above, Rs. 11,423 has been acquired by the Permanent Settlement; and Rs. 10,994 will gradually fall in for life malfees.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Approximate Estimate of the amount of Revenue for the whole District due to the influence of Irrigation from Canals.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
District.	Number of villages irrigated.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jumma of these villages.	Revised jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by Canal.	Former jumma.	Revised jumma.	Net gain to the District from the influence of Canals.
Mozuffernugger	531	1,85,224	Rs. 5,88,533	Rs. 6,42,077	Rs. 53,544	Rs. 74,890 By second estimate, under orders of Senior Member, Board of Revenue.	19	Rs. 15,138	Rs. 12,913	Rs. 72,605 After deducting a sum of Rs. 2,225, properly due to deterioration from Canal.

This Estimate is an approximation only to the truth; but I have little doubt in my own mind that the Canal really produces more than Rs. 74,830 of revenue. Canals are now a *sine qua non* to those villages which have once used the water.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

An account of the origin and subsequent history of the Syud families in the District of Mozuffernugger ; translated from the Vernacular, by R. J. Leeds, Esquire, Assistant Collector.

THE settlement proceedings in Mozuffernugger having been brought to a conclusion in 1864, under the direction of S. N. Martin, Esquire, Collector, by his order, and with a view to the preparation of the final report, an enquiry took place into the genealogy and present circumstances of the twelve Syud families, who are for the most part residents of Pergunnahs Khatowlee, Mozuffernugger, Jhansuth, Bhookheraiee, &c., in this zillah.

In obedience to that order this chronological account has been compiled. It has been taken as far as possible from the old biographers, and from the reports of those at present living who are cognizant of the facts of the case.

The origin of the arrival of the Syuds in this country and in this zillah is shown to be after this wise:—Syud Abdul Fera, the ancestor of this family, was an inhabitant of one of the towns in the vicinity of Bagdad. In the year of the Hejira 652—corresponding with A. D. 1250—Sultan Halaku Khan killed Mustasim Bila, the Sovereign of Bagdad, and possessed himself of the whole of Bagdad, together with Persia and Arabia; and, through his tyranny and oppression, so great a change took place that Syud Abdul Fera, at the time when Nasir-ood-deen, the son of Shums-ood-deen Altamash, was Emperor of Delhi, came into this country with his twelve sons, and remained here until the time of Secunder Lodi, when he received news of the death of Halaku Khan, and formed the intention of returning to his native land. By command of the Emperor he left four of his sons—Syud Daud, Syud Abul Fazl, Syud Abul Fazail, and Syud Nazim-ood-deen Hussain—in the Imperial service, and returned with the remaining eight to his own country.

SECTION I.

An account of the places of abode chosen by each of the four sons of Syud Abdul Fera.

After the return of Abdul Fera, Syud Daud made choice of the village of Tainpoor as a place of residence; Syud Abdul Fazl, of Chatbanoor, Syud Abdul Fazail, of Kundali, and Syud Nazim-ood-deen Hussain, of Jagner, District Puttiala, in the Punjab; and, continuing in the service of the Emperor Shahab-ood-deen Gori, arrived at such a pitch of elevation and favor that they obtained permission to settle in whatever place was most agreeable to them; accordingly they made choice of the tract of land in this zillah lying between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna. From this time the family was divided into two branches,—one of which settled at Belgaram in Oude, and is numerously represented there at this day; and the other branch is that from which the twelve Syud families who are settled in this zillah are descended.

SECTION II.

The meaning of the appellation “twelve Syud families” (“Barah Saiyadat”).

With respect to this term, there are several accounts current amongst the Syuds of this branch of the family. One is this,—that on their first coming into this country, these people remained for some time in the service of the Emperor, but (*lushkar se bahir*) without the camp—that is, they resided apart. From this cause they were known as the *bahir ke Saiyadat*. In time *bahir* became corrupted into *barah*.

The second account is this,—That the religion of this tribe is that of Ali Imamiya, and that on account of their reverence for the twelve (*barah*) Imams, they were known as the twelve.

The third account is this,—That wherever twelve, fifteen, or twenty villages are occupied by one tribe, and they acquire distinction by the acquisition of landed property in that neighbourhood, that collection of villages becomes known as the twelve villages of the caste to which they belong. Thus, in Zillah Boolundshuhur, Pergunnah Ahar, Tehseel Anoopshuhur, the twelve villages of the Pathans are well known.

The fourth account is this,—That this word was originally *abrar*, and that in the first place the tribe was known as the Saiyadat *abrar*—that is, the pure Syuds—just as at the present day they are known as the Saiyadat *uzam*, the great Syuds; and that *abrar* became corrupted in the speech of the common people into *barah*. Although the truth of no one opinion is sufficiently established, yet the majority of persons are in favor of the first explanation.

SECTION III.

Account of the formation of four branches corresponding with the four sons of Syud Abdul Fera, the common ancestor.

In Section I. it is stated that Syud Daud took up his residence at the village of Tainpoor, Abdul Fazl at Chattanoor, Abdul Fazail at Kundali, and Nazim-ood-deen at Jagner. Thence it is that each branch became known by the name of that village where it had first settled, as shown in the following table :—

SYUD ABDUL FERA.

<i>Syud Daul.</i>	<i>Syud Abdul Fazl.</i>	<i>Syud Abdul Fazail.</i>	<i>Syud Nazim-ood-deen.</i>
First settled at Tainpore; went from thence to Dansree. Head of the Tainpoorie Branch.	First settled at Chabbanoor; went from thence to Sumbhulhera. Head of the Cautraorie Branch.	First settled at Kundali; went from thence to Magera. Head of the Kundhwar Branch.	First settled at Jagner; went from thence to Bidoli. Head of the Jagneree Branch.

SECTION IV.

Some account of the descendants of Syud Daul, founder of the Tainpoorie Branch.

Syud Khan Meer, in the eighth generation from Syud Daul, leaving Tainpoor, came and settled in the village of Dansree, Pergunnah Jowlee Jansuth. He had four sons,—Syud Meer Shaid, Syud Jaman, Syud Hussain, and Syud Ahmed,—who became known by the appellation of Tainpoorie. All the Syuds who are known by the surname of Tainpoorie are descended from Khan Meer, the eldest son of Syud Daul. In course of time they settled in other villages; but at the present time there is no family of Syuds in the village of Dansree. The particulars relating to the four sons of Syud Khan Meer are as follows:—Syud Meer Shaid, the eldest son of Khan Meer, settled in the town of Jansuth. Previous to his arrival the land-holders of that village were Jâts and Brahmins, but after a time the descendants of Syud Meer Shaid acquired the proprietary rights in the land of that village; and at a still later period his descendants arrived at such a state of prosperity that, in the reign of the Emperor Bahadoor Shah, 1119 of the Hejira, this place became known far and wide.

About 162 years ago, Hussun Ali Khan, the eldest son, and Hussain Ali Khan, the youngest son of Abd-ool-lah Khan, Wazir, received a yearly allowance of Rs. 50,000 from the Emperor Aurungzebe; and besides this the Government of the Province of Allahabad was bestowed on Hussun Ali Khan, and that of the Province of Behar on Hoossain Ali Khan; and the Emperor Ferok Shah conferred on the elder son the title of Abd-ool-lah Khan Kootub-ul-mulk, and on the younger son the title of Amcer-ool-Umra, and invested him with the command of the army. A short time after, in the same reign, the decay of their grandeur commenced, and was hastened by the enmity of the Mogul nobility. In 1141 of the Hejira, in the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, Hussain Ali Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was slain during a journey by the hand of Mahomed Amir Khan, a dependant of Kumr-ood-deen Khan. Hussain Ali Khan the Emperor seized, and, after keeping him in prison a few days, put him to death. Sarf-ood-deen Ali Khan, their youngest brother, with a number of his class, having subdued a portion of the Doab country, the Emperor led an army into the district and took possession of it. From that era the fortunes of the Syuds were

on the wane. The descendants of Meer Syud are now to be found in the town of Jansuth.

SECTION V.

Some account of the descendants of Syud Zuman, second son of Syud Khan Meer.

Syud Zuman, leaving the village of Dansree, settled at Chittora, in the Pergunnah of Jowlee Jansuth. Syud Julal attained to a high rank in the reign of the Emperor Shahjehan. He took up his abode at the village of Kirwa (Julalpore), in the District of Surdunnah, in Zillah Meerut, and acquired the proprietary rights in about twenty-four villages.

Mahomed Sulah Khan, taking service in the kingdom of Oude, after a short time, by the construction of a bazaar and other buildings extending for half a mile, raised this village to the dignity of a town; but Mahomed Sulah Khan died without children, and Shumsh, the son of Julal, left the Imperial service.

From this cause we may trace the loss of their former power. Syud Shumsh left two sons,—Husd Ali and Asjhrab Ali. The descendants of Asjhrab Ali are now living in the village of Kurora, District Surdunnah, Zillah Meerut; and the descendants of Husd Ali at Chittora. The inhabitants of Chittora, in 1842 and 1843, on account of their poverty, sold the whole of the bricks from the ruins of this place for Rs. 10,000 to Government, and they were used in the construction of the bridges over the Ganges Canal. At the present time, some very slight traces of the former buildings may be seen in the neighbourhood of the village, and the Syuds who live there are much impoverished. On this account this village is in a bad state, and the dwellings are without any of their former pretensions; and the single village of Chittora is now the only landed property they possess.

SECTION VI.

Some account of the descendants of Syud Hunsur, third son of Khan Meer.

Syud Hunsur, leaving the village of Dansree, went first to the village of Boharee, in Mozuffernugger. Six sons were born to him,—Syud Kootub, Syud Sultan, Syud Yusuf, Syud Khan, Syud Man, and Syud Nasir-ood-deen. The Syuds of Belaspore, Mozuffernuggur, are descended from Syud Kootub. It is evident from the remains of former buildings, that the members of this family were in the Imperial service. At the present time, the greater number of the Syuds of this village are either small proprietors or simple cultivators, and some are in service. Syud Masum Ali Khan, the leading man of this village, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, at Mooltan. The Syuds of Rateri are also descended from this family. The descendants of Sultan, the second son, dwell in great numbers in the village of Sundowlee, Mozuffernugger. In former times, many members of this family were in the Imperial service. The buildings constructed by them are still in existence; and at the present time many of the Syuds of this village are zemindars, maâfoedars, and cultivators; and Bahadur Husain is a Tehseeldar in Umballa. The descendants of Yusuf, the third son, are residents in the villages of Boharee and Wailua. They also are zemindars, maâfoedars, and cultivators; but in old time their ancestors were persons of rank in the Imperial Court. Syud Khan and Syud Man, two of the sons, died without children; and Nasir-ood-deen, the sixth son of Hunsur, known as the Nawab Khan Jahan Khan, and also as Moozuffur Khan, in the reign of the Emperor Shahjehan, attained such prosperity that forty villages in Pergunnah Khutowli, and ten thousand beegahs of land free in perpetuity from Government revenue were bestowed on him, and that rent-free land is still in possession of the descendants of those to whom it was originally granted; and at that time the title of Abul Moozuffur was bestowed on the Nawab Khan Jahan Khan; and he giving his name to Mozuffernugger raised it to the rank of a town; and the descendants of Lashkar Khan, his second son, are still to be found in great numbers in Mungr and other villages. Abul Munsoor Khan, the third son, gave his name to Mun-

soorpore, and his descendants are still residing at that place and Kuttowli, and possess the landed property and the old grants of rent-free land ; and the family of Munsoorpore is still one of distinction.

SECTION VII.

Some account of the descendants of Syud Ahmud, the fourth son of Syud Khan Meer.

Syud Ahmud, leaving the village of Dansree, fixed his residence at the village of Kawal, Pergunnah Jowli Jansuth ; his descendants are now to be found in that same village. Tatar Khan and Dewan Yar Mahommed, members of this family, wore persons of distinction in the reign of the Emperor Ahungir ; and their fine buildings are still in existence ; their descendants have landed property in Kawal, and the Syuds of this branch in the last-mentioned village are persons of importance.

SECTION VIII.

Some account of the descendants of Syud Abdul Fazl, of the Chatrori Branch, second son of Abdul Fera.

Syud Abdul Fazl, the second son of Abdul Fera, chose the village of Chatbanoor. One of his descendants, Syud Hasn Fakir-ood-deen, in the reign of the Emperor Akhbar Shah, through his devotion to field sports in this neighbourhood, formed an intimacy with the Rajah of Sumbulhera, and his son Ram Chund. Soon after, the Rajah dying, his son was confirmed in his dignity by the aid of Hasn Fakir-ood-deen. Not long after Ram Chund died without children, and his wife was secured in the title of Raneo by the same assistance ; and the friendly union between the two families was strengthened to such a degree that the Raneo, adopting Hasn Fakir-ood-deen as her son, made a gift of all her property to him ; and after the gift had been sanctioned by the Imperial Court, she made over possession to him in her life-time. For this reason, Hasn Fakir-ood-deen settled at Sumbulhera, where his descendants are still to be found. Another branch of them are living in the village of Tipa. Among the descendants of Syud Hadiga were four brothers,—Syud Ali, Syud Ahmud, Syud Taq-ood-deen, and Syud Salah. Syud Ali died without children ; Syud Ahmud was killed in a war between the Emperor Ala-ood-deen Gori and the Rajah Ratu Sen, of Chitghore ; Syud Gadan, his descendant in the fourth generation, settled in the village of Kailadai, Pergunnah Khutowlee, and his descendants were persons of importance in past times ; and by the favour of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, Ali Khan rose to high rank. The grand buildings he caused to be erected are still in existence in the village referred to, and his family is distinguished among the twelve (*Barah Sa'yadat*). Syud Moer, son of Saj-ood-deen, left Sumbulhera for Kukrowlee ; and great numbers of his descendants are to be found at this day in those two villages ; and Syud Ali Hasn is accounted a person of importance among the inhabitants of Kukrowlee, from his rank of Talookdar. The buildings erected by the various members of the family in this village are very handsome. This family is also settled in the village of Berai.

SECTION IX.

Account of the descendants of Syud Salah Auluya, the fourth son.

Syud Salah left Sumbulhera for Kayatora, a village which derived its name from the fact of the land belonging to the Kayaths. A widow belonging to that caste was the most wealthy of the zemindars, and had one son who was killed by a tiger in the vicinity of the village. She caused it to be proclaimed that if any one would kill the tiger she would give him the half of her property. Syud Salah arriving about that time, killed the tiger ; and the woman, from joy at the death of the animal, presented him with the whole of the village, and, adopting him as her son, made him live with her. From that time the Syuds have lived in Kayatora. Syud Salah had two sons,—Haidar Khan and Mahommed Khan ; and the descendants of the latter in Kayatora became known as the Mahommed Khani family ; and those of the former in Meeranpore, where they settled, as the Haidar Khani family.

Nawab Nasarat Yar Khan and Ruka-ood-dowla, members of the family of Mahomed Khan, were appointed in the reign of Alumgir to the Government of the Provinces of Gujarat, Agra, and Patna, with a monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 ; and twenty-eight rent-free villages in Pergunnah Narjol, in the district of Ahmodabad, were granted to them in perpetuity. They remained in possession until 1850 ; since that time the property has been farmed by Feroz Shah. The buildings formerly erected by this family are to be seen in great numbers in the village at the present time.

The Syuds of this village are partly landed proprietors, and partly cultivators and domestic servants ; and in the family of Haidar Khan the Nawab Shahomat Khan, who founded the town of Meeranpore, is the most known to fame. The descendants of Haidar Khan are still settled in the villages of Meeranpore, Gardalai, and Bhopai. With respect to Meeranpore, it is stated that he purchased some land suited for a village between Khargatora and Baleepore, and founded the town, as mentioned above. There was no cultivated nor cultivable land attached to the village at that time, but subsequently some land formerly occupied by village sites was taken into cultivation, and a jumma of Rs. 40 fixed upon it. Most of the Syuds of this branch are in service at this time. Syud Tuffuzzool Hussain is Tehseeldar of Sirdhana, Zillah Meerut.

SECTION X.

Account of the descendants of Syud Abul Fazail, and of the origin of the name given to the village of Majhera.

Syud Abul Fazail, leaving the village of Kundalee, in Palnala, settled in Majhera ; moreover, he was the founder of it. It would seem that the land produced *moonj* in great quantities ; hence its name of Munjhera. At the present day the traces of *pucka* buildings are to be seen uninterruptedly on the road from Munjhera to Mnaepore, a distance of about two miles ; and the village of Baleepore, which lies between the two, and in which Wali Mahomed lives, was at one time a *mohalla* of Munjhera, the Syuds of which place wore men of note and distinction in the Courts of the Mogul sovereigns. In the present day, the Syuds of this branch are distributed among the villages of Baleepoor, Rajherera, Tissong, Sandhera, Munjhera, and Hoshampore ; but many of them are absent from their native villages. Syud Gholam Hussein, of Baleepoor, and Syud Imdad Hussein, of Tissong, Tehseeldar of Anoopshuhur, Zillah Boolundshuhur, are men of station. The inhabitants of Munjhera are very illiterate, and earn their livelihood by agricultural and manual labor ; the village itself being destitute of all pretension, and presenting a very forlorn appearance.

SECTION XI.

Account of the Syuds of the Jagnerree Branch,—i. e., the descendants of Nazim-ood-deen Hussein.

Syud Kumr-ood-deen, the son of Nazim-ood-deen Hussein, left Jagner and went to Bidowlee ; and Syud Fuzl-ood-deen Khan, some generations later, removed from Bidowlee to Paleree, in the Pergunnah of Jowlee Jansuth, and bought the landed property in the villages of Paleree, Chandoree, Chandorai, Julseepore, and Kheree, from the proprietors, men of various castes. For a long time it remained in the possession of the family, but after the late settlement they were forced to sell the proprietary rights in the other villages on account of the deficient harvest occasioned by the drought ; and at the present time they only possess a two-biswah share in Paleree itself. The others earn their livelihood by agriculture, manual labor, and domestic service, and many more through poverty have left their homes and are still missing ; but the members of this family are to be found in great numbers in the town of Bidowlee, and in the Districts of Paneeput and Delhi. In this district—Mozuffernugger—they have no landed property, with the exception of that in the village of Paleree.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH MOZUFFERNUGGER.

Originally this pergunnah was known by the name of Tuppeh Surwut, the chief town being Surwut, within half a mile of the present site of Mozuffernugger, and where the remains of tolerable extensive brick foundations are still to be seen.

In the reign of the Emperor Shahjehan Ghazee, Pergunnahs Surwut and Khatowlee were bestowed by sunnud on Syud Moozuffur Khan, *alias* Khanjehan, resident of Beharee, who received the titles of Chowdroo and Zemindar. Finding Surwut almost entirely deserted, Syud Moozuffur Khan took some land from Soojroo, otherwise known as "Khoosa Khaira," and, uniting it with Surwut, called the whole, after his own name, Mozuffernugger: this occurred about the year 1046 Fuslee. The pergunnah gradually extended, till it comprised 44 mouzahs, held entirely by Syuds (*Bara Saadut*, or families of Syuds), followers of Syud Moozuffur Khan. At the settlement under Regulation IX., 1833, 20 more mouzahs were added, making in all 64 mouzahs in this pergunnah, for the most part the property of Syuds, with a small sprinkling of Gharrahs, Tuggas, and Goojurs. At the present time, the Syuds have almost entirely disappeared, the money-lenders having stepped into their places. As a rule, the Syuds have been extremely improvident; they have been living beyond their means, and were obliged in consequence to borrow from the mahajuns at a high rate of interest; the time of reckoning came upon them unexpectedly, and, unable to pay, their estates were brought to the hammer.

I do not think this is to be regretted (there are exceptional cases, as I subsequently found when settling the Pergunnah of Bugra), although in some instances the creditors may have acted harshly, if not unscrupulously. The Syuds are a very indolent race, and seldom pay any attention to the improvement of their estates. On the other hand, the mahajuns, hard masters though they be, not unfrequently expend considerable sums in digging wells, tanks, setting up sugar mills, &c., with the view of raising their profits and improving their property. The same effect is to be seen elsewhere: the indolent and unthrifty give way to the energetic and frugal capitalists; and this should not be cause of regret, provided always that the buneahs do not acquire landed property by exacting usurious rates of interest, or by resorting to any of the improper practices, through the aid of the Civil Court, for which they receive credit. I can hardly believe that any man, however urgent his wants, would hold any money dealings with these bankers, if they practised one-half the rascalities which the wealthy natives of this district are accused of doing, in the way of business. There is no doubt that much that is said is attributable to envy; the Syuds do not like to see their neighbours rising to prosperity, whilst their own position is daily growing worse. I have little doubt that there are faults on both sides, on the part of the lender as well as borrower. Having been over the whole of this pergunnah, I observed that the remarkable features and differences of soil which characterise its component parts may be divided into the following classes:—

I.—The most fertile are the villages in the centre of the pergunnah, possessing a very large proportion of canal-irrigated meesun lands, and plenty of resident cultivators. Such villages are—Koorkoorah, Moostafabad, Puchonda Kulan, Meghakhrie, Rathario, Nuseerpore, Surwut, Bujhairie, Budhairie, Almaspore, and Mukiyalee.

II.—The second class are those in which, although there are advantages of canal irrigation, the soil is not so kind. These villages are to be found slightly to the north and south of the pergunnah,—*viz.*, Bumanliairee, Shorpore, Rampore, &c., to the north; Sulajoodee, Behadurpore, Hoomaonpore, Narana, &c., to the south.

III.—The worst and most unpromising of all are the unirrigated villages on the west side of the Kaleo Nuddeo. Here the soil is of a light porous nature, entirely dependent upon the rains; even then the crops it produces are extremely poor. The only good villages on the western bank are those of Luchaira and Moulehairee, their

superiority arising from well irrigation. The others are, Kohana, Desatpore, Sadhpore, Mulera, Sulaimpore, Rookumpore, and others. The same remarks apply to the villages on the eastern side of the mnddee,—viz., Khamapore and Budeoola.

There are some inferior Bloor villages to the east of the pergunnah, skirting along both sides of the sand hills which run from north to south; these are, Kumbhairree, Tikuree, Ghutnujhaira, Diundaira, &c. So fine is the dust, that in high winds the soil rapidly shifts about from place to place; *e. g.*, on the road to Gowlee from Mozuffernugger, every now and then incipient sand hills are to be found running across the thoroughfare, and evidently recently deposited.

It is possible the chain of sand hills (*vide* paragraph 4 of Mr. E. Thornton's Report) already referred to, running from north to south, are similar accumulations of ages; for as soon as a bank is once formed, the rapidity with which the mass increases is astonishing.

A rajbaha runs on the west side of the sand hill, but its effects are not sufficiently visible to form any grounds for an opinion as to how far the face of the country will, in an agricultural point of view, be improved.

This rajbaha is ill supplied with water.

Much manure and new layers of earth are required to make the soil productive.

On the whole, the pergunnah has improved greatly since water has been supplied from the Ganges Canal; this will be shown more clearly in a separate statement, in which I have exhibited the amount of profit to be credited to the Canal Department.

On the 15th March, 1862, I assumed charge of the Mozuffernugger District, and with it, of course, the direction of the settlement in progress. I found that the five Pergunnahs of Boorhana, Shikarpore, Goordumpore, Bedowlee, and Thannah Bhowan had been personally examined and assessed by Messrs. Keene and Colvin. Both these officers had reported their proceedings, but the Statements Nos. II., III., which ought to accompany, were not ready; consequently I detained their reports for orders.

2. I first turned my attention to the Mozuffernugger Huzoor Tehseelee, in which the measurements had been completed, the necessary data collected, and ample notes drawn out by Mr. Keene and his deputies, after having visited all of the monzals under settlement. Upon enquiry, I ascertained that a considerable difference had occurred in the general character of the cultivation of this Tehseelee, bordering on the Ganges Canal. Many rajbahas or canal cuts had been made since the completion of the measurements in 1860. Again, in other monzals, the landholders were purposely holding back in hopes of getting their estates dotted down as unirrigated, though capable of irrigation. It was therefore necessary to institute a strict enquiry into the present, and what was likely to be the future, condition of all such estates capable of receiving canal irrigation before a proper estimate could be formed of their net assets over a series of years.

3. Having organized a party of inspection under the Tehseeldar and Canongoes, who received instructions to place no undue reliance on the Putwarees' papers, I myself proceeded to make local investigations, while the Rubbee crop of 1269

* Mr. Keene also had inspected this pergunnah. I subsequently revisited the whole of the pergunnah.

Farlee was on the ground. I personally revisited* three-fourths of the pergunnah, and the results of my enquiries are given in this report.

It is as well to mention that, although there were returns both in English and Vernacular of the number of beegahs under irrigation, prepared by the Superintendent, Canal Department, yet these returns were not sufficiently accurate; they did not

correspond with each other, nor were they very recent. The whole of the irrigated area, therefore, was re-investigated and corrected up to date. The subjoined table gives the whole area of the Mozuffernugger Pergunnah in acres:—

Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Culturable.	Waste, including maâfee. (Minhaie.)	Total area.
21,664	20,253	8,328	10,776	61,021

4. Mr. Keene has mentioned in his report the different methods he adopted in framing his rental estimates. The first two of his estimates are derived from the nikasee papers, by taking an average of the nijkaree, or rents in kind, over five years, applying the money value there mentioned to the average of produce, and adding this on to the quinquennial average of the zubtee, or rents in money, which are always accepted as recorded. The difference in the second estimate is, the zubtee and nijkaree money value are added together, to get a rent-rate for the whole cultivated area. These nikasees, however, are never very reliable. Where farms exist, an approximate rental estimate, can be very easily obtained; these farms are called "tushkhees." In the third estimate, the zubtee rents the same as above; the

Mr. Thornton appraised 14,574 acres before he made produce tables,—see paragraph 17 of his Report,—and took kunkoot chittas from the people themselves for 413,650 acres,—see paragraph 18.

This estimate is intended to cover rise in rentals. For a full description of these estimates, see Mr. Thornton's Appendices No. 2 and No. 5, paragraph 21 of Settlement Report for Mozuffernugger.

nijkaree is produced by applying Mr. E. Thornton's tables, showing what ought to have been the out-turn on similar lands under similar circumstances, and in average years, reduced to money value by the average prices of ten years, excluding the year of famine as an exceptional one. A fourth is added to the sum-total, so as to make up the present price of produce in the fourth estimate, which is got by applying Mr. Thornton's chuk, or circle rent-rates,—that officer having divided the whole district into various circles, classified according to the kinds of soil prevailing in the neighbourhood. Both these data derived from Mr. E. Thornton's settlement report are exceedingly valuable,—*vide* sample of all these estimates given among the Appendices, *viz.*, Mouzah Aurungabad, a Bhyachara estate. The circle rates, however, though I have assumed them as my standard, are high, when one-fourth is added for the increase of prices. The total pergunnah estimate equals Rs. 1,55,000.

The rental of the pergunnah, including life-maâfees, according to my estimate, is Rs. 1,44,284.

We now come to the Canoongoe's and Peshkar's "douls," which by themselves are not to be relied on, but are useful when an average "jumma" is to be struck out of the results of these and several other estimates. Not unfrequently I have found the Peshkar's estimate very near the mark. To check these official calculations, "douls," or estimates, have been taken from the most respectable zemindars in the Pergunnah, on the principle that, although zemindars never fairly assess themselves, they do not object to assessing their neighbours (*vide* Statement, and paragraph 53, "Directions to Settlement Officers"). As a further aid towards arriving at the solution of that most difficult of all revenue problems, the approximate rental of an estate (*vide* paragraphs 50, 51, "Directions to Settlement Officers," being exactly apposite to this district, where at least one-half, if not more, of the rents are received in kind), I have collected the rent and revenue rates of Saharunpore and Boolundshuhur, compared them with the dry and well irrigation rent-rates of Mr. Thornton; and, lastly, have subjected to the test of actual "kunkoots" one pukka beegah of every class of soil, in every class of estate, both in the Rubbee harvest of 1269 Fnslec, and the Khureef harvest of 1270 Fnslec; the purlals being carried out at different points of the district at the same time. Lastly, I have, after careful local enquiry, classified villages which appeared similar in most respects, and then, with a pergunnah map before me, showing the various rates of the

old jumma on the malgoozaree and cultivated areas, I have increased, upheld, or diminished the former jummas, as the case might require,—*see* general remarks in Statement No. II.

Extract from Mr. E. Thornton's Settlement Report.

5. Paragraph 24 of Mr. E. Thornton's Report on the Settlement of Mozuffernugger, 1841:—"There " is another point to be ascertained,—*viz.*, the extent " to which irrigation can and will be increased, especially with reference to the proposed " canal from the Ganges. It seems impossible to lay down any complete rule for the " formation of a permanent assessment on the eve, as I trust we are, of a measure " which will produce so immense a change in the condition of a sandy and totally " unirrigated tract." Whilst assessing any estate, I have never lost sight of the great increase which may reasonably be expected to those mouzalis where the canal has recently spread its fertilizing waters over what is exhibited by their past state. It is quite possible that in some instances I might have raised the jummas of those villages where the water has been used for some time, higher than I have done; but I preferred making a gradual increase, as laid down in paragraph 66, Directions to Settlement Officers, and I gave due consideration to the fact that canal water is at times precarious, not sufficient to supply the remote rajbuhars, while those near the feeders are always supplied. I have had many complaints about the uncertainty in the supply of canal water, often just at the critical period when the cane crops threaten to dry up, unless moisture is given to their roots. On enquiry at Roorkee, I ascertained these complaints to be well founded, and, indeed, I have myself witnessed cases of injury from the above cause. This is why the zemindars value their wells, for there they can command the supply, whereas the Chuprassees and Moonshoes are very much the masters of canal water. I also bore in mind that the Canal authorities were raising their water-rates to 13 annas on every "kutchah" beegah, and to something above one rupee for sugar-cane fields, or more than Rs. 3 per "pucka" beegah. We were thus pulling at both ends, and I think erroneously: either one or the other Department should have decided on the increased revenue that ought to be demanded; in fact, I am of opinion that a radical change is called for in the arrangements of the Canal Department. There are two alternatives: *first*, to make assessments in a lump with the Lamberdars, and allow them to divide the water among their tenants, thereby effecting a saving in the whole establishment of Amoen and a greater part of the Chuprassees. The cultivators must, of course, be protected against oppression, such as malicious stoppage of the water-supply; a summary remedy to be applied to such cases, as is done in cases of exacting land-rent. *Second*, to make a permanent water-rate, taking the results of our measurements as the basis. The present canal arrangements are very defective, and the cause of much trouble and annoyance to the agricultural classes. The subject is, I am aware, a very difficult one; but something should be done to check the exactions of the native subordinates, especially the Moonshoes and Overseers. Since the above was written, the question, I am glad to see, has been taken in hand and disposed of,—*see* correspondence.

This has since been settled at the Canal Conference.

6. I wish here to state some of the objections brought against the canal water. It is said that, after a few years of irrigation from the canal, the land becomes so impoverished that its yield is not more than one-half what it ought to be. At first the zemindars are only too glad to get the water, and by irrigating highly they draw from the land crop after crop, without returning any equivalent, till at last the land becomes quite sick, and refuses to grow any more. This, I think, is an exaggerated account, put forward in order to prevent the Settlement Officer laying too high a value on canal irrigation. Zemindars flood their lands where the level is below the canal; but where it is higher, and they have to expend labour in raising the water, there deterioration does not occur, and crops are luxuriant, showing clearly that injudicious and excessive irrigation is the cause of the mischief, and not any injurious

properties the water may possess. A well-revised rate in "tor" and "dal" will check this; at the same time, it cannot be ignored that in many places the zemindars are taking more from the land than is prudent; much more exhaustion goes on than the land can bear in the long run, and the effect of this will be seen hereafter in the diminishing value of the crops. The zemindars have yet to learn that the land requires rest, and stimulation by the aid of manure; but as long as the little manure produced on their estates is burnt as fuel, I am at a loss to see how this deterioration is to be remedied. A good English farmer would tell them that to increase the supply of manure they must keep more live stock, and relieve the land by a better system of rotation of crops. Where villages near the Bhoor and sandy tracts lie below the level of the canal, the land, owing to percolation, and the water forcing its way up, becomes spongy, and covered with a saline substance called "reh," which effectually destroys its productive powers. Drainage is the only thing to check this, and even then it is very doubtful, as Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, Superintendent-General of Canal Irrigation, shows to be the case in his own private garden at Roorkee, where a few years back the finest garden crops were produced, and now, notwithstanding draining, nothing thrives. Fortunately these drawbacks are as nothing, compared to the benefits of the canal.

See my report on villages injuriously affected by Eastern Jumna Canal.

7. There are other important elements for the consideration of the Settlement Officer, such as the class of cultivators, deterioration of estates from years of distress, a multiplicity of needy shareholders, &c. Where the proprietors in a co-parcenary estate are very numerous and needy, it would not be prudent, for many reasons, to tax to the same amount as where there is a single and wealthy proprietor, although the land in both cases is justly considered hypothecated to the payment of its proportionate amount of rent or revenue. What I mean by lightly laying on the tax where I find a large number of needy shareholders is this: where an increase is called for on the past jumma, I am disinclined to raise it to the full amount in Bhyachara estates occupied by a numerous brotherhood, the reasons are obvious, and yet not to make too notable a distinction (*vide* paragraph 66, "Directions to Settlement Officers"). The assessment has unfortunately been preceded by several bad years, including those of mutiny and famine; the wealthy capitalists have alone been able to hold out, but the Bhyachara villages have been greatly depressed. Owing to these untoward circumstances, the zemindars of unirrigated lands have suffered immensely, while those proprietors whose estates border on the canal have been making, during the last year of distress, when grain was selling at 8 seers the rupee, large but temporary profits. All these and other inequalities of position have received their fair amount of consideration, and a jumma has been fixed which I believe in most instances corresponds to the present and future capabilities of the soil; at least, I have spared no pains in fixing equitable jummas. Where canal irrigation has been anticipated in unirrigated estates, a clause has been introduced fixing the period of settlement at 20 years, as prescribed by Government orders. Mozuffernugger is an exception; to it the privilege of a 30 years' settlement for the whole of the estate, irrigated and unirrigated, has been extended, upon my application: the same has been granted in Thanah Bhowun. I am opposed to two periods running at the same time and in the same pergunnah. The matter is of very little consequence now that we are on the eve of a permanent settlement, previous to which the whole of the settlements have to come under revision.

8. When, by the outlay of capital, a proprietor, or an industrious body of proprietors, such as Jâts, have unusually improved their estates, due allowance has been made for the interest on this capital,—*vide* paragraph 65, "Directions to Settlement Officers," and Section 37, Saharunpore Circular. The outlay of capital is to be detected in digging wells, reservoirs, locating cultivators, high manuring, and a greater proportion of the valuable crops. It would be clearly unjust to raise the revenue to a high pitch because one zemindar had increased his "meesun" to twice the amount of his

neighbour. "Meesum" I take to mean the most highly manured and irrigated lands in the estate, generally near the site of the village. Mr. E. Thornton in his report mentions that, after sundry calculations, he determined what should be the average quantity of "meesun" under ordinary circumstances, and that when this was exceeded he rated the difference as "rouslce:" $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was considered the proper quantity of meesun; but where it fell short of this, and years must elapse, owing to peculiar circumstances, before the average could be attained, then a further deduction was allowed. Mr. Thornton in another place says 20 per cent. would in fact be a small proportion of meesun to expect by good cultivation; but then he found so much depression in parts, and such great variations, that it was very difficult to fix a standard,—*vide* paragraph 10 of his report. In some mouzals, the meesun was as high as 82 per cent., whereas on an average it was below 20 per cent., and frequently very much lower still,—*vide* Appendix No. I. In a country like this, where agricultural science is unknown, and where the supply of manure is so limited, I preferred taking each village separately, and not binding myself down implicitly to arithmetical averages as to what should be, instead of as to what is, the average condition of each estate. "The mere circumstance of a per-gunnah being settled at a uniform average is no criterion of a just settlement; the application of the average is most useful as a check, and greater confidence may be reposed in a settlement where the averages, if they are various, can be accounted for, than in one where a uniform rate prevails throughout every mehal" (Report on the District of Meerut, No. 140, dated 31st August, 1836; H. M. Elliot). As I have said before, it has always been my endeavour to ascertain what may reasonably be expected to be the condition of estates over a series of years, assigning to Government, under the terms of the Saharunpore Circular, its fair share of increasing prosperity and high prices, at the same time not over-taxing capital, or industrious classes, merely because they are such, nor sparing the indolent through fear of their depraved habits.

9. The tenure most prevalent in this pergunnah is imperfect putteedaree. Where I find the shares are known as so many portions of a beegah, in the form of biswals, biswansees, &c., and recorded as such in the "khownt," the united responsibility of the whole still existing, I call such estates imperfect putteedaree. Although the responsibility remains intact, the accounts of the puttees are really kept separate, and as soon as the "shamilat" becomes divided we get perfect putteedaree. Bye and bye, as generations roll on, the land becomes minutely sub-divided; it loses the character of puttees, each man's holding becomes the limit of his interest, and we get "Bhyachara." This is the necessary gradation of the village tenures in the North-

* In imperfect putteedaree estates, and putteedaree also.

West. Sometimes the shares* correspond to the sub-division of a rupee or number of ploughs, but generally the integral whole is a beegah.

There are a few pure zemindaree villages, owned by the Nawab of Kurnal and some wealthy mahajuns of Mozuffernugger; but these are very few, as will be seen by the list. The Shurh Nukdeo, or estates in which the zemindars' profits have been limited to 18 per cent. over and above the jumma, require more notice. This tenure appears anomalous. It is true, a clause (subsequently superseded) was introduced at the last settlement, legalizing the sale of the hereditary rights of the cultivators in case of default; still the real responsibility attaching to the payment of the revenue rested with the zemindars, who were restricted by the Settlement Officer to the enjoyment of 18 per cent. only over the jumma. The consequence of this has been that, in some cases, where the cultivators were a powerful body, as in Luchaira, the zemindars have not been able to set foot in the villages, the entire management being in the hands of the cultivators, who have dug wells, planted groves, and, in fact, for the last 20 years have exercised all the functions of proprietors. It is now difficult to see how the zemindars can acquire possession without disturbing the constitution of the village; at the same time, as the estate has increased in prosperity, the zemindars should be

allowed something more than 18 per cent. In other cases, such as "Mustafabad," the zemindar, a wealthy bunnea, has taken the law into his own hands, and made the ryots by some means or other resign their privileges,—bullying those who would not yield to his demands, till at last he has reduced his tenants to obedience, and made them tenants-at-will. He has thus acquired a large quantity of seer land, said to be 500 kham beegahs, which he keeps in his own hands. It was very desirable that these "Shurh Nukdee" estates should, during the present revision of the land revenue, be settled on some intelligible basis. I referred the subject to the Board of Revenue, and, with the sanction of Government, the Board has abolished entirely the Shurh Nukdee settlement, and reinstated the zemindars in their just privileges. If we had ignored the condition of a percentage, and allowed the zemindar to settle his rates of rent by suits under Act X., 1859, a great amount of litigation would have arisen. This has all been avoided, and the rents of these assamees have been converted into fixed money rates prevailing in the neighbourhood,—*vide* annexure. The interference of the Settlement Officer was urgently required, because the disorder was occasioned by the acts of the officers of the old assessment.

10. Mr. Keene has already in his report detailed fully the character of the prevailing rents; all that I wish to add is, that every opportunity has been taken to induce the people to convert their nijkaree, or rents in kind, into money rents. Nijkaree rents are a fruitful source of quarrel. At this time, whilst I am writing (May 2nd, 1862), Mr. Lane, Deputy Collector, reports that, in a large village in Pergunnah Poor, the crops, though ripe and ready days ago, are still allowed to stand, because the zemindars and ryots cannot come to an understanding about their division. Frequently petitions are given in by the assamees that the zemindar will not be present at the time the kunkoot (or valuation) and buttai (or division of crop) is being made; and so, *vice versa*, the zemindars complain against the ryots. By the Sudder Board's Circular No. 45, dated 21st January, 1861, to Commissioner of Meerut, we write on such petitions that whoever fails to be present on these occasions subjects himself to the penalty of receiving a decree for that amount only which is stated by the opposite party to be the share. The assamees also raise objections, not to the amount of crop taken as the zemindars' share, and entered in the Putwarees' papers, but to the rough valuations (kunkoot) made by appraisers in the bidding of the zemindars; assessing a field, for instance, at ten, where it ought to be eight, maunds, and to the extra little cesses laid on at the time of the valuations. No sooner were the jummas declared in Mozuffernuggor, than large bodies of the cultivators (*e. g.*, Surwut, &c.) came forward and petitioned to have their rents fixed in money; but the zemindars are unwilling to deviate from the past custom, deeming that fixed rents cripple their authority and render the ryots independent. There is no doubt that collecting rents in kind is a barbarous mode, suitable only to a new country, where the land has just been reclaimed from the wilderness, or where money and markets are scarce, but should be abandoned in this district, where these conditions do not apply, and where, as before mentioned, the vast majority of cultivators are desirous of obtaining a fixed money rent. I am of opinion that justice may be done to both landlord and tenants by giving a money rent calculated upon a valuation of the average amount of produce received by the zemindar in kind during the past 10 years, and the average value of similar lands in the vicinity. I consider money rents on the cultivation of tenants possessing rights of occupaney, variable only on good proof, as required by Act X., 1859, quite fair to the zemindar, and the only safe remedy against agrarian disputes. I have made a separate report upon this in an appeal case before the Commissioner,—*vide* my letter No. 254, dated 14th August, 1862. Since the above was written, the Board, on my application, has invested Settlement Officers with powers to revise rents under Regulation VII., 1822; and to legalize these proceedings, a fresh enactment, Act XIV., 1863, was promulgated.

11. Admitting that the acceptance of the jumma is not a sure sign of its fairness, for it often happens, as is said in the "Directions to Settlement Officers," para-

graph 63, that the people sign their engagements out of fear of alienation of their property ; still I think it worthy of mention in this report that the zemindars of this pergunnah willingly took up their jummas ; indeed, I do not know how it could be otherwise, seeing the highest rate on the malgoozaree area is to be found in Mouzah Bujhairee, being per acre Rs. 3-3-3½ on cultivation, and Rs. 3-1-3 on malgoozaree area.

* Including life maāfees.

The whole increase * on the past jumma of this pergunnah amounts to Rs. 12,167-6-11, which gives the following revenue rates on the whole area :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
On cultivated area per acre ...	...	1	10	0¼
On malgoozaree ditto ...	...	1	5	9

I have every reason to believe that this jumma will be collected with facility, and that, with the aid of an ample supply of canal water, a handsome marginal profit will be left to the landed proprietors. I hope some day to see this jumma confirmed in perpetuity. Since this was penned, the despatch from the Home Government has been received, which leaves but little doubt that this revision of the land revenue, North-Western Provinces, will be permanent. A boon of inestimable value will thus be conferred on the landholders, the chief tax-paying class of this country, who have hitherto borne the greater part of the burdens of the State.

Government will certainly not be the sufferer by granting this concession. The whole pergunnah has been brought under cultivation, the culturable area consisting mainly of lands allowed to lie fallow in order to gain strength. By fixing unalterably the jumma, the zemindars will strive more and more to increase the productive powers of their estates, the value of landed property will rise, and in the train of increased production will of course follow contentment and augmented wealth, with a greater consumption of taxable articles other than land produce.

1862.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Classification of Mouzals in Pergunnah Mozuffernugger.

Class I., or the most fertile irrigated villages, with the largest proportion of meesun lands.	Class II., or irrigated villages, but not so prosperous as Class No. I.	Class III., or unirrigated villages, more or less indifferent.
<p>(1) Almaspoor, (2) Bujhairee, (3) Budhairee, (4) Bunnee Bagoo-walee, (5) Beharee, (6) Puchainda Kulau, (7) Dutteana, (8) Rai, (9) Surwut, (10) Sissona, (11) Kookura, (12) Mukiyalee, (13) Shahaboodeen-poor, (14) Moostufabad, (15) Maigakhairree, (16) Yoo-soofpoor, (17) Khairree, (18) Nuseerpoor, (19) Luchaira, (20) Mirzapoor, (21) Raupoor.</p> <p>Total, 21 Villages. 1 Puttee Beharee. — 22 —</p>	<p>(1 to 5) Qusbah Mozuffernugger, five puttees, (6) Chandpoor, (7) Belaspoor, (8) Bijoopoor, (9) Puchainda Khoord, (10) Bumun-hairee, (11) Maidpoor, (12) Shair-poor, (13) Soojroo, (14) Mimlana, (15) Shairnuggur, (16) Rohana Khoord, (17) Rohana Kulau, (18) Beebeepoor.</p> <p>Total 14 Villages 4 Puttees Mozuffernugger. — 18 —</p> <p>Grand Total, 62 Mehals.</p>	<p>(1) Bindeoora, (2) Budeewala, (3) Khampoor, (4) Daisutpoor, (5) Sadhpoor, (6) Muleera, (7) Salampoor, (8) Rookunpoor, (9) Khanjehanpoor, (10) Mundeera, (11) Meeranpoor, (12) Seemlee, (13) Nurrah, (14) Selajoodee, (15) Nerana, (16) Hoomaieen-poor, (17) Bheekkee, (18) Dhun-daira, (19) Sukraira, (20) Jhut-mujhairs, (21) Tiguree, (22) Kumbhairs.</p> <p>Total, 22 Villages.</p>
<p>Rs. As. P. Revenue rate per acre malgoozaree ... 1 13 5½ Ditto cultivated ... 2 0 7½</p>	<p>Rs. As. P. Revenue rate per acre malgoozaree ... 1 5 7 Ditto cultivated ... 1 9 11½</p>	<p>Rs. As. P. Revenue rate per acre malgoozaree ... 0 14 10½ Ditto cultivated ... 1 3 8½</p>

Mr. Thornton, when reviewing the general features of the whole district, says in paragraph 26 of his very useful report that "there are about thirty mouzals of peculiar excellence in the zillah, their superiority being attributable to a dip in the general

“level of the country, therefore retaining the waters that fall on the surface.” Of these he gives a prominent place to the Puchainda Kulan circle, in the Mozuffernugger Pergunnah. He refers more particularly to Puchaind, Moostufabad, and such like; but, taken as a whole, Pergunnah Mozuffernugger cannot be called a rich pergunnah, like Khatowlee. The Syud proprietors are miserably poor,—in fact, they are all sold up, and glad to take service wherever they can get it.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Aurangabad : Bhyachara village, Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun, Zillah Mozuffernugger.

Present jumma Rs. 1,464.

HELD and cultivated by Jâts and Rors. Canal-irrigated. Average irrigation canal returns of 1839-40, 1840-41, give 400 acres; present measurements, 500. Hence no very material increase of irrigation since last settlement. Ten wells work. Prosperous, and pays up well. Soil good, but suffers from “reh,” a salin substance. The best crops grow well. Sewage items insignificant. Market 4 miles off, at Thannah Bhowun. Proprietary mutations small. No balances.

Area, former.	Waste.	Maafee.	Culturable.	Judged.	Cultivated.	Total.	M. R.	C. R.
982	* 146	5	* 184	...	647	831	1 12 2½	2 3 11
Area, present.								
1,004	* 174	...	* 87	32	711	830		

* The excess of waste is owing to decrease of culturable, “reh” having affected the land.

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Meesun	...	129	...	129
Roslee	...	380	13	393
Dakur	...	189	...	189
Total	...	*698	13	711

* Canal records show an average irrigation during 1858-59-60 of 367 acres.

1. The first rental estimate to be ascertained is that afforded by the Putwarcees’ “nikassees.” It is ascertained by the following process :—

Name of crop.	1261 Fuslee. Amount of land.	Md. Srs.	Value.	1262 Fuslee. Amount of land.	Md. Srs.	Value.	1263 Fuslee. Amount of land.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Value.	1264 Fuslee. Amount of land.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Value.	1265 Fuslee. Amount of land.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Value.
	Bghs. Bis.	These are butcha mds.; two go to the pucca maund.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs. Bis.	Md. Srs.	Rs. As. P.
Wheat	389 6	1,356 20	797 15 0	385 7	1,347 30	599 0 0	401 14	1,445 0	686 10 9	458 17	1,417 20	708 4 0	377 16	194 20	608 1 0			
Gram	51 0	244 20	122 4 0	16 19	428 33	312 8 0	210 17	854 10	310 6 0	181 17	586 20	196 5 6	569 8	1,436 20	488 13 6			
Barley	82 4	274 0	109 9 9	3 0	15 0	313 12 0	20 8	71 20	20 7 0	42 18	145 20	86 4 0	22 0	63 20	18 2 3			
Rice (Shalee)	20 4	61 0	30 8 0	110 11	334 0	121 8 0	57 19	276 20	79 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhora (fine rice),	281 3	1,028 0	514 0 0	240 14	937 0	468 8 0	188 4	343 20	377 6 0	145 6	768 20	256 2 6	46 3	231 0	97 0 0			
Corud	2 11	4 0	2 10 6	38 13	64 0	32 0 0	12 18	5 0	2 0 0	23 0	7 0	30 0 0	23 0	57 0	25 5 3			
Moong	1 0	1 20	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joar	7 15	8 20	7 13 9	2 19	5 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musoor	5 6	10 0	5 12 3	3 18	2 20	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mote	2 0	3 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	833 9	2,991 0	1,592 15 0	802 1	3,134 0	1,350 12 0	892 0	3,095 30	1,475 13 9	851 18	2,025 0	1,227 0 0	1,018 7	2,972 20	1,237 6 0			
GRAND TOTAL	4,397 15	...	6,881 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Or 4,397 beegahs, 15 biswahs, = 2,226 acres, gives Rs. 6,881.

Hence $6,881 \div 2,226 = \text{Rs } 3 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 5 = \text{rent-rate per acre, and Rs } 1 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 8 \frac{1}{2} = \text{rent-rate per acre.}$

The measurement papers of 1263 show an area of 482 acres grown with "Nijkaree" crops. The culturable area is under the average of past years, which is 80 acres. The "Judeed" or recently thrown out of cultivation, is also under the average. Hence no acres from either column are added to the 482 acres recorded as cultivated. But the rent-rate of Rs. 3-1-5 applied to 482 acres = a rental of Rs. 1,490, or (barring extra cesses) a jumma of Rs. 745.

* 380 Beegahs. The total area in beegahs is subsequently converted into acres.

Average rent-rate per acre of zuttee crops for 5 years.

Sugar-cane, per acre	=	8	14	2½
Mukkee, ditto	=	2	9	5¾
Toriya, ditto	=	5	14	9¾
Baree, ditto	=	5	14	9¾
Churree, ditto	=	2	3	6½
Mundwa, } ditto	=	2	15	5
Saffron, }				

In the measurement papers of 1268 are recorded—

54 acres of Sugar-cane	=	479	15	0	according to average rate above noted.
46 „ Mukkee	=	119	4	0	ditto.
19 „ Baree	=	112	9	0	ditto.
77 „ Churree	=	171	0	7	ditto.
15 „ Mundwa	=	44	7	3	ditto.
3 „ Saffron	=	8	14	2	ditto.
15 „ Toriya	=	88	14	0	ditto.
<hr/>					
229 acres Total	=	1,025	0	0	

Nijkaree rental = 1,490 + 1,025 (zuttee rental) Rs. 2,515 = (—crosses)
1,257-8-0 = jumma.

2. The jumma according to Mr. Thornton's appraisalment is similarly procured, excepting *only* that where the heading "Amount of crop" occurs in the five years' nikasees, the figure inserted is that which, according to Thornton's table, should have been produced, and not that which the "nikasee" represents as having been produced.

3. The "Produce" estimate, as far as the ascertainment of the nijkaree total, is precisely similar to the method detailed under No. 1, and both are derived from the Putwarcees' nikasees. The difference occurs in computing the zuttee articles, which is done as follows:—

1261.				1262.				1263.			
Amount of land.			Value of crop at rent-rates.	Amount of land.			Value.	Land.			Value.
Bghs.	Bis.	Bis.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs.	Bis.	Bis.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs.	Bis.	Bis.	Rs. As. P.
354	18	0	613 8 9	444	17	0	648 8 3	257	14	0	567 7 6

1264.				1265.			
Land.			Value.	Land.			Value.
Bghs.	Bs.	Bis.	Rs. As. P.	Bghs.	Bis.	Bis.	Rs. As. P.
297	5	0	284 9 3	103	16	0	271 11 6

Grand Total = beegahs 1,455·10 = Rs. 2,385-13-3.

Beegahs 1,455·10 + 4,397·15 (nijkaree) = 5,853·5 = 2,963 acres.

Rs. 2,385-13-3 + 6,881 (nijkaree) = 9,266-13-3 ∴ (2,963 ÷ 9,266-13-3) = 32·0½ per acre.

(711 acres × 3-2-0½) = 2,224 = Jumma Rs. 1,112.

4. The circle rent-rates supply a jumma as follows. The rates are these :—

Rs. As. P.

Meesun irrigation=9 7 4 (rent-rate).

Roslee irrigation=3 13 5½ („).

Roslee unirrigated=2 9 8½ („).

Dakur irrigation=3 14 2¼ („).

These rates are applied to the amount of each kind of soil as represented for the particular village, and as regards “meesun,” according to the proportion borne by “meesun” to the cultivation of the particular circle. In Aurungabad, the proportions are so nearly regular that the actual figures have been preserved. The result is as follows :—

Rs. As. P.

Meesun irrigation=129 acres=1,220 2 0

Roslee irrigation=380 „ =1,459 10 5

Roslee unirrigated= 13 „ = 33 12 2

Dakur irrigation=189 „ = 734 9 5

Total =711 „ =3,448 4 0

$\frac{1}{2}$ =1,724 2 0

5. The “average cultivated rate” of the circle gives 1,939.

6. *Estimate*.—This is yielded by applying the old malgoozaree revenue-rate to the present area=1,464, which at two-third assets represents a jumma of Rs. 2,196=jumma at half assets of 1,098.

7. This is yielded by applying the old rate on cultivation to the actual cultivation as recorded by the measurements, *plus* any excess over the 5 years’ average of culturable and judged jumma=1,596, or a jumma of 2,394=jumma at half assets of 1,197.

The Canoongoe’s “doul,” or estimate, gives Rs. 2,089,—the standard average (Thornton’s appraisement) yielding only Rs. 1,280-3-11. Although both Canoongoe’s doul and average circle cultivated rates point higher, I think it safer to retain the jumma given by the circle rates, *plus* Rs. 24 yielded by the sewaiee items (mangoe groves).

The average cultivated rate points much higher, but I am not prepared to make so material an increase, believing, on the whole, that the circumstances of the village do not admit of it.

S. N. MARTIN,
Offg. Collector.

P. S.—In addition to these are the estimates formed by the application of

NOTE.—In justice to Mr. Colvin, I beg to state these estimates were mostly of his suggestion. I found them in force when I took charge of the district; they appear to me to be reliable, and were accordingly adopted.

summary suit rent-rates, of “douls” or proposed assessments by pergunnah officers and respectable land-owners, and any rent-rates ascertained by personal enquiries from tenants, from zemindars, and the Putwarees. No single estimate can be a safe guide; the only way is to take an average of several rentals, and, modified by local knowledge, fix a moderate jumma suitable to the circumstances of each estate.

S. N. MARTIN.

Statement showing amount of profits in the Pergunnah of Mozuffernager attributable to the Ganges Canal.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Pergunnah.	Number of villages irrigated by canal.	Area in acres under canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jumma of these villages.	New jumma.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of canal.	Number of villages injuriously affected by canal.	Former jumma.	New jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of canal.	Net gain to the revenue of the pergunnah from the influence of the canal.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.						Rs.
Mozuffernager.	46	18,956	45,998 1 5	55,100	9,101 14 7	First estimate, revised under orders of Senior Member, Board of Revenue. First estimate Rs. 8,830. Second revised estimate under orders.	...	...	...	...	16,288

NOTE.—The reason why columns 6 and 7 do not agree is this : Formerly settlements were based on two-thirds of the rental ; under the present system, Government claims one-half only; therefore under ordinary circumstances, if the pergunnah had remained unirrigated, if cultivation had not much increased, and prices had remained nearly stationary, the total jumma of the new settlement would obviously have been much less than the demand of the old settlement ; whereas, owing to the introduction of the canal, not only has a fall in the revenue at half assets been avoided, but a considerable increase has been obtained. Any well irrigation and increase in the cultivation has been allowed for before computing the profits of the canal. All that area which is now moosum, and which but for the canal would have been unirrigated roslee, the difference between the produce of the latter and the former has been credited to the canal. The entry in column 5 includes the jumma assessed on life-maifees which will fall in presently.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

A NOTE about sugar mills may not be altogether uninteresting.

The sugar mills in this district are made of secsum and sâl wood; they are worked day and night by ten pairs of bullocks, and are said to cost from Rs. 25 to 30. Generally several cultivators join together in the purchase of a sugar mill. The agreement among themselves is for one partner to work the mill a whole day and night : as much juice as he can express within that time is his property. Then the next partner comes on; and so they work on the mill in rotation as long as there is any cane left. In this district, the mills commence work in December, and finish in the beginning of February. In one day and a night three or three and a half vessels of juice are expressed, each vessel containing ten to twelve gallons. From the raw juice the following articles are produced :—

(Hindee) “Rab,” or treacle.

(„) “Goor,” a rough, coarse sugar.

(„) “Shukkur,” refined sugar, which sells for about 2½ seers per rupee.

(„) “Sheera,” or cane juice, which is frequently sold in its raw state.

In some parts of the district, it is customary for one partner to express a certain number of vessels of juice, and then to give it up to the next partner.

The produce of a pukka beegah of land of course varies with the quality of the soil. From enquiries I have made throughout the district, the value per pukka beegah is—

Best quality Rs. 50

Second ditto „ 35 to 40

Third ditto „ 25 to 30

Including tenant's wages of labor,
profits of capital, wear and tear, &c.

The expenses connected with ploughing, planting, digging, in order to loosen the earth after the seed has germinated, and cutting, is considerable; it may be reckoned at 30 per cent., while the rent will form another 30 per cent., leaving to the cultivator somewhere about 40 per cent. to cover risks, wear and tear, profits, &c. In the Khurreef 1270 Fuslee, the sugar-cane sprouted at the top, and is said to have been very poor in consequence.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Kunkoot Returns, Pergunnah Mozuffernugger, in 1862.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Kind of soil.	Kind of ap- praisement.	Village.	QUANTITY OF LAND.			Kind of crop.	Total produce.	Expenses.	Share of Ryot.	Share of Malgozdar.	Rate per rupee.	Value of Zemindar's share in money.	Rent rate per acre.	Remarks.
			Acre.	Roods.	Poles.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Meesun gated.	Kunkoot	Moostuffabad	1	3	...	Wheat	26 30 0	5 4 8	10 32 12	10 22 12	0 30 0	14 6 9		The expenses include the labour of cutting, canal water-rates, and remissions for errors in the estimates of appraisers. Possibly these expenses have been overrated in order to show diminished profits, but I have not thought it right to alter this column (9). The rate in column 12 is that of fair seasons. In Elliot's Report on the District of Meerut, the remissions on account of the errors of appraisers are called "bood nabood," or damage to crops, which is left to the discretion of the appraisers.—Paragraph 54, No. 140, dated 31st August, 1836.
		Yusufpoor	...	1	...	Ditto	5 3 0	0 35 0	12 22 0	1 23 0	0 30 0	2 4 3		
		Total Kunkoot	2	...	...	...	31 35 0	5 39 8	13 14 12	12 20 12	...	16 11 0	
Ditto	Hara or But- taee.	Qusba Mozuffernugger.	...	2	2	Ditto	13 20 0	1 10 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	0 30 0	8 2 6		
		Rampoor	...	2	2	Ditto	15 20 0	1 10 0	7 26 8	6 23 8	0 30 0	8 12 6		
		Sulaimpoor	...	2	2	Ditto	10 0 0	0 25 0	5 25 0	3 30 0	0 30 0	5 0 0		
		Total	1	2	6	...	39 0 0	3 5 0	19 16 8	16 18 8	...	21 15 0		
		Total of whole irrigated Meesun land	3	2	6	...	70 35 0	9 4 8	32 31 4	28 39 4	...	38 10 0	10 14 8½	
Roslee gated.	Kunkoot	Moostuffabad	1	...	...	Wheat	9 25 0	2 20 0	3 22 8	3 22 8	0 30 0	4 12 0	
		Yusufpoor	1	2	...	Ditto	22 5 0	4 15 0	10 26 0	7 4 0	0 30 0	9 7 3		
		Total Kunkoot	2	2	...	...	31 30 0	6 35 0	14 8 8	10 26 8	...	14 3 3	
Ditto	Hara or But- taee.	Mozuffernugger	...	2	2	Wheat	4 10 0	0 17 8	1 36 4	1 36 4	0 30 0	2 8 9		
		Shernuggur	...	2	2	Ditto	11 5 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 30 0	6 11 0		
		Budheree	...	2	2	Ditto	9 0 0	1 10 0	3 25 8	4 4 8	0 30 0	5 7 9		
		Total of whole irrigated Roslee land	1	2	6	...	24 15 0	2 32 8	10 21 12	11 0 12	...	14 11 6		

Kunkoot Returns, Pergunah Mozuffernugger, in 1862.—(Concluded.)

1.	2.	3.	4.			6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Kind of soil.	Kind of ap- praisement.	Village.	QUANTITY OF LAND.			Poles.	Kind of crop.	Total produce.	Expenses.	Share of Ryot.	Share of Mulgoozar.	Rate per rupee.	Value of Zemindar's share in money.	Rent-rate per acre.	Remarks.
			Acrea.	Roads.											
By Putwaree's Chitta.	...	Surwat	14	1	20	Wheat ...	M. S. C.	171 10 0	22 27 0	90 12 0	58 11 0	0 30 0	77 11 0		
		Total of whole irri- gated Roslee land...	18	1	26	...	...	227 15 0	32 14 8	115 2 4	79 38 4	...	106 9 9	5 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Dakur irri- gated.	Kunkoot	Moostuffabad	...	2	2	Barley and Muttur.	M. S. C.	6 0 0	1 19 0	2 10 8	2 10 8	1 10 0	1 13 0	3 8 7	
Roslee Barance,	Ditto	Ditto	1	2	...	Wheat ...	M. S. C.	12 35 0	1 15 0	5 30 0	5 30 0	0 30 0	7 10 8		
		Khanjehampore	2	...	33	Ditto ...	M. S. C.	19 5 0	1 30 0	9 13 12	8 1 4	0 30 0	10 11 3		
		Total Kunkoot	3	2	33	...	...	32 0 0	3 5 0	15 3 12	13 31 4	...	18 15 1		
Ditto	Hara	Mozuffernugger	2	...	8	Wheat ...	M. S. C.	19 0 0	1 35 0	8 22 8	8 22 8	0 30 0	11 6 9		
		Rampoor	1	...	4	Ditto ...	M. S. C.	11 0 0	0 30 0	5 20 8	4 29 8	0 30 0	6 5 0		
		Salainpoor	1	...	4	Ditto ...	M. S. C.	5 0 0	0 30 0	1 37 12	2 12 4	0 30 0	3 1 3		
		Kookra	2	1	20	Muttur ...	M. S. C.	12 20 0	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	0 39 8	6 5 0		
		Almaspoor	...	2	2	Ditto ...	M. S. C.	6 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 39 8	3 0 6		
		Sherunggur	...	2	2	Wheat ...	M. S. C.	8 0 0	0 20 0	3 30 0	3 30 0	0 30 0	5 0 0		
		Total Hara	7	2	...	...	...	61 20 0	3 35 0	29 0 12	28 24 4	...	35 2 6		
By Putwaree's Chitta.	...	Surwat	3	2	8	Wheat ...	M. S. C.	20 0 0	3 30 0	9 30 0	6 20 0	0 30 0	8 10 8		
		Total of whole Bara- nee land	14	3	1	...	...	113 20 0	10 30 0	53 34 8	48 35 8	...	62 3 1	4 3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Dakur Baranee, Kunkoot	...	...	1	...	Gram	...	3	5	0	0	10	0	1	21	8	1	13	8	0	33	12	1	10	3	6	9	0
Bhoora do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shernuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budherce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Bhoora Baranee land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	...	4	Wheat	...	8	0	0	0	20	0	4	39	8	2	20	8	0	30	0	3	5	6		
			...	...	2	Ditto	...	6	10	0	0	25	0	3	25	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	2	10	6		
			1	2	6	...	...	14	10	0	1	5	0	8	24	8	4	20	8	...	...	6	0	0	3	14	5
Chuk average rent-rates of former settlement per acre, as follows :—																											
Rent-rates ...	(1st)	Meesun irrigated.	Meesun unirrigated.	Roslee irrigated.	Roslee unirrigated.	Dakur irrigated.	Dakur Baranee.	Bhoor irrigated.	Bhoor Baranee.																		
		4 9 5½	3 15 10½	3 13 7	2 4 10½	2 9 9¾	2 1 6	1 7 11½	1 7 9																		
Ditto	(2nd)	10 14 8½	Average of rent-rates per acre got by Kunkoot and actual out-turns, Rubee 1269 Fuslee :—	5 12 7¾	4 3 5¾	3 8 7	6 9 0	...	3 4 5																		
For the above classes of soil, the Saharunpore rent-rates are		5 0 0	4 8 7	3 3 0	2 9 6	2 9 0	2 7 0	2 4 0	2 0 0																		
Boodandshur rent rates are		12 0 0	...	4 0 0	Unirrigated soils.	Unirrigated soils.	...	...	...															
		11 0 0	...	3 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...														
		10 8 0	...	3 3 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...														
		10 0 0	...	3 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...														

The high rent of the unirrigated Dakur is due to the limited area of Kunkoot.

Average of the whole on malgozarea area ... 1 3 5
On cultivated ... 1 7 6
These are revenue rates of the Saharunpore Settlement.

NOTE.—It will be observed that there is a great difference between the rent-rates of Nos. 1 and 2. The cause of this difference is that in No. 2 only one harvest has been taken into the estimate, and that consisting of valuable corn crops, whereas if the "Khurreef," with some of its poorer crops, such as churree, jowar, &c., had also come into the calculation, the average rent-rate would have been lower. Money, too, is more plentiful now than it was when Mr. Thornton made his estimates : produce that was selling at a maund per rupee now sells for less than 30 seers per rupee. However, it is satisfactory to think that the rates upon which I have based my calculations are, as compared with actual out-turns, light. Far better that the rates of assessment should be moderate than high. The Khurreef harvest will be similarly tested. This pergunnah was settled before the Khurreef crop 1270 Fuslee was ripe.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Bazaar prices of grain for the last fifteen years for the Town of Mozuffernuggur.

Description of grain.	Year															Remarks.
	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	
Wheat ...	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	M.S. C.	This return differs from that obtained from the bazaar of Shamllee. Here prices are gradually rising, and this, I should think, was the truer state of things. I cannot believe prices will remain stationary, or that grain can in the average be cheaper now than it was twenty years ago. As railways increase, and throw out feeders from the main line, the tendency will be to increase largely the trade in grain, and to equalize prices throughout the country.
	0 34 14	0 38 8	0 38 5	0 27 13	0 28 8	0 35 14	0 27 13	0 35 12	0 38 8	0 27 9	0 25 13	0 12 7	0 14 10	0 31 11	0 28 5	
	0 27 10	1 0 13	1 0 2	0 29 12	0 29 2	0 36 13	1 6 11	1 27 12	1 4 11	0 38 11	0 30 8	0 12 10	0 13 1	0 28 4	0 31 9	
Grain ...	1 14 10	1 38 1	1 25 6	0 38 0	0 38 14	1 10 13	1 36 16	1 14 9	1 18 14	1 0 7	0 36 0	0 16 12	0 19 0	1 9 7	1 4 11	
	1 5 7	1 2 3	0 39 1	1 1 13	0 35 10	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 12 14	1 0 0	0 29 12	0 16 1	0 24 12	1 10 3	34 10 0	
Dhan ...	0 8 8	0 8 5	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 1	0 8 4	0 9 3	0 10 1	0 11 1	0 10 2	0 8 11	0 7 2	0 7 11	0 8 0	0 7 9	
Rice ...	0 25 10	0 35 12	0 32 5	0 27 4	0 29 1	0 33 12	1 9 15	1 5 14	1 3 12	0 32 2	0 24 4	0 10 12	0 18 3	0 31 9	0 25 3	
Oorud ...	0 23 7	0 32 12	0 30 10	0 27 2	0 28 14	0 35 4	1 10 0	1 0 10	0 37 2	0 30 3	0 21 15	0 8 14	0 15 6	0 27 15	0 26 12	
Moong ...	1 0 12	1 5 6	0 39 9	0 33 8	0 31 7	0 32 11	1 8 11	1 3 8	0 38 13	0 32 2	0 27 13	0 13 0	0 16 14	0 34 3	0 29 5	
Jowar ...	0 39 15	1 11 5	1 8 3	0 33 4	0 34 15	0 36 0	1 8 4	1 3 12	0 38 15	0 33 11	0 26 10	0 14 2	0 19 7	0 33 5	0 33 13	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Census of Population, Mozuffernugger.

Number.	Pergunnah.	AGRICULTURISTS.			NON-AGRICULTURISTS.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Mozuffernugger	7,726	6,172	13,898	15,641	12,890	28,531	42,429	
2	Poor Chupar	6,386	4,763	11,149	9,526	8,082	17,608	28,757	
3	Gordhumpoor	5,355	3,820	9,175	2,403	1,382	3,785	13,170	
4	Churthawul	7,553	5,031	12,584	8,153	6,539	14,692	27,332	
5	Bugra ...	7,648	5,232	12,880	12,036	9,519	21,555	34,382	
6	Shamlee	12,014	9,171	21,185	16,431	14,190	30,621	51,806	
7	Kyranah	7,531	5,368	12,899	10,541	9,082	19,623	32,522	
8	Bedowlee	3,665	2,964	6,629	7,093	5,369	12,462	19,091	
9	Thannah Bhowun	6,299	4,196	10,495	13,317	11,809	25,126	35,621	
10	Jhinjiana	7,646	6,195	13,841	8,529	6,406	14,926	28,767	
11	Boorhana	8,379	5,858	14,237	11,681	10,406	22,087	36,327	
12	Shikarpoor	9,860	7,258	17,118	16,317	13,124	29,441	46,569	
13	Kandla ...	17,554	13,193	30,747	15,194	12,727	27,921	58,668	
14	Khatowlee	9,524	7,518	17,042	13,442	11,900	25,342	42,384	
15	Jowlee Jansut	7,163	5,222	12,385	8,982	8,109	17,091	29,476	
16	Bhoma Sambulhera	6,872	5,341	12,213	10,045	8,616	18,661	30,874	
17	Bhokurhairee	7,978	6,052	14,030	10,288	9,014	19,302	33,332	
	Total	138,663	* 104,061	242,724	189,609	159,364	348,973	591,697	

* There is a deficiency of females here. Among the Rajpoots, I believe, female infanticide still exists, but not so much as I have observed in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The Jats industrious and well-to-do as an agricultural community, have a very respectable custom of keeping women, in preference to marriage. The consequence is, these women are constantly unfaithful; they abscond with other men, and then the Jats try to obtain their remedy by bringing charges of abduction in the Criminal Courts.

A revised census is in progress, the results of which will most likely differ considerably from the Putwarces' returns recorded above.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

REPORT.

PERGUNNAH CHURTHAWUL.

This pergunnah was assessed in November, 1862, after Pergunnah Jhinjhana, and the demand came into force from 1270 Fuslee. I proceed to give a sketch of the pergunnah, and the results of the new settlement.

2. Churthawul covers 92* square miles, and is bounded on the east by the Kalee Nudce, on the west by Thannah Bhowun, on the south by Bugra, and on the north by Rampore

and Deoband, of the Saharunpore District. The Hindun runs from north to south through the western quarter. Between the Hindun and the Kalee Nudce the land is

Description of pergunnah.

high, but naturally fertile. Water is, as a rule, at a great depth. Masonry wells are scarce, and kutchra wells are only dug at a great expense, lasting for two years, or so. Except in bad rain, year's cultivation is careful and abundant. The villages lie rather far apart, but are large and substantial. Tuggahs on the high land, and Rajpoots towards the Kalee Nudce and Hindun, are the chief castes. Churthawal itself is a small agricultural town, once the residence of an Amil, but now a mere overgrown village. On the west of the Hindun a rajbaha of the Eastern Jumna Canal runs from north to south, and the villages in its neighbourhood are as usual thriving and prosperous. One road runs from west to south-east, coming from Jellalabad and Thannah Bhowun, crossing the Hindun by an unbridged ford, and the Kalee Nudce by a masonry bridge, and so leading to the Mozuffernugger market. The Doab is particularly liable to malaria, and fever interferes severely with agricultural operations in September and October. The population is 297 to the square mile, as against 414 in Christian's Census. The difference I attribute to the drought of 1860-61, which fell very heavily on a pergunnah so deficient in irrigation. The exodus from the Cis-Hindun villages was very general.

3. Mr. Thornton had made four circles, as marked in the accompanying map, for assessment. These I have maintained, adding one more. This other included the Trans-

Hindun villages, which resemble in soil and population the neighbouring villages of the Thannah Bhowun Pergunnah. I included them in the Kheaozee Circle.

The assessment was conducted on exactly the principles detailed in the Report on the Thannah Bhowun Pergunnah. Mr. Thornton's rates for the four circles above mentioned were reduced to half assets and maintained. They then stood as follows:—

			Meesun irrigated.	Meesun unirrigated.	Roslee irrigated.	Roslee unirrigated.	Dakur irrigated.	Dakur unirrigated.	Bhoor irrigated.	Bhoor unirrigated.
Burkullee	...	...	2 2 1½ 1 15 6	1 3 3½ 0 15 7	0 14 7½ 0 13 7½	1 2 4½ 0 12 3½				
Deedaheree	...	...	2 4 3 2 2 4½	1 11 0½ 1 1 8½	1 8 0 1 0 1½	0 11 11½ 0 11 6				
Kotesrah	...	...	2 4 2½ 1 15 10½	1 9 3½ 1 1 3	1 1 7½ 0 14 4½	1 5 2 0 13 6				
Churthawul	...	...	2 12 0 2 6 4½	2 2 7½ 1 3 7	1 3 2½ 0 14 9	0 15 0 0 9 6				
Biralsee	...	...	2 11 1½ 2 5 3½	1 12 1 1 4 0½	1 7 3 1 1 3½	0 12 2½ 0 11 6				
Bugrah	...	...	2 2 8½ 1 10 3	1 11 0½ 0 15 5	...	0 13 9	...	0 11 6		

Former demand, demand at deduced revenue rates, and proposed demand.

4. The former demand was =65,410.

The demand at these

rates would be =64,587.

The proposed demand =61,612.

The rates of the new settlement are—

			<i>Malgoozaree rate.</i>			<i>Cultivated rate.</i>		
	Circle Burkullee	...	1	4	11	1	7	6½
Rates of the new settlement on circles and castes.	„ Deedaheree	...	0	14	11½	1	1	4½
	„ Kotesrah	...	1	0	2	1	3	11½
	„ Churthawul	...	1	4	5½	1	6	11½
	„ Biralsee	...	1	5	10	1	9	3
	„ Bugrah	...	0	14	4	0	15	3½
	Pergunnah	...	1	3	0½	1	6	2½

5. The rates on each caste in each circle of the new jumma are as follows (calculated as detailed in paragraph 28 of my Thannah Bhowun Report) :—

I.—CIRCLE KOTESRAH.

1. Tuggahs	...	1	1	8	1	4	6	(three villages.)
2. Jogees	...	0	6	7½	0	9	4	(one „)
3. Sances	...	1	7	0	1	11	6	(three „)
4. Raceen	...	0	12	7¾	1	4	1	(two „)
5. Rajpoots	...	0	14	3¼	1	1	5¾	(four „)

II.—CIRCLE CHURTHAWUL.

1. Tugaghs	...	1	2	9½	1	4	6½	(eleven villages.)
2. Sances	...	1	3	0	1	4	9½	(two „)
3. Garahs	...	1	10	3	1	12	5½	(one „)
4. Syuds	...	1	1	11½	1	4	11½	(one „)

III.—CIRCLE BURKULLEE.

1. Tuggahs	...	1	4	1	1	12	0	(six villages.)
2. Jâts	...	1	4	9	1	7	8¾	(three „)
3. Rajpoots	...	0	15	4¼	1	3	7	(two „)
4. Sances	...	0	9	10	1	2	8	(one „)
5. Syuds	...	0	14	2¼	0	15	11¼	(one „)

Deedaheree and Biralsee are composed either of Rajpoot villages or mixed villages which have not been included in the calculation.

6. The balances have been reported on separately. Excepting the kusbah, which has suffered from litigation and recent drought, Russoolpoor, which belongs to an impoverished Syud family, Syud Poorah, held by a colony of poor Syuds, and Blumbela, over-assessed, there is no village which has suffered seriously during the recent settlement. The reductions now made are chiefly owing to the half-asset principle; though, in a pergunnah so much dependent on the rains, I have been careful rather to fall below the mark. The Trans-Hindun villages seem to me to have been assessed at the last settlement in anticipation of the rajbaha which was shortly afterwards run out. Several of them in consequence were straightened previous to the introduction of canal water, and though they recovered rapidly and completely, any considerable increase, having been already anticipated, was at this settlement impossible.

7. There were Lumberders at the last settlement. There are now .
 Appointment of Lumberdars and Put-warees. The Putwarees' Circles have been altered from to The pay of the highest is and of the lowest

8. From the accompanying statements it will be seen that transfers amount to about one-fourth of the whole area, and that the mahajuns have been transferees to the

extent of above one-half in the area transferred, or one-eighth in the whole pergunnah. The cultivating proprietors are as 2,046, against 1,734 in 1840, and the occupant tenants 2,014, as against 896. The average holding of the former is 10 acres; of the latter, 5 acres, 2 roods, 37 poles. The number of cultivators with right of occupancy has as usual increased. The average is rather larger than usual. The average of cultivating proprietors, here as elsewhere, is about 10 acres.

9. In the villages which were formerly included among the "Shurah Nukdee" villages, the particulars of which are known to the Commissioner and Board, money rents have now been fixed. I subjoin the results without reserve, as they show the best light that can possibly be procured on the fairness of my assessments:—

	<i>Ded.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>
1. Dey Chund ...	889	937	493 acres rented at 2-5-9½ per acre, giving a rental for the whole cultivated area of Rs. 1,646. This land is average, but the rest of the land is held by other classes of tenants, or is seer, and the above rate is low for it.		
2. Jut Nuglah ...	519	600	942. See Remarks in No. II. Statement.		
3. Aklour ...	985	1,200	2,090 (93 acres culturable not included).		
4. Kularpoor ...	765	631	408 acres let at Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, which gives Rs. 1,480 on the total area (see Remarks in No. II. Statement).		
5. Kucholeo ...	635	600	447 acres let for Rs. 1,038; 60 acres culturable and 18 acres (seer not included in this.)		
6. Kotesrah ...	4,112	3,792	2,884 acres, the holding of occupant tenants, leased for Rs. 7,260, leaving a margin of Rs. 3,468. About 100 acres (seer land, and land held by non-occupant tenants) excluded from this.		
7. Deedaheree ...	517	540	Rs. 947 rental would be the result of the money rent on the occupant tenants if applied to the whole area. But this rent is low for the seer lands (34 acres) and non-occupant tenants (41). The occupant tenants cover 381.		
8. Muhmoodpoor ...	595	600	427 acres leased at Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, giving, if applied to whole cultivated area, Rs. 1,150; but this rate is low for seer land, of which are 66 acres. Allowing for this, the demand will be as nearly half as possible.		

	<i>Ded. Rev. Rates.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>
9. Dudheroo khoord ...	1,211	1,097	The whole area leased to tenants for Rs. 2,179.
10. Dudheroo kulan ...	1,000	1,100	323 acres out of 754 leased to cultivators with right of occupancy for Rs. 971, giving a rate of Rs. 3-0-1 $\frac{3}{4}$, which, applied to the whole cultivated area, gives a rental of Rs. 2,266.
11. Bannugur ...	650	600	290 acres out of 604 are leased for Rs. 1-13-3 per acre, which, applied to the cultivated area, and 25 acres recently abandoned, gives a rental of Rs. 1,025.

The increase due to canal is estimated on the accompanying statement at Rs. 3,204.

MOZUFFERNUGGER :
January 8th, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH BUGRA.

THIS pergunnah is called after Rajah Bag (otherwise known as Rajah Bugra), whose name amidst various revolutions has never been lost. The Canoongoes' records go back as far as Sumbut 992, corresponding to the year of our Lord 935, and to the Hijree year 569, when Sultan Shahab-ood-deen, Gourco, conquering the Hindoo Rajah, "Rai Pattora," took possession of the pergunnah. Its succession continued in the line of the Gourco family (Taj-ood-deen, Shumsh-ood-deen, and others) upwards of four hundred years, until the time of Huzrut Timour, Mogul, who took Delhi in 800 Hijree, from which time the history of this pergunnah becomes mixed up with the reigning families of Delhi. A considerable portion of this pergunnah was included in the jagheer of Begum Sumroo, was settled in the Meerut District by Mr. Plowden, and subsequently transferred to Mozuffernugger.

2. The majority of the population consists of Mahomedan and Hindoo Jâts, Rajpoots, Tuggahs, Brahmins, Sheikhs, Syuds, and Mogul Puthans. The Mahomedan faith was adopted by the first-named classes (originally Hindoos), to acquire favor with the Emperors of Delhi. There are no large towns, the largest being Kushah Bugra, with a population of about 3,724 souls.

3. The position of the pergunnah is unfavorable, between the two Rivers Kalee Nuddee and the Hundun; its eastern and western portions slope down to the above rivers, while the centre always remains high and dry, without any means of natural irrigation, and but little artificial from wells and tanks; consequently the drought in the famine year of 1860-61 was more severely felt in this and the neighbouring Pergunnah of Churthawul especially, and to a certain extent in Shikarpoor and Boorhana, than anywhere else in the district. The portion of Pergunnah Bugra situated Trans-Hindun is excepted in this description. Out of the 19 villages to the west of the Hindun, irrigation is carried on in 11 from rajbuhars of the Jumna Canal. The remissions and suspensions of revenue in Pergunnah Bugra during 1859-60-61 amounted to Rs. 7,970-12-9, while advances from charitable funds and succour money were distributed to the amount of Rs. 2,088-6-0.

4. At one time it was anticipated that the canal authorities would extend their irrigation from the Ganges Canal by a new cut *viâ* Deobund; indeed, the line has been surveyed throughout Bugra also: but the matter has been authoritatively decided by the Government, North-Western Provinces, —*vide* the orders of the Government on the Administration of the Canal for 1861. We need not, therefore, disturb our calculations by looking forward to any great improvement from this source. Should a cut be here-

after made, this pergunnah will be immensely improved; the difference might then be taxed in the shape of an increased water-rate, but it need not stand in the way of a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

5. By the khusrah measurements the total cultivated area of this pergunnah amounts to 42,017 acres, of which 18,895 acres are irrigated (14,012 acres by wells and 4,883 by canal on the west side of the Hindun); and 23,122 acres are unirrigated: thus more than half the cultivated area is deficient in irrigation. Wells are comparatively scarce; the cost of constructing masonry ones is said to be from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 for two sets of bullocks, and from Rs. 250 to 300 for one set of bullocks. Kuteha wells can only be made in certain places, and cost from Rs. 25 to 30. 7,108 acres of culturable land is lying fallow, which the pergunnah authorities ascribe to the poverty of the malgoozars, desertion of cultivators,—in fact, to general distress, the results of the year of famine preceded by that of mutiny.

It was my wish and intention to have drawn out a concise account of the past fiscal history of this pergunnah, but I find that so many monzahs have been introduced from the Pergunnahs of Churthawal, Shikarpore, and Boorhana, while others again have been transferred to those pergunnahs, that it is quite impossible, especially

* Many of these records were destroyed in the mutiny.

in the confused state of the Canoongoes'* records to give any idea of the rise or fall in the jummas of the successive settlements. A very imperfect list obtained from the Canoongoe is annexed. The hereditary Canoongoe of Bugra was one of those to whose lot it fell to come under reduction under the new arrangements of the Tehseelee establishments; nevertheless he has been in constant attendance at my camp, and willingly given any information that was required of him. I have, however, ascertained quite sufficient of the past history of this pergunnah to convince me that a light assessment will alone enable the zemindars to recover themselves, while anything like severity will inevitably lead to desertion, to poverty, and to the increase of crime on the part of the Mahomedan Tuggahs, Rajpoots, and Jâts, all disorderly classes. The classes of the Hindoo persuasion are quiet agriculturists. The difficulties the zemindars have to contend with are, it must be remembered, great. First there is, in parts, the sandy, arid nature of the soil, the absence of irrigation, and the limited supply of manure; lastly, there is the want of capital amongst the malgoozars, and desertion of cultivators. All these circumstances combined have impressed my mind with the conviction that the true interests of Government will be best secured by slightly relaxing the full amount of jumma derivable from the deduced revenue rates. This subject will be dealt with more fully in the remarks attached to each village statement. Suffice it now to say that this pergunnah has never been very prosperous, and until irrigation is more extended I cannot see how it is to improve. Applications will be made for advances to construct wells wherever these are deemed requisite, but the remedy will for the present be but partial; considerable time must elapse before any great improvement can take place.

6. I look more to improvement from the zemindars themselves, by judicious expenditure out of the marginal profits which I believe I have equitably assessed, than from any wholesale assistance which Government can give. It is always advisable to avoid, if possible, Government agency in these matters. The people must be taught self-reliance. The misfortune is that in parts of this pergunnah the famine has so exhausted the zemindars as to make them in many instances absolutely helpless. Here, I take it, Government aid must be called in when solicited, and when satisfactory security can be given.

7. Mr. Edwards, Collector, has made the following remarks on Bugra:—"This is a very fairly prosperous pergunnah. I consider the best villages in it are Tutavee, Mundec, Mookundpore, Dhundaolee, and Khatowla. This last has a very light jumma,

and large profits are realized. The village of Peenah was formerly one of the best in the pergunnah, but it has latterly materially deteriorated,—so much so, that a portion of its lands have been in the market, and fetched but little, whereas some back nothing would induce the people to part with a foot of the soil. The village behaved very badly in the disturbances, and had to be punished more than once, but so severely as to have permanently injured the mouzahi. The people are turbulent, many of them arrant thieves. Both Burwala and Hursolee are also fine villages with very extensive areas. The former also behaved very badly in 1857. Kanam may also be mentioned as a village of great capabilities." I cannot agree with Edwards in the above description, but rather with Mr. Lane, Deputy Collector, writing in 1861, he says,—“I have seen little prosperity in the pergunnah. Certainly the season has been singularly unfortunate, but at any time, with few wells and a canal irrigation, it can never bear a heavy assessment.”

8. In making rental estimates previous to assessment, I have been guided by Mr. E. Thornton's old circle rent-rates. These circles are Bugra, Churtl, Jukhwala, and Kodana. Wherever the classification appeared to me incorrect, I did not hesitate in altering it: occasionally a good village had been under-estimated *vice versa*. The average rent-rates given by all these circles are—

For irrigated meesun, per acre	...	5	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ unirrigated ditto, „	...	3	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ irrigated roslee, „	...	3	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ unirrigated ditto, „	...	2	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ irrigated dakur, „	...	2	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ unirrigated ditto, „	...	2	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ irrigated bhoor, „	...	2	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ unirrigated ditto, „	...	1	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

These rates give rather a high out-turn to many of the middling estates which suffered from the severe drought of 1268 Fasal; to the better class of estates they are applied most successfully.

9. Mr. Thornton's tables of appraisement, with one-fourth added for rise in prices of agricultural produce, either to this estimate or the previous one, is not to be depended on: with this addition, the estimate runs as high as the average “nikasees” is low. Messrs. Colvin and Grant think the fassil prices have remained stationary, although the retail prices of the bunneas have risen; and as it is of no value at the former rate which reaches the zemindars, few being able to store grain until a favorable rise in the market should occur, it is not equitable to increase rental estimates by an anticipated enhancement in the value of agricultural produce. As I entertain considerable doubts on this subject, whether fassil or market harvest prices can possibly remain stationary, while retail traders are selling at a higher value, I have continued the practice which I followed in settling the fernugger Pergunnah of allowing a margin for a general rise in prices. I do not profess to have strictly followed this or any other estimate, for I have gone to the average of several estimates, as the most likely to be free from egregious blunders, and I feel confident that where I have erred it has been on the side of moderation. Close inspection of each village has materially guided me in apportioning the p. junmas.

10. It is lamentable to think how incorrect have been the average Putwarees' annual papers, notwithstanding the labor that has been given to these officials, and to get correct returns of the condition and resources of each village. In Bhyachara villages, one could hardly expect the Putwaree to get a correct out-turn of each village and field, but that he should, as a rule, so under-estimate the net produce was scarcely to be anticipated. Where the ze-

are in the habit of letting out land at so much the kutchha beegah, and these leases are entered in the nikasees, we can arrive at a very fair approximate rental; but these cases are not common. These leases, or "tashkees," as they are called, average from 10 to 12 annas per irrigated village beegah, and 5 to 6 annas unirrigated. In the best villages, the rate is as high as one rupee for the former, and 6 to 8 annas for the latter; mostly, however, rents are received in kind, which makes the operation of discovering the rental produce a difficult matter.

11. I have pursued very much the same *modus operandi* which I have already mentioned in my report on Mozuffernugger. I have carefully visited every village in the pergunnah, collected its past history, taken a survey of the Khurreecrops of 1270 Fuslee, patiently heard all that the zemindars had to say for themselves, and classified the estates into three kinds. To the first I have fixed full rates, to the second a let-off from the circle rent-rate, and to the third, or worst class, I have given more consideration to the results got by an examination of the nikasees and the zemindars' statements of income actually received. Estimates, too, have been taken from the pergunnah officials; these placed side by side, and looking at the rates of the old jumma in the neighbourhood, I proceeded to assess at what I considered to be a fair demand at half assets.

12. The great difficulty I had to contend with in this pergunnah was the depressed condition of the majority of the zemindars; they are only just recovering from the effects of the famine which destroyed men and cattle. Take, for instance, the case of Sydpoora Khoord, a petty village close to Bugra. The malgoozars are impoverished Syuds. They broke down so completely in 1268 Fuslee that Rs. 870 had to be suspended. The soil is in parts sandy, in others there is good wheat land; no resident cultivators—only a few wretched hovels in which the Syuds live. The jumma was originally Rs. 270; at the last settlement it was raised to Rs. 667, which gave a rate on the malgoozaree acre of Rs. 1-1-5½. The past demand has been realized with the utmost difficulty. From the nikasees in good years we obtain an out-turn of Rs. 1057. Mr. Thornton's circle rent-rates go up as high as 1,700 odd rupees. Hurddean Singh, Raees of Bugra, says the estate cannot bear a higher jumma than Rs. 450; the pergunnah officers propose a demand of Rs. 325. In consideration of the extreme poverty of the proprietors, and in the hopes that a light jumma would in the course of time bring them round again, I reduced the demand to below half assets got by the circle rent-rates,—viz., to Rs. 400,—which gives a rate on the cultivated acre nearly 9 annas cheaper than in the contiguous village of Bugra, with its large number of resident agriculturists and traders. I could not, under the circumstances, avoid this great inequality.

13. The old pergunnah jumma was Rs. 86,362, leaving out annas and pies: this at two-thirds, according to Mr. Thomason's principles of assessment, would give a net rental of Rs. 1,29,543, or a jumma at half assets equal to Rs. 64,771. The proposed jumma amounts to Rs. 81,670; so that, although there is a decrease on the past demand, there is really at half assets a considerable increase,—mainly due, of course, to excess of cultivation. The remarks against each village in the No. II. Statement will show my grounds of assessment. I have there endeavoured to dot down all the information I could collect which bore on the subject.

14. The number of transfers—30½ per cent.—is high. Out of 75 mohals, 18 entire estates only have escaped mutations of some kind or other, and the prices, both by private sales and decrees of Court, are so low that one is led to the conclusion that landed property in this pergunnah could not have been a desirable acquisition. The zemindars are, I fear, very much in debt to the bunees. It would appear that without the aid of the money-lender, who can exact any interest he likes, the zemindars are unable to acquit themselves of their dues to Government. As I moved through the pergunnah in the cold weather of 1862-63, the complaints against the usurious and fraudulent practices of the bunees met me in every village almost that I visited; and I

feel it my bounden duty to place on record my opinion that it is a most serious matter. It is one that must engage the deepest attention of every Collector who is at all interested in the welfare of the zemindars of his district. I am inclined to the opinion that a positive order from Government prohibiting sales of landed property for the recovery of debts would be a politic measure; or, if this be disapproved, I think the Civil Courts should be directed to resort to sales in a far less degree.

In the Pergunnah of Mozuffernugger, I found transfers numerous, and the complaints against the huncas equally loud; but I there gave it as my opinion that the Synd proprietors had brought it on themselves by their own extravagance. Nevertheless, as I become more acquainted with the facts, I may be allowed to qualify that decision, and I must say that there are very strong grounds for believing that the money-lenders have taken undue advantage of the ignorance of the agricultural classes of the country.

15. It will be observed that the jummas have fallen in that portion of the pergunnah which lies between the Rivers Kalee Nuddee and Hindun, while in the few canal-irrigated estates to the west of the last-named river there has been a slight increase. The revenue rates for the two portions Cis-Hindun and Trans-Hindun are as follows:—

				Rs. As. P.		
Cis-Hindun ...	{	Revenue rate per acre	malgoozaree ...	1	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Ditto ditto	cultivated ...	1	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trans-Hindun ...	{	Ditto ditto	malgoozaree ...	1	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Ditto ditto	cultivated ...	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The revenue rates for the three classes of estates into which I have divided the pergunnah are—

Class I., or Superior Circle ...	{	Revenue rate per acre	malgoozaree	2	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Ditto ditto	cultivated	2	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Class II., or Middle Circle ...	{	Ditto ditto	malgoozaree	1	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto ditto	cultivated	1	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Class III., or Inferior Circle ...	{	Ditto ditto	malgoozaree	0	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Ditto ditto	cultivated	1	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

On the whole area of the pergunnah the revised demand falls—

Per acre malgoozaree	... Rs. 1	10	7
Ditto cultivated	... „	1	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Although there has been a reduction of Rs. 4,671-8-3, still the revenue rates remain higher than in the neighbouring Pergunnahs of Mozuffernugger and Churthawul. The fact is, Bugra was fully assessed at the last settlement, while Mozuffernugger before the introduction of the canal had very light jummas indeed. It was not possible to entirely equalize the two pergunnahs, merely for the sake of an apparent conformity, without making either too great a reduction on the one side, or too heavy an increase on the other. Pergunnah Churthawul, although it greatly resembles Bugra, is, on the whole, more depressed.

16. Observing a very considerable sandy deposit in all the rajbuhās of the Eastern Jumna Canal which irrigate the estates Trans-Hindun, I wrote to Major Brownlow, Superintendent, to ascertain whether any injury was likely to occur from these annual deposits of sand. I was under the impression that, in the long run, the soil must become impoverished. Major Brownlow, however, writes that, so far from being deleterious, the deposits contain valuable organic matter calculated to improve the quality of the soil, and quotes as examples the slopes of deserted rajbuhās in the Meerut District, on which the finest wheat crops are grown. There can be no doubt, I think, that well water gives much heavier crops than canal water. All the zemindars agree on this point; and they admit, further, that a good deal of damage is done by the lazy way the people have of deluging their lands; but the question which of the two

kinds of irrigation, well or canal, is the most profitable, is of no practical utility, for the zemindars are now entirely dependent on the canal for irrigation.

17. The accompanying Pergunnahwar Returns will show the extent to which I have been converting rents from kind into money. By this process two most important objects have been attained: *firstly*, numerous disputes about the form of rents have been settled; *secondly*, a thorough insight has been gained as to the fitness, or otherwise, of the revised jummas. So complete has been the scrutiny that I have no hesitation in declaring the assessments to be equitable and in conformity to the half-assot principle. In all cases of dispute, rents have been fixed in cash according to the average of actual payments for similar lands in the neighbouring estates: so that if the jumma had pinched at all the truth must have come out; but I am glad to say that nothing has occurred to shake my confidence in the stability of my proposals.

18. The zemindars have not been backward in taking up the new jummas. Two only of the wealthy proprietors—*viz.*, Nowab Ahmed Ali Khan, of Kurnal, through his Mooktears, and Lalla Oodeyram, Mahajun, personally—complained against the severity of the demand in Cazeo Khaira and Peena; but as they were not assessed higher than their neighbours, and the estimated assets fully bore out my proposed jummas, I overruled their objections. These gentlemen seem to think the process of declaring and accepting jummas is a sort of auction, at which it is quite legitimate for the Collector, on the part of Government, to make the highest bid, and the malgoozar the lowest. I explained to them that the revenue is based on well-calculated data, and cannot be altered on such vague, flimsy objections as those under consideration. After some useless procrastination, the objectors signed engagements. The Mahomedans of Chuk Maâfee, Kusbeh Bugra, gave some trouble. Their ancestors formerly enjoyed the land rent-free, and they thought they might as well battle with the Collector, to see how cheaply they could be let off, notwithstanding that the revenue rates were extremely light; and any argument on the subject was quite out of the question. Eventually these obstructive, clamorous people were obliged to yield the point.

19. The only other subject worthy of notice, as far as the assessment of this pergunnah is concerned, is the great number of Bhyachara villages, chiefly Jât proprietors. It has been the custom to over-assess* these industrious communities because they produce a greater proportion of the valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, cotton, &c. This is manifestly unjust and impolitic. No doubt the resources of an estate must always be affected by the character of the proprietors and tenantry: a village owned by Jâts will always pay more than one belonging to the depraved class of Goojurs; still it is the interest of good government to encourage industry in every form, and not to tax unduly the profits of capital. Both my predecessor, Mr. H. G. Keene, and myself have been alive to the truth of this principle, and the result has been that these admirable Jât brotherhoods have now for the first time been moderately assessed, due regard having been paid to the provisions laid down in the Directions to Settlement Officers, paragraph 65; and paragraph 37, Appendix No. XX., Saharunpore Directions.

20. The usual statements—both those prescribed by the Directions to Settlement Officers, by the recent Circulars of the Board of Revenue, and others containing valuable statistical information—are submitted.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH POOR CHUPAR.

(*Pergunnah Poor Chupar is bounded on the north by Zillah Saharunpore and Pergunnah Goordhunpore, on the west by Saharunpore and Pergunnah Mozuffernugger, on the south by Mozuffernugger, and the east by Bhokurharee and Goordhunpore.*)

IN former times, upwards of five hundred years ago, a Cazee, Syud Nizam, is said to have come from the direction of Persia, and to have established himself

at the town of Poor. Previously, during the incumbency of the Rajah of Pithora and other Hindoo Rajahs, the pergunnah was known by the name of "Chupar Khooda." The two names becoming blended, it is now generally called "Poor Chupar," and the principal town "Cazee-ki-Poor." The Canoongoe professes to trace the line of Hindoo Rajahs over a period of 4,181 years. The Mahomedans came into possession in 569 Hijree, corresponding to the close of the 12th century, and continued to 1167 Hijree, or A. D. 1773, after which there were constant revolutions between the Mahrattas and Mahomedans. The English rule dates from 1803.

2. The predominant classes are Jâts, Tuggas, Brahmins, Bheora, or people from the Deccan, Bhats, Soonars, Sweepers, and others. Families of Jâts and Tuggas are in groups,—that is, a dozen of these villages are to be found close together, all claiming one descent. When the pergunnah was re-cast in 1842, 62 mouzahs composed the whole area, bearing a jumma of Rs. 60,059; but since then a quantity of land has been taken up for the Ganges Canal, for rajbahuas and for roads, reducing the jumma to Rs. 56,947-3-0.

Of the 62 mehals, 48 are banghur, 8 kadir and banghur, 6 entirely kadir.

3. Although some estates have suffered from "chool," or percolation, this pergunnah has been generally considered to be more advanced than either of the neighbouring ones, Mozuffernugger or Bhokurharree. How fallacious this estimate is will be seen subsequently. It is computed that 1,336 cultivated and culturable acres have deteriorated by percolation, and yet by the measurements the cultivation has increased by 3,350 acres since the last settlement. The proportion of the better crops, according to the Ameens' Returns, is more than half the whole cultivation.

Of the cultivated area, 26,284 acres, or about 63 per cent., are irrigated; 14,819 acres, or 37 per cent., unirrigated.

The classes of soil composing the irrigated and unirrigated area are :—

Kind of soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Per cent. to whole area.	Per cent. to cultivated area.
Meesun	9,903	640	10,543	18, or something less.	26 (a little less).
Roslee	15,731	10,293	26,024	44½	63 (a little less).
Dakur	351	366	717	1, and something more.	1½ (a little more).
Bhoor	299	3,520	3,819	6½ (a little more).	9½ (a little more).
Waste and Minhaee ...	17,596 acres	...	...	30	

The above classification is from the Ameens' papers, and, like most of their measurements, errs in the description of soil. I am sure the "bhoor" land in this pergunnah is at least 14 or 15 per cent.

4. A very distinguishing feature of this pergunnah is the capricious course taken by the sand hills. At some places these hills run nearly parallel to each other, with an intervening distance of two or three miles; at other points they close in towards

each other, and everywhere are to be seen offshoots gradually sloping away till they meet the level of the surrounding country. Colonel Cautley, the projector of the Ganges Canal, in his report, attributes these sand hills to the action of wind. On the slopes corn and barley grow best, but should there be any deficiency in the rains the crops must fail. This year—1863—I observed that the plant was fast discoloring, owing to want of rain. The income from such lands is of course precarious in the extreme. Within these sand hills are to be observed channels which look very like the tortuous courses of rivers; in the hollows, the water which falls on the surface is retained a longer time, and hence their greater fertility. Examples of these are to be seen to the west of Chupar, in Konlahairce, and other monzahs.

5. Judging from the accounts of the pergunnah officers, and also from the reports of Rai Nanuk Chund, Deputy Collector, who examined most of the villages, I was prepared to find this a highly flourishing pergunnah. I have personally inspected every village both on the bangur and the kadir lands, and taken notes of everything I saw or heard. To my surprise, I found in many villages that a great part of the area, though watered in parts from rajbhas of the Ganges Canal, consists of sand called “bhoor,” or “danda,” and the soil is fit only for the most inferior Khurreef crops, such as bajra, mote, &c., and occasionally in the Rubbee, wheat and barley. Those estates in which “bhoor” land prevails have paid the past jumma, not without difficulty. In Kusbeh Poor, for instance, the revenue was never realized until an officer was specially deputed to the spot, and even then after great delay. Increase on the past demand to any great extent I saw at once was impracticable; the jumma could only be raised in those villages where there was less “bhoor” with increased cultivation, or where there were hollows retaining the surface water, as in Chupar and others, the soil being favorable to the production of good sugar-cane and cotton, and there being plenty of resident cultivators. From the list of villages annexed to this report it will be seen how very few I have been able to reckon amongst the first or best class; indeed, I think I should have curtailed the list as it stands. The few really flourishing estates are—

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1.—Burla. | 4.—Khlooda. |
| 2.—Phulaoda (two puttees). | 5.—Kootubpore. |
| 3.—Chupar. | 6.—Khykheree. |

Out of sixty “khalisa” mehals, only these seven (Phulaoda has two completely separate puttees) possess all the elements which constitute superiority.

6. I entered this pergunnah backed by the experience gained in assessing Mozuffernugger, and was under the impression that, owing to the introduction of the Ganges Canal, an excess of at least Rs. 10,000 over the past jumma might be acquired. The pergunnah officers thought likewise, but it was evident that they had never visited the villages. The Canoongoe is certainly new to the pergunnah; he belongs properly to Mozuffernugger. Since the reduction of Tehseel establishments, his duties have been increased; so that he is now recorder of a new division.

The Tehseeldar, Syud Mahomed, is one of the “Races,” or old gentry of the district. I doubt very much if from this class really good Tehseeldars are ever procurable; at all events, those I have seen in this and other districts have been inferior officials. Syud Mahomed knows very well how to screw the revenue out of the people, but he is unacquainted with legal procedure or the duties of a Settlement Officer. I have not received any assistance from him in revising the settlement; whenever called upon for a report, the reply he has been able to furnish has been worthless; consequently I directed him to remain at his Tehseelee (he was subsequently removed to Allygurh).

7. Rai Nanuk Chund, Deputy Collector, an experienced officer in the Settlement Department, pitched his jummas a great deal too high; he was misled by placing implicit reliance on Mr. E. Thornton's chunk rates, adding one-fourth for the increase

of prices, which Messrs. Colvin and Grant think erroneous, because the fustil prices had really not risen since the last settlement. Mr. Thornton did not fix an irrigated rate for the Poor and Chupar Circles, because the irrigation in those days was nominal. Tho Deputy, therefore, took the "kunkoots," or appraisements, of a dozen or more villages, and obtained some rough "chittas" from the zemindars, from which he eliminated the following standard rates (summary) :—

				<i>Irrigated by Canal.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rent-rates per acre	...	...	4	5 0	2 6 0

In this calculation there occurred this error, that the water-rate of one rupee paid by the zemindar to the Canal Department had not been deducted : omit this, and the rent-rates would be—

<i>Irrigated.</i>			<i>Unirrigated.</i>		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
3	5	0	2	6	0

About the ratio of 1 6 $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 0 0

* This proportion was applied to the various kinds of soils. Well irrigation is almost entirely unknown in this pergunnah (*vide* statement

* Vide annexure to General Report.

entirely unknown in this pergunnah (*vide* statement of masonry wells).

8. The pergunnah rental estimates obtained are—

By the quinquennial average of "Nikasees," excluding the
exceptional year of famine ∴ Rs. 1,04,431

(File sample of process given in the Report for Mozuffernugger.)

By the summary rent-rates taken from records in the office ... ,, 84,962

By Mr. E. Thornton's rates of appraisement 1,42,369

Ditto	ditto	circle rent-rates	1,73,000*
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With a fourth added for rise in prices.

* (This I found too heavy and I was obliged to drop the addition of one-fourth to the circle rates.)

after deducting the portion of canal
water-rates paid by the malgoozars ... „ 1,42,000

The most practicable of these estimates is the last one,—viz.,	} Rs. 1,42,000	
	„ 3,170	Deduct for extra cesses.

„ 1,38,830

69,415 Halfassets, or Govt. jumma.

The jumma I propose is Rs. 59,330, but then it must be remembered that I have ascertained that there is more bhoor and danda land than has been allowed for in the measurement papers, to which the average circle rent-rates according to Mr. Thornton cannot be applied. Secondly, the khadir estates bordering on the Solance Nuddee have been completely destroyed by the action of percolation, while of the bangur and khadir estates, such as Noornuggur, Booncha, Mirzapore, Shahjehanpore, Jubbulpore, Godna, Godnee, &c., the bangur lands only are now fit to cultivate. Even where canal irrigation is practicable, production is dwarfed by the sandy nature of the soil, and the crops on the bangur are further greatly injured by the ravages of the pigs and other wild animals which come up from the khadir every night, and return to their haunts before dawn. To prevent injuries as much as possible, licenses have been largely given to zemindars to carry arms.

9. Of the four classes of estates into which I have divided this pergunnah, the following are the rent and deduced revenue rates which I have assumed as my standard on the malgoozareo acre.

		ON CULTIVATED AREA, PER ACRE.			ON MALGOOZAREE AREA, PER ACRE.		
		<i>Summary rent-rate.</i>			<i>Revenue-rate of revised jumma.</i>		
*Class	I.	...	3	12 0½	1	11 1	1 8 10¾
Class	II.	...	3	8 0½	1	5 6¾	1 2 11½
Class	III.	...	2	8 4¾	0	12 6¾	0 10 6

Class IV., or "choel" estates. Of these I am unable to give any data, the revenue, nominal as it is, being collected from the sale of thatching straw and from grazing fees. In the rains the whole of these khadir estates are inundated, and during the dry weather the percolation is so extensive as to reduce the capabilities to *nil*. During the Khurreef of 1271 Fulsee, the khadir estates were all under water; not an acre was sown. For further information, *vide* file of correspondence.

The revenue-rate for the whole pergunnah is—

<i>Per cultivated acre.</i>	<i>Per malgoozaree acre.</i>
1 7 2	1 3 11¼

The rent-rate for the whole pergunnah,—that is, the rate at which the standard rental for the entire pergunnah falls,—

<i>Per cultivated acre.</i>
3 8 6¼

10. As I said before, I found the rent-rates high for so much bhoor land, and purposely fixed my jummas lower. By the Canoongoes' "kunkoots," or appraisements, for 1270 Fulsee, a pergunnah rental amounting to Rs. 1,26,669 was obtained; from this if we deduct the extra cesses, the pergunnah jumma would be about Rs. 60,000. Allowing that the appraisements were properly conducted, the result shows that the proposed jumma of Rs. 59,330 is not very far out.

11. I have followed the same mode of assessment in this as in the other two pergunnahs—Mozuffernugger and Bugra—previously settled and separately reported upon. I shall not repeat the process of induction by which an approximate rental has been obtained; the only difference in this pergunnah was, a rate for wet lands had to be discovered for the Poor and Chupar Circles; how this was done has already been explained in paragraph 7 of this report. The results of the present revision of settlement no doubt show a light rate upon the whole cultivated and malgoozaree area, and I purposely meant it should be so; for I am convinced, from a very close observation of every mouzah in the pergunnah, that a higher jumma could not have been realized without resort to coercive processes, ending finally in signal disappointment. A very numerous Bhyachara community hold most of the landed property, and wherever this is the case great caution is necessary.

12. The fourth, or Choel Circle, as I have called it, is very peculiar. It consists of two kinds. The first and better kind should include those estates which formerly had both bangur and khadir lands, the latter only having been lost by the action of swamp or percolation. The second kind consists of those where the whole area is in the khadir, and now completely destroyed by percolation,—the income, insignificant as it is, consisting of the price of thatching straw and scanty grazing fees. The jummas on the former estates might be retained; those on the latter are so completely nominal that I would recommend their being revised after five years,—*vide* correspondence regarding "choel" estates in Pergunnahs Goordhunpore, Poor, and Bhokurhai-rec.

13. The usual statements are to be found among the annexures.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

P. S.—I have now had two years' experience of the settlement of this pergunnah, and I can confidently say it is neither too light nor severe. The average malgoozaree and cultivated acre rate may give the impression that the revenue is very

* The standard rent-rates for each class of soil have been given in the general report.

light. In practice such is not the case, and I can give the best proof of this. As Collector, and Manager of Minors' Estates, I have charge of shares in Busserah, the whole of Shukkurpore, Boocha, &c., property belonging to the minor Rajah of Landhoura. In no single case does the income exceed the jumma, and in very many cases I have not yet been able to bring the profits to an equality with the expenses. The fact is, the soil in this pergunnah is very poor indeed, much intermixed with sand, approaching what is well known as bhoor. Nothing but a very light assessment will ever answer. Mr. Wynne writes (demi-officially) that the neighbouring Pergunnah of Munglour, in the Saharunpore District, bears a heavier assessment. I do not know what sort of a pergunnah Munglour is, but I am quite sure of this, that at half assets I have gone quite high enough for Poor Chupar, and I would not increase the present settlement by a single farthing.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

The 20th May, 1865.

No.

FROM

H. G. KEENE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Mozuffernugger,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Meerut Division.

Dated Mozuffernugger, the 15th March, 1862.

SIR,

THE District of Mozuffernugger is formed of part of the jagheer of the late Begum Sombre, and part of the old soobah of Saharunpore, the *Bawunee Mehal* of Nawab Zabitar Khan, whose seat was at Gousgurh, near Thannah Bhawun. It is bounded on the east by the Ganges, on the west by the Jumna, and is traversed longitudinally by three small streams running parallel to those rivers, and called the Kalee, the Hindun, and the Keersanee.

Between the Ganges and Kalee is a doab watered by the Ganges Canal; the Eastern Jumna Canal irrigates nearly the whole tract between the Jumna and the Hindun, but the central tract, or doab of the Hindun and Kalee, an area of more than a lakh and a quarter of acres, is at present dependent on the seasons, as are also the Pergunnahs of Bidhowlee and Goordhunpore, and parts of the other pergunnahs. The district is almost entirely agricultural, such towns as there are being chiefly supported by the sale of raw produce. Large quantities of sugar, cotton, and cereals are produced. Of the two former, about two-thirds are estimated to be exported towards Rohileund and the Cis-Sutlej States, the eastern *entrepôt* being at Meeranpore, and the western at Shamlee. The income of the trading classes is under 25 lakhs per annum.

2. The present population of the district is about 580,000 souls, among whom there are about 27 per cent. of the Mussulman faith; nor is this simply owing to the large extent to which Synds, Sheikhs, and Puthans have settled here during the days of Mahomedan supremacy, for the greater part of the Rajpoots and Goojurs are descended from persons who embraced the religion of their rulers. Among the Hindoos, the Jâts are the most numerous, though some of this tribe, too, are to be found among the Mahomedans.

3. The proportion of food crops is probably below the wants of this population, let alone a further batch of some 50,000, chiefly weavers, and such like, who are

excluded from the above reckoning, as having emigrated during the late droughts. I put the annual out-turn of food crops at 35 lakhs of mannds, or about 500lbs. avoirdupois *per annum* for each individual. The money value of the other articles—sugar, cotton, indigo, and fodder—may amount to a yearly average of 11 lakhs of rupees; or, say, in round numbers, a sum equal to the yearly Government jumma of the district.

4. *Preliminaries.*—On assuming charge in March, 1860, I found myself required to institute preliminary measures in view to the approaching revision of settlement throughout the 17 pergunnahs into which the district is divided,—my predecessor having had no time to do more than appoint a teacher for the Putwarees of Tehsoel Thanna Bhawun.

5. I lost no time in starting the instruction of the Putwarees on a general system throughout the district, in which I had the less difficulty, having personally seen to the matter in 1854-55, when Deputy Collector. Mr. Colvin and Rae Nanuck Chund joined early in the following month, and gave me great aid; and the whole of the Putwarees were soon trained in surveying, as reported to your Office.* The boundaries were also adjusted and marked off according to the existing rules, at various periods in 1860, and during the first quarter of 1861.

The Canoongoes were also furnished, through the Tehseeldars, with a standard set of questions which they were required to answer in regard to each of the estates under their charge (on the 5th June, 1860). In October, interior measurements and plane-table surveys were commenced in three Tehseeldarees, and the khusras headings issued for record according to the Board's orders of 26th August, 1856. This work was constantly inspected, under my control and supervision, by European officers, and by Deputy Collector Nanuck Chund. The method of operation was witnessed by Mr. Muir and by yourself. We did not confine our scrutiny to completed surveys, but ourselves took part in the work from time to time, and in villages chosen quite at random. The officer inspecting a pergunnah was also provided with a note-book, in which I had inserted a map of the pergunnah on a scale of one mile to an inch, and

* Received from the Commissioner, 18th April, 1860.

a transcript of such part of Mr. Edward's† notes as bore on the pergunnah or any of its estates. All but those watered from canals were at a low ebb of agriculture, and the results of the inspections were recorded, and subsequently used in preparing rolls for submission, in view to the suspension of revenue where it appeared necessary. The correctness of the survey is shown by its general accordance with that made under professional superintendence at the last settlement, any substantial difference being immediately the subject of detailed enquiry and explanation. This work was reduced to record, and subjected to analysis during the ensuing hot season; and the submission of the prescribed statements kept you acquainted with the progress that was going on.

6. In October last, the work of final inspection and assessment was set on foot. Before entering on any local details, it may be as well that I should briefly sketch the principles on which it was found necessary to proceed in ascertaining the condition and capabilities of the assets in reference to peculiarities in the local system. The general rules laid down in Mr. Thomason's Directions to Settlement Officers, paragraphs 47 to 51, and in the Board's Circular No. 1, were borne steadily in view, as enjoined in the Saharunpore Instructions. The latter part of Section 35 of those rules was the more easily obeyed by help of the Canoongoe's answers to the questions referred to above (in conjunction with the No. II. Statements),—all being checked by reports from the Collector's office, by Mr. Edward's recorded opinions, by the inspection notes of the officers, and by local knowledge. A further special examination of the peculiarities of each estate had also to be made at the time of assessment, particularly where the recorded facts and observations indicated any probable grounds for material alteration of the jumma. In this way a classified precis of information has been

obtained and recorded in English, such as cannot fail to be of great use to public officers stationed here for many years to come. But it was found that there were features attaching to the management of land in this district which might be made of peculiar service in gauging the value of any property under examination, chief of which I beg leave briefly to describe.

7. *Rental Estimates.*—For instance, it appeared that the classification of soils on the Goruckpore scheme formed but an imperfect index in Mozuffernugger, both by reason of the considerable prevalence of corn-rents, and of the arbitrary character of the results. Moreover, however well the soil might be classified, there remained this objection, that it only showed the state of the tillage during an exceptional period, when properties dependent on rain were nearly deserted, while canal villages were the scene of an unusually stimulated cultivation, caused by the high prices of produce. Land not under cultivation at the time of measurement would not, of course, be described (otherwise than as it might be “old” waste or “new”); and thus, if A were a Barance estate, the malgoozar would have an opportunity of enhancing his poverty, as much as his neighbour of B on the canal would be subjected to an undue exhibition of prosperity, which would dwindle when the return of seasonable rain should send back to A the cultivators who had left it for temporary employment on B.

8. None of these objections applied to a classification of *rents*, according to the customs locally obtaining.

9. Rents in this district are of three kinds. For certain articles it is usual to take payment from the tenant in cash, at rates varying according to the article produced, and the greater or less fertility of the soil, and other similar conditions. These articles are noted in the margin, with their average rates of rent, taking one part of the district with another. Such rents are called “*zubtee*,” for what reason I am unable to say. The total amount, as above stated, is about equal to the

	Rs.	As.
Sugar, per acre	17	0
Cotton, ditto	8	8
Maize, ditto	4	0
Fodder	3	0

N. B.—This last article consists of
Joar (*Holcus Sorghum*) grown thick,
usually called *Churee*.

Government demand.

10. The second description of rents is that usually taken in kind or at estimated value for all the other kind of crops, including the whole produce of the spring harvest, as also the millets, *joar* and *bajra*, when grown for food. The proportion taken is, for the most part, rather less than half, though the full moiety is taken in some instances. This is called “*nijkaree*.”

11. The third kind of rent occurs where the habits or exigencies of the Malgoozars lead them to farm out patches of land to cultivators, often from other estates, who pay from 8 annas to 2 per local beegah* all round, whatever they may grow. This goes by the name “of *tushkhees*,” or fixed assessment. And when, as sometimes happens, this system prevails throughout an estate, we learn to a close approximation the value of the assets, and can assess, nearly or entirely, upon the rent-roll (*vide* Thomason’s “Directions to Settlement Officers,” paragraph 52).

12. Otherwise we only reach that portion of the rent which may be paid in money,—i. e., the *zubtee*, and whatever *tushkhees* there may exist; and the problem of ascertaining the value of the property is, on the whole, still unsolved, for the great difficulty, of course, is to learn the average amount of the *nijkaree* rental in such estates, in which very often the cultivation is almost exclusively in the hands

of the proprietary community. It has been admitted by superior authority† that the annual Putwarcees’ papers are not capable of adoption “as the *jamabundees* of settlement.” How untrustworthy they sometimes are I had an opportunity of showing, in 1860, in the

* Six beegahs equal one acre.

† *Vide* G. O. No. 857, dated 1st July, 1856, paragraph 7.

notorious case of Mouzah Bhynswal, Pergunnah Shamlec, where little more than a tenth part of the profits was entered in the *Nikasee* of 1267 Fuslee.

13. In order, however, to obtain a *minimum* capability for purposes of comparison, these papers were utilized as follows :—The total area and rental for five years being added up, and the latter divided by the former, a produce rate is obtained, the application of which to the cultivated area at the time of survey (adding any excess of new waste over and above the quinquennial average) gives the net produce according to the *Putwaree's record*. In order to check the tendency to under-statement, which is found to be universal, other plans were adopted ; among them, an excellent one suggested by Mr. Anekland Colvin, which we call the *Reybundee*, and which may be thus described :—Retaining the quinquennial average of *zubtee* produce, which is founded on recorded money-rates, *nijkaree* average rates for the whole district are formed by the application of Mr. Thornton's appraisement to the mean quinquennial area devoted to the various *nijkaree* crops. The result is added to the *zubtee*, and the total far exceeds (in a majority of cases) that obtained from the *nikasee* rates. To render this estimate still more complete, I have caused it to be reckoned at the average prices current of each article for the ten years immediately preceding the great drought.

14. As, however, the necessity of filling up the No. III. Statement involved the classification of soil, and as this method undoubtedly furnishes a very useful standard of comparison, another estimate was formed by applying Mr. Thornton's circle rates to the classified area during the year of survey. This method is free from the objection applicable to the last named, which is founded on a district average of fertility ; whereas, if the classification of soil be but correct, the application of the rates of a properly selected circle really shows the exact state and value of the cultivation, during the year under review, at the old revenue rates. To bring this into conformity with the other estimates, from 25 to 33 per cent. must be added, according to what there may be reason to believe was the Settlement Officer's principle of assessment. And it having been found that the average price of wheat has lately been ruling much higher than it did in 1840, it has to be remembered, in examining the No. III. valuations, that a further addition of about a quarter will be required to give a fair *jumma* in all estates where no special reason may be shown in the remarks for a lenient *jumma*. In the Pergunnah of Boorhana, the estimate thus formed is more than usually fallacious, because, not having been settled by Mr. Thornton, it had no rates available for expressing the supposed value of the different classes of soil but those of Mr. Thornton's nearest circle, and this had no necessary bearing on the question. This estimate, therefore, here, and in the estates of other parts similarly situated, was scarcely regarded at all in assessing ; and the only way of giving reliable data in the No. III. Statement has been to add the *rental* classification below that prescribed. Thus, in Nuseerpore, we find the total value (according to the rates of the nearest *chuk*, that of *Shoron*) to be 890, while the *jumma* is Rs. 773 (and the *Canoongoe's* Dou 918, or more than the *whole assumed value*). The lower entries, however, show that the value assumed was in fact Rs. 1,086, on which my proposed *jumma* of Rs. 535 becomes reasonable, and the former *jumma* is shown to have been excessive. So, in Shadubur, the rental, according to soil, is 1,782, the *jumma* being Rs. 1,380. My assumed value was Rs. 2,254, and my proposed *jumma* is Rs. 1,131.

15. Local knowledge, and a careful investigation of the rent-rates, compared with the records of the Act X. files, will suggest many clues to the valuation of assets ; and a *pergunnah* rate will be ultimately framed for irrigated land, and a second for the dry land. The application of this to the respective total areas forms a *pergunnah jumma*, the distribution of which over the various estates will be checked by constant reference to the other estimates, and its discrepancy in particular cases will supply hints for study on the spot.

16. Finally, I have found, in working after such men as Elliott and Thornton, that a proportional increase on their jumma-bundees, with a due allowance for the advance of prices since their day, will often yield a sum curiously corresponding to the results of other, and quite independent, estimates.

17. To illustrate the nature of these operations, I would beg examination of the subjoined specimen estimates taken from a number of estates which have no canal irrigation, and where the breaking up of new land, and the rise of ruling prices, are the only changes which have occurred since settlement.

POOR BALEEAN (JUMMA, RS. 4,834).

<i>I.—Nikasee rates.</i>		<i>II.—Mr. Thornton's rates.</i>	
Zubtee,	Rs. 3,215		Rs. 3,215
Nijkaree,	,, 5,975		,, 10,775
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Rs. 9,190		Rs. 13,990
	<hr/>		<hr/>

III.—Circle rates, Rs. 11,004.

IV.—At Pergunnah rate, Rs. 12,380.

V.—Proportional increase, Rs. 10,433.

Mr. Edwards left it on record that this estate would bear a "material increase of jumma." This opinion is borne out by all but the first estimate; although the second, or *Reybundee*, formed on Mr. Thornton's rates, is in excess of the others. This is readily accounted for on visiting the property, which, after a minute and protracted examination, proved to contain a great deal of land of a quality below the average fertility. The jumma, therefore, though it should be raised, should not be so high as the second estimate would appear to indicate. Next let us take Nizampore (jumma Rs. 600). I., 841; II., 1240; III., 1205; IV., 1168; V., 1205. Here again the nikasee estimate fails us, but the others keep well together. The estate is of fair fertility, and is known to have borne the jumma well; the obvious inference being that it should be retained; the mean of the estimates, if we reject the first, being 1,204.

18. *Assessment of Pergunnahs.*—On the subject of assessment generally I have still much to say, but fear to trespass too long on your attention and that of the Board. A few general observations will be found at the conclusion of this report; but it is thought better in this place to say no more until some detailed account shall have been submitted of the way in which the assessment of past and present liabilities has been dealt with in the pergunnahs of which the prescribed statements are annexed.

19. *Boorhana.*—The first of these is Boorhana, a small division situated at the confluence of the Kallee and Hindun Rivers, at the extreme south of the district. This pergunnah formed part of the principality of Sirdhana, and was settled by Mr. Trevor Plowden when it lapsed to the British Government in 1839 by the Begum's death. It enjoys a soil in which kuteha wells can be sunk at small expense, and last many years, the water being about 12 yards from the surface in the upper, or *bangur* land, and not more than 8 yards in the *khadir*, or meadow land, which is also occasionally watered from the streams which it borders. Sugar, cotton, maize, and wheat are produced. The absence of *bajra* (*Panicum Spicatum*) indicates a good soil, and the marts of Sirdhana and Shamlee are accessible by good roads. The great drawback consists in the tendency of the drainage to cut ravines in its passage to two rivers, which gradually eat into the heart of the best lands. It is also to be observed that the rates on which Mr. Plowden based his assessment are rather high, ranging as they do from Rs. 2-6-5 to Rs. 6-6-5, especially as he took the full three-fourths for the Government demand. Hence almost of necessity it happened that many of the cultivators, and some even of the sharers in estates which were not adequately provided with wells, were unable to hold their own during the late protracted drought, which, as noted by Mr. Edwards, has prevailed ever since the disturbances of 1857 in

that part of the district. "So much so," adds that officer, "that the people have taken the idea into their heads that the locality is accursed, on account of their misconduct." Many of the refugees are still absent; while those who have returned are deficient in stock, in spite of the liberal aid administered by the Central Relief Committee, which was not adequate to the full extent of the evil. Above Rs. 15,000 were accordingly suspended, out of a total demand on the pergunnah of Rs. 75,148.

20. Assuming the Settlement Officer to have correctly estimated the rental assets (which, as above remarked, he perhaps a little over-rated), the value of the same on the present area, and with an allowance of 25 per cent. for rise of prices, would be about Rs. 1,41,100. As shown by applying Mr. Thornton's averages, and the ascertained zabtee rates, it is Rs. 1,36,385. Taking the latter as the basis of a pergunnah jumma, I obtained an average revenue rate of Rs. 1-14-11½ on the cultivated, and Rs. 1-9-5½ on the total malgoozaree, area; and in practice it was found that nearly half the estates were assessed at this average. Of the remainder, 13 went above, or at an average of Rs. 2-11-0 and Rs. 2-5-0 respectively, while only 10 were rated lower, or at a respective average *Estates. Proposed Jumma.* of Rs. 1-8-0 and 1-3-0. The loss to Government is upwards of 42 70,261 0 0 Rs. 5,000, but more than a third is due to the single estate of Jaola, which Mr. Edwards acknowledged to be over-assessed, and in regard to which I had the rent-roll to guide me, as it is wholly let on *tushkhees*.

The variations noted were essential, and for the most part natural, and will be found briefly accounted for in the miscellaneous general remarks, and more fully in my English Pergunnah Book in the office. It will be found that I have also adverted, in a few instances, to the probable inability of an estate to bear the full new jumma for one, or perhaps for two years to come. This refers to the results of the drought, and to my unwillingness to forego the demand that I believed to be appropriate. At the same time I was aware of the strong objections attaching to progressive, or *rusudee*, assessments, and preferred, in such cases, to undertake the responsibility of some small remissions, until the estates should have time to recover their springs of prosperity. (The total amount of these proposed remissions is Rs. 1,921.)

21. I have nothing more to note regarding the assessment of this pergunnah, except that, in anticipation of the possible extension of canal irrigation from the Hindun, and from the projected Deobun branch of the Ganges Canal, the engagements have been made terminable in twenty years, as ordered by Government last year (G. O. No. 2561A., dated 1st June, 1861). The assessments were completed before the collection of the Khurreef kists; and hence, in this pergunnah, the period of engagement dates from the 1st of last July; giving, contingent on sanction, an immediate relief to the distressed estates.

22. The balances of the former jumma have been arranged for on the same principles, *mutatis mutandis*, as the assessments for that which is to come. The result is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Balances Requiring Remissions in Pergunnah Boorhna.

Village.	Balance, past years.	Balance, 1268 Fuslee.			Proposed Remission.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1. Burkuta	...	485	15	2	74	4	6	The remainder payable in two <i>fusls</i> . Rs. 172 of new <i>jumma</i> should be also remitted in 1269 Fuslee. Rs. 125 in Khureef, 125 in Rubbee; Rs. 230 of new <i>jumma</i> should be remitted this year, and the old <i>jumma</i> paid for 1269 Fuslee.
2. Bhowana	...	189	0	0	89	0	0	
3. Atalee	...	250	0	0	...			
4. Ookalee	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	Rs. 50 in Rubbee, 1269 Fuslee. Remainder by Kistbundec. In two <i>fusls</i> . Rs. 200 in 1269, old <i>jumma</i> being paid. The remainder in By instalments.
5. Boorhana	...	1,300	0	0	400	0	0	
6. Bugecana	...	675	6	6	200	0	0	
7. Toda	...	400	0	0	200	0	0	
8. Jaola	...	6,110	0	0	2,250	0	0	
9. Jundheyree	...	225	0	0	...			
10. Hubcebpore	...	91	10	0	91	10	0	

Village.	Balance, past years.	Balance, 1268 Fuslee.	Proposed Remission.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
11. Hosscynabad (Bhumbara)	400 0 0	...	Rs. 200 in 1269, 200 in 1270 Fuslee, and <i>jumma</i> reduced.
12. Hosscinapore	347 7 5	...	Rs. 147-7-5 in Khureef, 200 in Rubbee.
13. Rusoolpore (Duh-heyree)	200 0 0	...	Half in Khureef; half in Rubbee.
14. Racepore	100 0 0	100 0 0	Rs. 50 to be remitted out of <i>jumma</i> , 1269 Fuslee.
15. Reaolee Nugla	250 0 0	250 0 0	Rs. 306 of <i>jumma</i> , 1269 Fuslee.
16. Surace	234 11 3	34 11 3	Rs. 200 in two <i>fusls</i> , 230 of new <i>jumma</i> should be remitted in 1269.
17. Koorthul	900 0 0	450 0 0	Rs. 450 in two <i>fusls</i> .
18. Koralsee	1,400 0 0	700 0 0	Rs. 700 in two <i>fusls</i> .
19. Khurur	470 3 3	...	In Rubbee, 1269 Fuslee.
20. Mundwara	250 0 0	...	Rs. 125 in 1269 Fuslee, 125 in 1270 Fuslee. Rs. 148 of <i>jumma</i> 1269 to be remitted.
21. Nugwa	500 0 0	240 0 0	Rs. 260 in four <i>kists</i> .
22. Waeclee	143 9 9	...	In two <i>fusls</i> .
23. Mundaolee	Rs. 125 of <i>jumma</i> , 1269 Fuslee, should be remitted.
Total	

23. *Gordhunpore*.—In December, having completed these operations, and deputed a Deputy Collector to prepare the records of rights, rent-rolls, and administration papers, I turned towards the north-east corner of the district, where Nanuk Chund had been for some time engaged in preliminary observations. The necessary records having been first completed in Gordhunpore, that pergunnah was the next for assessment. It is an unhappy tract, cut on the east by the Ganges, and swamped on the west by the Solance. Between these two rivers, however, is a patch of high land,—a sort of inverted oasis,—on which the best estates nearly equal the worst in the pergunnah last described. The whole is occupied, almost exclusively, by Goojurs; but they are of comparatively inoffensive habits;—only the same lack of energy which is shown in their crimes unfortunately also exhibits its effects in their cultivation. They have no want of water, but are otherwise badly off, and eke out a subsistence by selling straw for thatch, and by grazing herds of cattle, which pay a tax of four or six annas per head,—or per tail, as the phrase goes.

24. The natural features of the pergunnah divide it almost of necessity into			four circles, each containing a nearly equal number of estates, but in which the cultivation bears a varying ratio to the whole culturable area,—see the margin. The old rates were Re. 1-4-6 on the cultivated area, and 10 annas 9 pic on the total malgoozaree; but the new classification
Estates.	Malgoozaree area, acres.	Cultivated area, acres.	
I.—19	9,964	7,978	
II.—18	8,490	2,744	
III.—15	10,783	3,910	
IV.—17	4,422	1,487	

elicited widely varying rates, viz. :—

I. Varied on cultivation ...	1	7	5½	On Malgoezaree ...	1	2	5¼		
II. „	...	1	1	2	„	...	0	5	6¾
III. „	...	1	2	3¼	„	...	0	6	7¼
IV. „	...	1	4	10½	„	...	0	7	0½

which were used as a standard in each circle, and only departed from for special reasons explained in the proper place. The two former circles are the “good” and “indifferent,” only in a pergunnah itself entirely below par. The two latter demand more notice.

25. Class III. consists of estates some of which are periodically injured by the Ganges, while others are cut by tributary streams, which discharge a considerable

volume of water during the rainy season. The inroads of the latter can, I believe, be certainly checked by the construction of cheap and simple regulating works, which an Engineer could readily place at the most exposed points with a little aid from the villagers. I have erected a small experimental piece of crib-work under the inhabited site of Tonda Jelalpore, on which the current of the Bangunga had been setting with some strength. The action of the Ganges is similar, though of course more formidable. It cuts away the lower parts of the scarped bank, and as soon as these are undermined, the cultivated surface falls into the river, to be re-produced on the Bijour side in the form of barren sands. This also, as I cannot but think, could be dealt with, though the breakwaters must be on a larger scale than those required for the treatment of the tributaries. The total area subject to this species of decrement is, however, very small, and has not therefore been made the subject of special settlement, though the circumstance has probably a depressing effect on the whole condition of the estates and people.

26. The swamp circle (IV.) is still more amenable to remedial treatment. Simple drainage is here needed; and I have entered, meanwhile, a condition in the engagements, founded on the instructions noted in margin.

27. The second section of the orders referred to provides that when any considerable tract is liable to fertilization from fluvial deposits it shall be treated separately, and, in the event of its becoming fertile, subjected to the ordinary rules of settlement as alluvion.

28. The tract referred to will become fertile whenever the demand for agricultural produce and the redundancy of the labor market shall render it worth the while of the Malgoozars to reclaim it by draining. Accordingly, a clause has been introduced into the engagements, by the consent of the Malgoozars, to the effect that, whenever such lands shall become fit for cultivation, they shall be liable to assessment according to the rules for alluvial accretions. The Malgoozars further expressed their willingness to drain the lands at once, if the Canal Department would furnish them with correct levels; such lands, 343 acres in all, are entered as "Minhae" in the papers of the estates to which they belong, being at present incapable of bearing so much as one crop in the course of the year; it being found, in regard to the remaining lands, that though the winter sun is not of sufficient power to dry them, or to fecundate the seed for a Rubbee crop, yet (in seasons of late and scanty rain-fall especially) they produce a rather good quality of rice, known locally by the name of "*Moonjhee*." Such land is of course *culturable*, and sometimes was measured and recorded as within the *cultivated* area, though a want of labor and of energy probably keeps the landholders from availing themselves of this somewhat precarious resource to the fullest extent possible. It is a speculation to sow even rice in spongy

* The measurements of the whole pergunnah only show 339 acres of irrigation, being on the high lands in the Gordhunpore Circle.

deterioration. Till lately, the Solance flowed down the backbone of the pergunnah, but has now found a lower and more direct channel in the land already swamped by

† Minhae land at settlement, acres 1,815.

Ditto at present, 2,212.
(There is also a great deal of land deteriorated; that is, it only bears one crop, and that a poor one, during the year. But as it is not entirely barren, it has not been thought necessary to exclude it from assessment or record.)

the percolation from the Ganges Canal; and the swamps in that chuk are steadily increasing their area.† An attempt made by the people of Nanooporo to run off the surplus water into the Solance failed, from want of due levelling, and the water of the Solance is said to have poured back, on the contrary, into their lands, where it enhanced the evil: however this may be, I have myself seen the abandoned cut. This readiness of the people is, however, a hopeful sign; and I trust they may obtain correct levels and instructions

from the Canal Department, which may not only check the evil, but lead to the reclamation of land now swamped. They will be prepared to pay an enhanced revenue at their present rates, on such land being added to their cultivated area in a ratio above 10 per cent. Meanwhile, though due relief has been given where needed, the total jumma of the pergunnah, should my proposals be approved, will not fall short of what has been hitherto realized;* while the increase of the cultivation (from 15,447 to 16,000 acres) has caused the rate on cultivation to fall from Rs. 1-4-6, previously noted, to 1-3-7½. Deputy Collector Nanuk Chund estimated the jumma at Rs. 21,000 (from which I obtained the standard rates given above), and the small difference between my total and his is due to the modifications I found occasion to make in particular cases. The following are the arrangements which I would propose in regard to the balances in this pergunnah:—

Village.	Balance, past years.			Balance, 1268 Fulsce.			Proposed Remission.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Idreespore ...	...	...	...	44	0	0	44	0	0	Jumma reduced on account diluvian.
Badshahpore ...	212	0	0	...	...	...	212	0	0	Ditto.
Backoontpore ...	64	13	6	...	...	...	64	13	6	Swamped; jumma reduced.
Jhoewurheyree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 61 to be remitted in 1269 on account of swamp.
Chukheyree ...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	8	0	This estate has been swept away by the Gangcs.
Dadoopore ...	42	12	0	...	...	...	42	12	0	Jumma reduced on account of swamp.
Kowulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 15 to be remitted in 1269 on account of non-produce.
Mahpore ...	24	0	0	...	...	...	24	0	0	Jumma reduced on account of swamp.
Morabeyla ...	...	...	...	79	0	0	79	0	0	Ditto.
Nuroo Muzra ...	37	0	0	...	...	...	37	0	0	Ditto.
Total ...	380	9	6	124	8	0	505	1	6	

29. *Shoron Shikarpore*.—In this pergunnah of *Shoron Shikarpore* there are 59 estates, of which 24, forming part of the old Sirdhana Jagheer, were settled by Mr. T. Plowden, and, I presume, on the same principles which he adopted in Pergunnah Boorhana.

Another portion, including the whole of the Trans-Hindun estates, was settled by Mr. H. M. Elliott, whose method is described in the same report which contains Mr. Plowden's narrative, and which has been lately reprinted and circulated by the Board. The remainder were part of the charge of Mr. E. Thornton, who settled the greater portion of this district, as set forth in his report, also lately re-produced.

30. Few peculiarities call for detailed notice. It will be remembered that all the tract between the Kalce and Hindun Rivers is at present dependent on the seasons for its supply of water. About three-fourths of this pergunnah are included in this tract, and on this, if on no other account, an increase of revenue is hardly to be looked for. But inequalities, whether previously overlooked, or only of recent occurrence, would necessarily demand adjustment. Variations from average of fertility would be mostly what they were at settlement, and due allowance would have been usually then made. But I think that undue regard may sometimes have been had to other and more casual variations, and this I have attempted in some degree to modify. As to soil, it is to be observed that some part of the Cis-Hindun tract is crossed by a *bhoor*, or belt of sand hill, which adds to the already noticed absence of canal water,—the further disadvantage of poverty of soil (and impossibility of sinking earthen wells) as far as it extends. In other parts, however, the soil is of excellent quality, except that near the rivers it again becomes poor, and is so uneven as almost to deserve the title of "hilly;" but it is mostly tilled (as is also a good deal of the *bhoor*), and produces wheat, barley, and *bajra*. The *khadir* land also contains the fossil alkali known as *reh*, the presence of which the people whose estates border the Kalce Nud-

dec attempt to attribute to the tailing into that stream of escapes and rajbuhās from the Ganges Canal on the opposite side. This explanation, however, I strongly doubt, for I have found the substance at a depth of six feet below the surface, the upper stratum being quite free; and I know of no reason for disbelieving that the Kaloe is itself a medium for its deposition. If it were the canal that, for the first time, brought down the *reh*, it would, I think, only be found in recent and superficial layers, the main canal having only been opened in 1854. The *khadir* fields are also secure against drought; indeed, some of them are swamped, like those in the Solanee *khadir*, during the present season. But they produce crops of sugar and rice, which, though of inferior quality, and paying a lower rental than *bangur* crops, are not precarious. The upper country, in the hands of Jāts and Tuggas, yields excellent crops of sugar, wheat, cotton, and *joar*. The assessments, too, have on the whole pressed less heavily than in some parts of Boorhana, and the rates on which the old jumma of the pergunnah falls on the cultivated and culturable area may still be taken as a fair standard, being, respectively, Rs. 2-4-3 and Rs. 2-0-2. Undoubtedly there is a difference between the circumstances of the Cis-Hindun, or *Shoron* Proper, and the Trans-Hindun, or *Shikarpore* tract; and this calls for some discrimination in distributing a pergunnah jumma. The tract beyond the river is not free from ravines, but it has them only on one side, instead of on two sides; and not only has it no *Uhoor* belt, but it has a considerable share of canal irrigation. It has the further advantage of having been all assessed by one, and that a very able, officer (the late Sir H. Elliott), while the malgoozaree communities are almost exclusively industrious and thriving Jāts. Whether any further development of irrigation is to be expected I am not aware; but as I know that a survey is on foot, with a view to the feasibility of a cut from the Hindun, on this ground, as also for the sake of uniformity, I have taken twenty years as the minimum period of all the engagements. I do not, however, feel justified in reckoning on any very certain extension of the capabilities of estates in this neighbourhood. Their resources are great, but they have been fully taxed, and the absence of confidence in their increase appears to preclude any general increase in their taxation.

31. The margin shows the rates which have been chiefly used in the Cis-Hindun

<i>Shoron rates.</i>	
Irrigated.	Dry.
2 14 0	1 6 0

could be obtained; and special remarks will be found in the appropriate place. But

<i>Shoron 2nd Class rates.</i>	
Irrigated.	Dry.
2 8 0	1 2 0

great pains have been taken to look as much to essential variations, and as little to those which were accidental, as the nature of things permitted with which I had to deal. Above every other consideration, that of *permanency* had place; it being hoped that the Board and Government would be pleased to think that, where no imperative reason for change was shown, existing obligations should be as little as possible disturbed, and the advantages of a perpetual settlement, as far as possible, secured. No jumma has been subject to such an enhancement as would be likely to be thought frivolous or vexatious by the people; but where Mr. Edwards' recorded opinion in favor of substantial increase was corroborated by an ascertained large development of cultivation, and by the admitted or obvious prosperity of the Malgoozars, in such, and in similar cases, a fair rateable addition to the demand was considered a just protection of the public interests committed to

my charge. The practice reprobated by the late Lieutenant-Governor* has been ignored as much as its persistent recog-

nition by all classes of the native community would permit. Not only in this, but in most pergunnahs that I have had to deal with, I have found officials recommending high assessments on particular estates, simply and solely because they were held

* D. S. O., paragraph 65.

by wealthy individuals or by industrious tribes; while the Malgoozars, for their part, lay great stress on their want of capital and other personal disadvantages. Each class seems disposed to regard the land revenue as a kind of Income Tax, rather than what it really is, the landlord's rent. Doubtless the hereditary claims of the Malgoozars form a source of sentimental influence which is hard to resist, but it cannot be indulged beyond the limits imposed by the alternative necessity of allowing a malikana. Otherwise we must, by parity of reasoning, be driven to place an exorbitant demand on estates when they happen to be held by persons of more than usual energy and enterprize, which is equivalent to the manifest absurdity of treating penally the exhibition of merit and resource. Hence, in the Shoron sub-division of this pergunnah, I have sacrificed many small increments which were recommended to me, having regard to the "casual variations" of Mr. Birch.* On the same principle, palpable idleness on the part of the proprietary body has not been held to constitute a claim to indulgent rating. This subject will be noticed again, under the head of "General Observations," when I come to notice the habits of the various tribes which are most prominent in the agricultural population of the district.

* Vide Circular I, Section 4, paragraphs 91 to 97.

32. *Shikarpore.*—The Shikarpore portion of this pergunnah, as already remarked, is separated from that of Shoron by the Hindun, a deep river with steep banks; and I have lately had the honor to submit a special suggestion that it be thrown into the Trans-Hindun part of the Boorhana Pergunnah, whose Cis-Hindun villages, on the other hand, might be added to Shoron. In the meanwhile, besides other conditions noted above (paragraph 29), its chief feature is the possession of canal irrigation; the

Ulawulpore.	Shikarpore.
Moondbhur.	Jeytpore.
Sisaulce.	Gurhee.
Bhowra Kulan.	Ghufoogurh.
Ditto Khoord.	Mahomudpore.

ten villages noted in the margin being under the influence of a rajbaha from the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mr. Elliott's assessments, though fair according to the rules in force at the time, do not leave to the Malgoozars, in all cases, their full moiety of the profits; nor is there in general much capacity of farther development in these estates. Rs. 3-10 has been used as a standard rate on irrigated, and Rs. 1-8 on dry, cultivation. The subjoined memorandum exhibits the way in which it is proposed to arrange for balances (some of which, it will be observed, have accrued in estates ordinarily watered by canal, though the supply ran short during the late droughts):—

Villages.	Balance, past years.	Balance, 1266 Fusa- lee.	Proposed Remis- sion.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Unehoura	...	50 9 0	...	Deficiency of produce.
2. Bhoura Kulan	...	289 10 0	...	Ditto in two fusts.
3. Busdhara	...	570 12 0	570 12 0	Ditto and over-assessment; Rs. 227 of new jumma to be remitted.
4. Pooruh	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Deficient produce.
5. Jeytpore	...	21 0 4	...	Ditto two fusts.
6. Khanpore	...	122 13 2	50 0 0	The remainder in two fusts.
7. Dhundaolee	...	100 0 0	50 0 0	
8. Saotao	...	25 9 1	...	In fust rubbee.
9. Shikarpore	...	597 5 0	...	In three fusts.
10. Oomurpore	...	160 15 6	150 0 0	Rs. 10-15-6 to be collected.
11. Kumalpore	...	64 8 0	50 0 0	The remainder to be realized.
12. Kheyree Soondean	...	55 8 0	55 8 0	
13. Gurhee Noabad	...	49 4 0	...	In fust khureef.
14. Mahomedpore, Roy Sing	...	800 0 0	400 0 0	Rs. 400 in two fusts.
15. Mundaolee	...	83 3 6	83 3 6	
16. Hulolee	...	876 9 6	200 0 0	Rs. 676-9-6 in two fusts.
Total Rs.	...	3,967 11 1	1,709 7 6	

33. *Bedolee*.—The condition of this pergunnah has been so fully described by Mr. Colvin that I have thought it right to let him speak for himself, by annexing the report with which he has favored me; and it is due to him to mention, once for all, that, beyond concerting general principles, and consulting with him on any special points that arose, I have not interfered in the assessment.

34. It will be seen from Mr. Colvin's Report that he has paid very great attention to acquainting himself with the peculiar conditions with which he had to deal. He has indeed spent a considerable part of the last two seasons in the pergunnah.

35. The 2nd Appendix to his Report shows that the disadvantages under which the pergunnah at present labors have an effect on the rates of profit as indicated by the decrees of the summary-suit file during three years ending 1266 Fnslee. The produce of wheat, barley, and gram was about 30 per cent. below what Mr. Thornton had established as the average yield throughout the district; the "zubtee" rates are still lower. This being so, he might have preferred not to take Mr. Thornton's average produce rates as the basis of his assessment (as explained in his 12th and 13th paragraphs), but that he was aware that, not only was a development of the produce to be looked to from an extension of the area of tillage, but the 1st class of soil (locally called "meesun") would be largely increased whenever the people chose to apply to the "rousee" a portion of the manure which is so plentiful in this pastoral tract of country. The soundness of his judgment is evinced by the fact that, although he has secured to the Government some share in the prospective capabilities of these depressed estates, he has given general satisfaction to the Malgoozars. That the pergunnali jumma has considerably decreased is chiefly owing to the action of saline efflorescence, whereby the total malgoozaree area has been curtailed; while to this reduced area he

Present jumma.	An old malgoozaree rate.	Proposed jumma.
Rs. 42,656	Rs. 40,131	Rs. 28,838

Balance of past years.	Balance of 1269 Fnslee.
Rs. 10,032	Rs. 32,128

partly to the scanty population, and

Proportion of wells to cultivated area in acres, 1 to 20; besides meadow land in the Jumna Khadir.

the whole difference between the produce of the pergunnah in an average year and in a

Years, Fnslee.	Crop, mannds.	Value.	Zubtee.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1265, ...	57,766	27,192	16,078	43,270
1267, ...	31,644	23,512	16,126	39,638

to introduce a period of twenty years into the engagements, as has been done in Boorhana and Shikarpore. The words equivalent to "or till further orders" being added, the Government is at liberty to continue the arrangement as long as it may think fit; but should irrigation of this kind be extended into the pergunnah, Government will likewise be at liberty to make fresh arrangements ten years sooner than had the usual period been adopted.

Subjoined is a list of balances and proposals regarding them.

has still been led, by the circumstances explained in his paragraphs under notice, to apply a reduced rate, *vide* the marginal statement.—It must not be omitted that the present jumma is quite nominal, and that the balances indicated in the margin exist to show how heavily it has lately been pressing; and this is to a great extent independent of the late droughts, which, owing partly to the fact that there is scarcely any cultivated land that is not dependent on the vicissitudes of the season did not bear severely on this pergunnah. The annexed table shows that a year of drought was not 8 per cent., and that chiefly attributable to emigration.

36. It only remains to add that, in uncertainty as to the feasibility of the cut from the Jumna to which Mr. Colvin adverts in his 4th paragraph, it has been thought right

Village.	Balance, past year's.	Balance, 1268 Fuslee.	Proposed Remission.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1. Oodpore ...	...	27 11 0	...	
2. Undherah ...	...	168 0 0	...	
3. Oadree ...	6 3 0	243 0 0	...	
4. Ushrupore ...	399 5 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	
5. Oalahnee ...	...	348 0 9	...	
6. Bhuttee Muzra ...	...	69 9 6	...	
7. Bhurree ...	...	1,306 12 0	65 6 12	
8. Bhogee Muzra ...	...	222 11 3	...	
9. Bulla Muzra ...	75 7 3	650 0 0	345 0 0	
10. Bhao Muzra ...	90 11 3	450 0 0	252 0 0	
11. Bullaedeh ...	...	604 0 0	216 0 0	
12. Bedolce ...	43 13 3	1,883 1 9	942 12 0	
13. Becna Muzra ...	...	340 0 0	...	
14. Tiasung ...	...	132 14 0	...	
15. Chuttaclah ...	...	446 9 3	189 0 0	
16. Jejoulch ...	22 7 3	675 0 0	307 0 0	
17. Julalpore ...	1 15 0	185 0 0	...	
18. Chondeepore ...	...	37 11 9	...	
19. Chousana, Burecal, Biehleeal	...	439 15 6	...	
20. Chousana Lahoreal	...	1,197 11 3	...	
21. Qhuajpoorah ...	...	225 8 0	102 0 0	
22. Duburkee ...	...	380 0 0	380 0 0	
23. Dhakwala ...	...	253 0 6	68 12 3	
24. Dilaweruh ...	...	191 13 3	...	
25. Donkpobra ...	...	136 0 0	...	
26. Dubheyree Boozoorg	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	
27. Rusoolpore ...	...	...	...
28. Raepore ...	...	2 0 0	...	
29. Ruttond ...	104 6 3	400 0 0	...	
30. Sukhotee ...	...	602 4 0	...	
31. Sectul Gurhee ...	...	783 0 0	...	
32. Seengrah ...	...	200 0 0	...	
33. Soobree ...	...	44 15 9	...	
34. Sudurpore ...	...	387 14 0	...	
35. Alipoorah ...	...	232 0 0	...	
36. Azeezpore ...	...	414 13 6	248 0 0	
37. Futtehpore ...	26 8 9	420 0 0	208 0 0	
38. Kontulpore ...	106 8 9	350 0 0	350 0 0	
39. Khor Suma ...	...	36 0 6	...	
40. Kubeerpore ...	37 15 6	476 0 0	...	
41. Kalanuzra ...	...	291 3 0	147 0 0	
42. Kumalpore ...	...	185 10 0	...	
43. Kertoo ...	...	362 15 6	...	
44. Koolheyree ...	...	583 14 0	304 0 0	
45. Khayree Zoonnadar ...	...	203 0 0	...	
46. Goojarpore ...	...	180 1 0	...	
47. Laloopoorah Ruhmanpore ...	35 10 9	708 0 0	354 0 0	
48. Munglourah ...	...	216 10 0	...	
49. Moostafabad ...	92 2 9	1,716 0 0	1,716 0 0	
50. Mean Qusba ...	2 5 0	816 0 0	...	
51. Munsooruh ...	...	858 0 0	483 0 0	
52. Moondee Gurhee ...	...	875 12 0	671 12 0	
53. Nae Nugla ...	...	253 7 6	...	
54. Nugla Megha ...	...	621 0 0	621 0 0	
55. Nulwee ...	...	388 0 0	...	
56. Nuseerpore ...	...	...	...
57. Yaheapore ...	...	431 8 0	...	
58. Yoosulpore, Julalpore ...	8 15 0	1,000 0 0	469 0 0	
59. Shapore Muzra Yaheapore ...	85 4 3	255 6 0	225 6 0	
Total Ra. ...	1,139 11 0	25,438 8 6	9,911 6 3	

There are no other pergunnahs of which the papers are sufficiently forward to enable me to submit the prescribed statements with this report; but all, with the exception of Kandla and Jansuth, are in hand, and seven pergunnahs can have their new jummas fixed in time to date from the beginning of the new agricultural year, or 1st July, 1862,—being completed, at latest, before the collection of the November and December kists.

Of these, the most advanced are the following:—In Thannah Bhowun, Mr. Colvin's proposed jummas are nearly ready; the total result for this pergunnah is roughly shown in the margin, being a decrease of Rs. 2,684, chiefly caused by the introduction of the half-asset principle.

The same officer has inspected the whole of Jhinjana, and will be ready to give out the jummas of the estates very shortly.

Churthawul is not so far forward, but the jummas will be ready by July, as will also those of Mozuffernugger and Bugra,—the papers, with notes by myself and others in the English books, having been made over to Mr. Grant on his joining (1st March). But I would wish the question to be carefully weighed, whether the two Pergunnahs of Bugra and Churthawul are not in too depressed a condition to justify the hope of a satisfactory settlement for a long period being at present effected. The emigration has exceeded 10,600 souls, as shown in the margin, and, though this

	POPULATION.	
	1265 Fuslee.	1268 Fuslee.
Bugra ...	40,733	37,046
Churthawul ...	34,542	27,797

is not an emigration of the agriculturists alone, yet it is so for the most part, there being nearly as many agriculturists as

non-agriculturists in the pergunnahs referred to, and the emigrants having been often known to have gone in search of agricultural employment in more favored localities. At this moment, the traveller, in passing through the tract of country referred to, cannot fail to be struck with the wide-spread desolation of the villages, and the desert aspect of what once were fields. When it is borne in mind that this is perhaps the very most fertile tract in the district, and that its resources are likely to be eventually secured by the Deobun branch of the Ganges Canal, it will be seen how important is the question I have raised. For my own part, my humble opinion is in favor of limiting the period of the present settlement in Bugra and Churthawul to a period of five years; and I think it possible that a careful portal of my shujras and khusras at that time would provide for the due representation of the changes that might meanwhile occur in the area of cultivation.

The Pergunnah of Poor Chupar has been inspected by the Uncevenanted Deputy Collector, Rasee Nanuk Chund, whose estimates of jumma are ready for scrutiny and confirmation. That of Bhokurheyree is not quite so forward, but the pre-assessment records are completed.

In Kyrana and Bhooma the survey is nearly finished, and in Shamlee and Khlntaolee it is well started.

Thus progress has been made, with which it is hoped the Board and Government will be pleased. Five pergunnahs are assessed, and the record of rights is on foot. Three more are on the verge of completion; and of the remainder—less than half the district—there are but two pergunnahs in which considerable advance has not been made, and even in those two the boundaries have been fixed, and all is in readiness for the commencement of the survey in October next. More progress might perhaps have been made even than this, but for an unfortunate misunderstanding about the estimate, which, having now been cleared up, does not seem to call for further reference. And what has been done has been done at a time when, with failing strength and impaired eyesight, I was bearing the additional burthen of the Income Tax, and could never have been accomplished but for the intelligent and generous aid of my subordinates and the support of yourself and the Board, all which I desire gratefully to acknowledge. Of Mr. Colvin's merits I have often spoken before; the value of his aid and that of Deputy Collector Nanuk Chund will also be seen from these pages. The Covenanted Deputy Collector, Mr. W. Lane, has been uniformly obliging in testing measurements and recording information.

Thus far the result of the new proposals of assessment has been such as to cause a decrease of net revenue* amounting to about Rs. 20,768-8-3.

General Observations.

But it is to be borne in mind that, of these four pergunnahs, two

* Pergunnah.	Present.			Proposed.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs.
Boorhana ...	75,910	3	6	70,261
Shikarpore ...	1,06,109	1	0	1,03,261
Gordhunpore ...	19,503	0	0	19,748
Bedolee ...	42,254	3	9	28,838
Total ...	2,42,876	8	3	2,22,108

were in a depressed state,—Bedolee and Boorhana,—and all were dependent on the vicissitudes of season. In regard to such tracts the observations of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces have a special weight. "In many of the districts, it is likely that the application of

the liberal rule of settlement at half assets will, to some considerable extent, affect the revenue."* It will remain for my successor to see whether the increased capabilities of estates which have come under the influence of canal irrigation since

* *Vide* General Report on Administration, 1859-60, Section V., paragraph 104.

the last settlement will not at least fill up the gap caused (I submit inevitably) by my proceedings. From a statement with which I have been favored by Major Brownlow, I find that the irrigation has much more than doubled since last

Average for the years 1839-40 and 1840-41.	Average for 1850-51 and 1851-52.	Average for 1858-59 and 1859-60.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
22,205	37,615	58,615

settlement on the Eastern Jumna Canal. But it is on the eastern side of the district that the greatest contrast will be found to exist between the past and present. The Pergunnahs of Poor, Bhokurheyree, Mozuffernugger, Jansuth, and Khatoulee are now nearly covered by a net-work of rajbuhals, the oldest of which has not been

	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
Mr. Thornton ...	8 39	7 7½	6 11 0
Major Brownlow ...	12 0	20 0	15 0 0

running more than six years, and of which the result will be to increase enormously both the stability and the amount of the Malgoozar's resources. In the Appendix to Mr. Thornton's Report (No. 3) will be found a statement in which is given the result of his own personal appraisement of the three chief spring crops. I have obtained from Major Brownlow an appraisement of crops produced on lands irrigated by his canal, from which I extract the corresponding entries.

In a demi-official communication called for by the Senior Member of the Board last year I went at some length into this question; and the result of all the experience I have since gained is to confirm me in the opinion that the rates on lands watered

† In regard to some of the effects of the Ganges Canal in this district, see Sir P. Cautley's printed Report, Vol. I., p. 450.

by canal may be safely pitched at double what it would be—other things being equal—on land watered from wells.†

But the question then arises, how is it to be expected that the Malgoozar will overlook the very obvious prospect of advantage held out to him by the option he has of not availing himself of canal water till the assessment for thirty years is concluded? An assessment, moreover, which there is some possibility will be made permanent. I know of estates at this moment where the Malgoozars will neither take water during the current season, nor allow their tenantry to do so; because they know that the settlement survey is coming on their way, and they hope that their land will be entered as "barance," or dependent on rain, whereas it is commanded by a rajbuhla running on a high level, which will pour its fertilizing waters over the whole area as soon as the jumma is fixed. I submit that the Settlement Officer's duty in such a case is clear. After verifying, by communication with the department, the extent capable of irrigation, he should assess it precisely as if it were all entered in his records as "irrigated," for his jumma is to be fixed with regard to the expected capacity of estate "during the period of settlement"—*vide* Directions to Settlement Officers, paragraph 53. Whether the proprietor may pay the canal dues, or whether they are paid by the cultivator again, does not appear to affect the question of the value of the assets, any more than the question whether water is or is not taken at all. It is true that, on the supposition that the rent is paid in kind, the practice of holding the tenant responsible for the water dues, while the landlord receives his share of an enhanced crop in whose

enhancement he has had no share, is alike opposed to abstract justice, and to the spirit of the Rent Laws.* It is equally true that the asamees may well be in doubt whether the letter of the law is sufficiently clear

* Act X. of 1859, Section 17.

to justify them in resorting to it for redress ; and the result of their doubts may be a further check on the development of irrigation. The remedy might be provided by a clause in the *wajib-ool-urz*, by which it should be provided that the cultivator and the Zemindar should be jointly and rateably responsible to the Canal Department for the water dues. But the best plan, in my opinion, would undoubtedly be the following :—

I would get the Superintendents of Canal Divisions to take a wash of blue over that part of the *shujra** of each estate which represents the *minimum* of constant irrigation, and which should be assessed as such once for all. I would then direct the putwareo to note in the *jummabundee* of each year, opposite each of the remaining fields, if it had been irrigated during the year. The extra irrigation thus shown would be a varying quantity, and would be liable, after having been tested here, or in the Canal Department, to enhanced rates, both of rent and revenue, according to the terms of the settlement. The enhanced revenue would all be paid to the Collector ; the increase on the settlement demand caused by canal irrigation being shown to the credit of the Canal Officer, while the enhanced rent would go to the *Malgoozar*. Thus if an *usamee* held an acre of land on which he grew sugar at Rs. 18 per acre, and two acres on which he grew crops of which he gave a moiety valued at Rs. 5 in an ordinary year, the revenue would be Rs. 11-8, and the rent Rs. 23. But if he took canal water in any particular season, both of these rates would be increased, according to the settlement rule, by Rs. 50, Rs. 75, or Rs. 100† per cent., as might have been previously determined. These difficulties are chiefly felt in estates held by non-cultivating individuals. The proprietary bodies are distributed through the district according to the marginal table, showing the tribe of first and second preponderance in each *pergunnah* in which the rights are chiefly held by

Tribes.

Pergunnah.	Chief Tribe.	Second Tribe.
Bedowlee, ...	Goojur, ...	Jât.
Kyranah, ...	Goojur, ...	Puthan.
Jhinjana, ...	Jât, ...	Miscellaneous.
Thaunah Bhowun, ...	Rajpoot, ...	Miscellaneous.
Shanlee, ...	Jât, ...	Rangur.
Kandla, ...	Jât, ...	Goojur.
Churthawal, ...	Tugga, ...	Rajpoot.
Bugra, ...	Jât, ...	Miscellaneous.
Shoron, ...	Tugga and Jât, ...	Puthan.
Boorhana, ...	Jât, ...	Rangur and Puthan.
Gordhunpore, ...	Goojur, all but uni	versal.
Bhokurheyree, ...	Jât, ...	Sheikh and Goojur.

cultivating communities. In the remaining *pergunnahs* *zemindaree* tenures are frequent, and are held either by *Syuds* of ancient family, or by capitalists for whom they have made room under the combined action of their own mismanagement and an efficient system of Civil Justice.

Of the proprietary bodies, who hold the greater part of the land in their own cultivation, the *Jâts* are by far the best. The same habits which raised this tribe to sovereign power in the Punjab and in Bhurtpore, are shown here in the more peaceful conquests of rural prosperity. Their villages are neat and clean ; every *zemindar's* house plastered, and has an ample doorway, more or less ornamented with carved wood ; their *pucka* wells are in repair, and wherever they can, they are apt, to sink temporary wells with carefully made wooden framings, which last many years. This class I would always assess according to their assets ; nor will they be found to complain, so long as a special addition be not made, as native officials will always advocate, for which no other ground can be shown but that they *are Jâts*.

At the opposite pole will usually be found the *Goojurs*, a wild, untidy, thriftless class, unfit for the exercise of proprietary functions. The character of the western *Goojurs* has been well given in Mr. Colvin's Report on *Pergunnah Bedowlee* ; those to

the eastward are of the gentler race (Got), and are favorably influenced by their prosperous brethren of Landhoura; their chief faults are want of energy and of skill. The Rangurs again, and other lower classes of Mussulmans, are usually remarkable for a complete distaste for agricultural operations; and where they prosper, it may be said to be in spite of themselves. In my remarks on Shoron, I observed that such habits constituted, in my opinion, no claim to special indulgence. On the contrary, it will sometimes be found that land held by persons who never give it manure is so far benefited that it has not exhausted its powers with the more expensive crops. A fair jumma cannot, it is true, be paid by the present owners; but it does not necessarily follow that they will lose their rights. The baser sort may, and I shall not consider it an objection to my principles of work if they do; for I think Rangurs and Goojurs are more in their place as tenants and servants than as Government Malgoozars. But the Puthans, and, indeed, some of the others, will let out the greater part of their land in farms of greater or less extent; and thus a provision will be obtained for the redundant population of neighbouring estates, many of whom (especially the Jâts) are prone to overflow wherever they can find land.

There is a class of tenures, however, on which it may be necessary to obtain definite instructions. I refer to what is called the *Shurh nugdee*,—the meaning of which is that a certain fixed rate is laid down in the khuteonee, and as long as this is paid, the Malgoozar is only entitled to a deduction, in the way of malikana, usually of 18 per cent. This closely resembles a Talookdaree tenure as described in the 99th paragraph of the Directions to Settlement Officers; but it does not satisfy the so-called proprietors, who see the estate advancing in prosperity, while of that prosperity they enjoy no share. I have not dealt with any of the pergunnahs in which this custom exists, but I question the propriety of maintaining it. The provisions of Act X. of 1859, Sections 13, 14, and 17, appear applicable to cases of the kind, unless we allow them to be barred by a renewal of the old settlement agreement; and to this the proprietors would, I believe, almost universally demur. A list of the 35 estates, or parts of estates, to which the above remarks apply will be found appended. The Malgoozar has the right of charging 5 per cent. additional in the event of any cultivator withholding the prescribed payment; but I suggest that they should be left in all respects free to make any arrangement that may not be incompatible with law for the future. The arrangement may have suited all parties at the former settlement, but it is a bad one in itself, and I think it has been in some measure the cause of the distress which has been felt during the late droughts; it certainly has an obvious tendency to retard improvement, the cultivators seldom being in a position to lay out capital, and the so-called proprietors having no interest to induce them so to do.

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List of Estates in Zillah Mozuffernugger in which the cultivators hold at fixed rates, and the proprietors are only entitled to a percentage on the demand.

PERGUNNAH CHURTHAWUL.

Mouzah Kuteysra, Dudheyroo Khoord, Akhlora, Kucholce.

PERGUNNAH MOZUFFERNUGGER.

Mouzah Mukheealee, Molaheyree, Lucheyra, half of Pucheynda Khoord, Meghakheyree, and Chandpore.

PERGUNNAH BUGRA.

Mouzah Dhunsaeenec, Kanoonee.

PERGUNNAH BHOKURHEYREE.

Sikundurpore, Belra, Nulheyra, Rahmutpore, Nirganjnee, Daréapore, Kureyra, part of Uthaeen, and Dheeraheyree.

PERGUNNAH BOORAHAN.

Kudhercea, Shakurpore, Raecpore, Jojheli, Bhacensurheyree.

PERGUNNAH KHATOWLEE.

Mutheyree, Negaeen, Surdhun, Kheyree Tuggan, Doodaheyree, Lahora, half Mokpore, Bhacensee, Murh, Sutheyree.

I have thus reported all that has been done up to date, and trust that I have not trespassed too long upon your attention.

I have, &c.,

Mozuffernugger :
The 15th March, 1862. }

H. G. KEENE,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH KANDLA.

THIS pergunnah was inspected in the cold weather of 1862, and assessed during the rains of 1863.

2. The pergunnah on the whole is not inferior to any in this part of the district, except, perhaps, Shamlee. The villages to the east of the Hindun lie rather high, but the soil is naturally fertile. To the west, the villages between the Hindun and the canal are, next to the Kodanah Circle of Pergunnah Shamlee, the most fertile I have seen; while to the extreme west, the land, though inferior to the rest of the pergunnah, is on a level with the average of the neighbourhood. The cane in the best group of villages pays as high as Rs. 18 per acre, and the cotton Rs. 7-8-0. The only higher rent-rates I know in this part are in the Kodanah Circle, where the sugar pays Rs. 19 per acre, and the cotton Rs. 10-5-0. But that circle is the best on this side the Kalee Nuddee. A road runs from Boorhana to Kandla and on to Kyranah, and another from Shamlee to Kyranah and on by Ailum to Baghput. This is the chief road in the pergunnah; grain, salt, and cane passing up it from and to the Saharanpore District. Kandla itself is not a trading town, but inhabited chiefly by a well-bred family of Sheikhs, and another of Moguls, both formerly maâfeedars. There are, too, a good many Goojurs. Wheat is the chief crop grown, but tobacco has been lately taken up, and is found very profitable. The chief caste in the Trans-Hindun villages are Goojurs, wonderfully transformed by the canal, and in some degree respectable themselves, though not the cause of respectability in others. They find agriculture more profitable than thieving, but they harbour Kahars and others who live by roguery, and are always ready to pass on a stolen buffalo, or foil the enquiries of a Police Officer. Among them are sprinkled a few Jâts. The Cis-Hindun villages are occupied by Jâts and Rajpoots. The chief form of village, as usual, is Bhyachara, though, as will be presently mentioned, there are enough zemindaree villages to suggest a not unuseful comparison. The canal irrigation in 1840 had been 15,060, as against 30 villages, and at settlement was by canal papers 30,575, as against 39 villages.

3. In Kandla, as in Kyranah, I could find in none of the settlement reports any mention of the assessment of the pergunnah as a whole. Detached villages were mentioned by Mr. Plowden and Sir H. Elliot, but rates and circles were not forthcoming. I believe the Trans-Hindun villages were settled by Sir H. Elliot, and the Cis-Hindun by Mr. Plowden. I made two fresh circles,—the Kandla and Purasowlee,—as marked in the map, and distributed the other villages amongst the Shamlee, Kyranah, Bangur, and Kodanah Circles. In the new circles I made new rates on the principles detailed in the Thanna Bhowun Report; and for the same circles I used also a set of summary rates used by Mr. Plowden in assessing similar and neighbouring pergunnahs, and to be found in pp. 238, 239, Vol. I., printed Settlement Reports. These I reduced to half assets.

The rates of the new circles then stood as follows :—

	<i>Meesun irrigated.</i>			<i>Meesun unirrigated.</i>			<i>Roslee irrigated.</i>			<i>Roslee unirrigated.</i>			<i>Dakur irrigated.</i>			<i>Dakur unirrigated.</i>			<i>Bhoor irrigated.</i>			<i>Bhoor unirrigated.</i>			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Kandla	...	4	4	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	15	9	0	15	5½
Purasowlee...	3	6	0	2	15	0	2	7	0	1	13	0	1	12	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	
	<i>Irrigated.</i>												<i>Unirrigated.</i>												
	Rs. As. P.												Rs. As. P.												
Cis-Kirsunnee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
Trans-Kirsunnee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	9	...	...	...	1	12	6	...	...	...

4. These were applied, and the assessments made on the same rules as I observed elsewhere. The Cis-Kirsunnee villages were very unequally assessed, and the Trans-Kirsunnee mostly very much under-assessed. In the kusbeh, Sir H. Elliot, ever light on ex-maâfeedars, and especially on Mahomedan ex-maâfeedars, had left quite two-thirds of the assets in their hands. Some other villages, for causes I could not ascertain, had been under-assessed. Much as I raised the demand, I still left more than half the assets in the hands of the ex-maâfeedars, and they accepted the demand without hesitation. Though the demand on the mehal of Sheikhs was doubled, the rate only now falls at Re. 1-12-0 per acre, while in similar villages lying around it rises to Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3-5-0. But these lands were the only means of livelihood of a respectable body of gentlemen; and, remembering the station they occupied, the expenses their position obliged them to incur, their social influence, and the useful character of their occupation (which is chiefly literary), I avowedly left them more than at half assets they could have strictly claimed.

Former and proposed demand.	5. The former demand was	...	=Rs. 1,00,759
	At deduced revenue rates,	=,,	1,27,937
	Proposed demand	... =,,	1,11,068

The difference between 2 and 3 is chiefly due to apprehensions of the result of a too sudden rise.

Rates of new settlement in circles and castes.

6. The rates in each circle, and on each caste in each circle, of the new jumma are as follows :—

			<i>Malgozaree rate.</i>			<i>Cultivated Rate.</i>				
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Circle Kandla	...	...	2	6	9	2	10	3½		
Ditto Shamlee	...	...	2	6	0¾	2	8	11		
Ditto Kyrana Bangur	...	...	1	5	9	1	9	0½		
Ditto Purasowlee	...	...	1	7	10½	1	11	7		
Ditto Kodanah	...	...	2	8	11¼	2	13	3¼		
Pergunnah	...	...	1	15	9	2	3	5		
<i>Circle Kandla.</i>			<i>Circle Shamlee.</i>							
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
(14 villages) Jâts ...	2	12	5½	2	15	11½	(1 village) Jâts ...	2	0	7
(3 „) Goojurs,	1	7	5¼	1	12	6½	(10 „) Goojurs,	2	6	8
<i>Circle Kyrana Bangur.</i>			<i>Circle Purasowlee.</i>			<i>Circle Kodanah.</i>				
(1 village) Sanees,	1	5	7½	1	6	10½	(6 villages) Rajpoots,	1	7	4½
(1 „) Jâts,	1	5	10	1	6	7	(5 „) Jâts,	1	12	10
(12 „) Goojurs,	1	4	11¼	1	10	0	(2 „) Kurobs,	0	12	1
								0	15	2

7. There were Lumberdars at settlement, who have been reduced to , and Putwarees, who have been reduced to. The highest pay is , and the lowest

8. I had hoped before leaving the district to see the results of the various statements for this pergunnah; but, with the exception of the Transfer Statement, none have been yet completed. From that the small amount of transfers, and the high price at which they have been effected, will be seen, giving an index to the prosperity of the pergunnah. On the whole, it has been the most highly prosperous I have seen.

9. This pergunnah is interesting as giving in one view a good specimen of estates under the various kinds of management. Remarks on village communities in Mozuffernugger District.

Mahajun land-holders and village communities are here side by side; and setting apart, as far as they can be detected, disturbing causes, a man may judge for himself of their comparative results. I do not know what it is in other districts, but in the pergunnahs of this district which I have assessed the

I.—PERGUNNAH KANDLA.

Village Communities.	Zemindaree Villages.
Ailum (Jāts).	Aldee.
Disala (Goojurs).	Rampoor Kheree.
Pinjokra (Goojurs).	Gungeyroo Sadat.
Bumbeesa (Jāts).	Asudpoor (Sheikh).
Bural (Rajpoots).	
Lisadh (Jāts).	

II.—PERGUNNAH KYRANAU.

Village Communities.	Zemindaree Villages.
Gogwan, } Bhoorah, } Teeturwarah, } Goojurs.	Kishorepoor (Mahajuns).

III.—PERGUNNAH THANNA BHOWUN.

<i>Village Communities.</i>		<i>Zemindaree Villages.</i>	
Noujul, Rajpoots.		Cazeepoor,	} Mahajuns.
Yarpoor,	} Jäts.	Ahmedpoor,	
Buhkera,		Moolanpoor,	
Bhysanee,		Sanecpoor,	
Gagwan,			
	} Rajpoots.		

IV.—PERGUNNAH CHURTHAWUL.

Zemindaree Villages.
Bannugur, } Loharee, } Mahajuns. Jut Nugla, } Deedaheree, }

balance is altogether in favor of the village communities. I add in the margin some of the villages from which I have drawn this conclusion. These are villages in which there are, as far as I could see, no disturbing influences. The village communities are of all castes, and both they and the zemindaree villages are those which in the former settlement were fairly assessed. In some no increase has been made in the demand; in many others a reduction has been allowed; in a few it has been raised: hence these villages are fair subjects of comparison. Thus, in Ailum, Bural, Gogwan, Nowjul, Bhysanee, Gungeyroo, and Loharee, a reduction has been allowed. In Lisadh the demand has been retained; in the others it has been more or less raised. The zemindaree villages are, it should be added, all those in which the Zemindar, whether mahajun or other, has got a thorough footing. Every village, in fact, except those in which, though the landlord has rights, he has never been in full enjoyment of them.

10. In the village communities the villages are full and substantial. Cultivation is incessant, careful, and of the best crops. The land-holders are for the most part intelligent, pleasant men, out-spoken,

Description of bhyachara and self-reliant, and independent. Their cattle are numerous, and well-to-do. Artizans of all kinds are

to be found in every village, and the general impression is of comfort and abundance. But in villages owned by landlords of other castes—*i. e.*, in zemindaree villages—all this disappears. The site is covered by a few huts of malees or chumars. The cultivation is in greater proportion of poorer crops. There is less manure, and hence less cane, cotton, or maize. The cultivators are miserably poor and ignorant, without self-reliance, or interest, or intelligence. All the material with which education has to deal is wanting; all the qualities which form the basis of rational prosperity are discouraged or destroyed.

11. Where cultivators with right of occupancy have contrived to hold on (this

Villages in which cultivators have a right of occupancy. is generally in other than mahajun villages), the characteristics of the village are the same as in village communities;—there are the same substantial houses, the same abundance of cattle, the same air of independence and self-reliance amongst the residents.

12. Nor is this distinction accidental. The method in which the original land-holders are first reduced to cultivators, and finally driven away, is matter of daily experience. At different times I have had opportunities of seeing it in its different stages. If the landlord have not bought the cultivating right, he first gets the Putwarree on his side. He then commences a career of suits for arrears of rent, refusing to divide the grain when ripe, and preferring to embarrass the cultivators by subsequent litigation. The cultivators, on their side, are nothing loth, and enter on the contest in the hope of dispossessing the proprietor, or worrying him out of his estate. The former party never, the latter only under the prospect of ruin, wishes for compromise. Decrees and balances accrue; the cultivators are unable to meet the accumulated demands; at last a suit for ouster is brought, and the cultivators lose their right of occupancy. From that moment the fight is over. The landlord lets out his fields to men from other villages; the old cultivators disperse; the site is abandoned; the houses fall in, the high-walled enclosures are levelled, and in a corner of the village a space is cleared for the low huts of malees or the yards of chumars.

13. The principal reason leading to the adoption of such a line of action I believe to be that the mahajun landlord does not see in what his real interest consists. He looks for increased profits from an increased share in the produce of the land, not from an increase in the produce itself; hence he seeks to cultivate it with men who will not haggle about their share. The independent qualities of Jâts and Rajpoots are odious to him. The qualities that distinguish them are precisely those which he most dislikes. First-rate agriculture, unceasing labor, and an intelligent tenantry, are not his object. He prefers indifferent tillage and submissive hands. And what in this district is done on a small scale would, if occasion offered, be re-produced on a much larger. Population is abundant, and agriculture is the chief resource. Hence, in as far as the village communities or cultivators with right of occupancy were destroyed, so far would the population depend for its subsistence on the terms which the mahajuns chose to impose.

14. But if the germs of social progress lie in the independence, the leisure, and the comfort of the mass, and to such independence, leisure, or comfort, the tenure of the mahajun is fatal, does not a system in an agricultural society, in proportion as it extends mahajun tenures and destroys the village communities, or the occupant tenants, militate against the condition of social advancement?

15. Indeed, it is difficult to see what benefit can at present be expected from large native land-holders in this part of India. They do not understand the duties of landlords. They have no enterprize, or wish to improve the country and forward its social prosperity, and they would be the very last to interest themselves about the education or progress of the masses. All experience, I believe, proves, even if all *à priori* reasoning had failed to point out, that as a rule among an agricultural people great landlords and a flourishing community are incompatible; and most assuredly of all great landlords the least likely to believe experience would be the Senkars of this district. A few large estates are in every way desirable, but what seems so objectionable is the tendency to have nothing but large estates.

16. In speaking of the prosperity and intelligence of these village communities, I am aware that I may be charged with exaggeration; but it must be remembered that I speak of villages fairly situated. Villages really over-assessed (in Mozuffernugger they are few) are a miserable sight enough. Villages with a poor soil or scanty irrigation are often ill at ease. Nor do I allude to Sheikh,

Pathan, or Syud village communities. These have the form, but not the spirit. The characteristics of the Hindoo or more industrious Mussulman village communities are altogether wanting in them, though even of these it may be said that in their hands cultivation is not worse than in mahajan hands, or their presence a source of greater social depression than the presence of a handful of malees. It may, too, be denied that the village land-holders are the men of substance I have described; but I have reason for supposing that some of those who differ (men of little experience, but of quick observation) have confounded the chumars, sweepers, weavers, and kahars, who are always to be seen hanging about the pools and the bye-lanes of a village, with the actual proprietary body. The error is not unnatural, or the inference unusually hasty; but it is the source of much erroneous declamation, and very considerable misconception of the agricultural *physique*. Meanwhile, I have cited the villages from which, amongst many others, I have generalized, and any one who likes may see them and judge for himself.

17. No doubt, too, that many natives (chiefly Mussulman) whom our rule has impoverished, and who lived by the plunder of these
 Prejudice against them. very villages, hate them for their prosperity, and, contrasting their own fallen state with the spreading villages and comfortable homes of their once defenceless subjects, are never weary of enlarging on their ignorance, stupidity, insolence, and rascality. And as these men are chiefly of the class who fill the ranks of the Government service, they contrive to inoculate with their own ideas a good many official and non-official Englishmen. But the sources of native opinion should be searched, though the decaying Mussulman may be excused for flinging a last lie at the class whose prosperity depended on his destruction.

18. How far the present form of community may be suited to a more advanced
 Present form of village—how far state of society is another question; but I should
 susceptible of change. think that the necessary changes will be brought about without the aid of legislation. The tendency in this district is to leave no land in common, every man holding in separate possession his cultivated, barren, and inhabited land. The joint responsibility remains unimpaired, but every man gets the
 Changes now visible. entire fruit of his own labor; hence suits for imperfect partition have been very numerous. Outsiders are doubtless still deterred from letting their money go to the land, but, as has been said, in the present state of society here, there is a wide difference between an outsider purchasing land, and expending his money upon the land.

19. A permanent settlement may do well, but any one who travels through this
 Remarks on a permanent settlement. district, and listens to the tales of its condition forty years ago, will confess that temporary settlements have done well too. The map shows how closely the villages lie together, and the census shows a population of 409 to the square mile. But neither map nor census can give an accurate idea of the teeming life, the innumerable wheat fields, the long stretches of cane cultivation, the busy wells, the variety of large tracts of uncultivated land, the prosperous stir of villages and agricultural towns. The people say that, under a permanent settlement, if Government takes no increase, neither will it give any relief. They think, too, that when it ceases to be directly interested in the land, it will be averse to expending money on works for improvement of agriculture. Experience, they say, has taught them that the Government has been true to its word when it said they should be left alone for thirty years. They see that at the expiry of that term no greedy hand has been laid on their villages, and that Government did not hold off merely to grasp at the end. They acquiesce in, and understand the re-adjustment of, the demand; and hence they scarcely know whether to be more pleased at the advantages or frightened at the dangers of a permanent settlement.

MOZUFFERNUGGER : }
 The 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
 Settlement Assistant.

PERGUNNAH SHAMLEE.

1. This Pergunnah was assessed in the hot weather of 1863, and the new jumma came into force from 1271.

2. The Pergunnah has Thannah Bhowun on its north, Bugrah to the east, Kandlah to the south, and Kyranah to the west.

Description of Pergunnah. The Kirsunnee runs through it from north to south-west between high banks. The Pergunnah is very unequal in fertility. The villages grouped about the canal are naturally fertile, though the soil is adapted in each set for different crops. In the west corner a small plot of villages takes after the high character of the neighbouring Kyranah Bangur Circle. The villages to the east of Kirsunnee again are widely different. Those which I have grouped in the Buntée Khera Circle have a poor soil and scanty irrigation; while the villages on the extreme east, the Kodanah Circle, are among the most naturally fertile in the district. There is some low land near Sulawur and Kurorce injured by the interception of drainage caused by the canal, but Major Brownlow has run a drain, as marked in the map, from Salawur to Sikkul, and hopes to carry off the water into a natural nulla running into the Kirsunnee. The inhabitants are chiefly Jāts, and the villages Bhyachara. Shamlee is the only large town. The chief trade of Shamlee is in sugar, but every kind of produce is imported and exported. In cloth, grain, and salt a large business is done. The residents are entirely mercantile, and give a good specimen of the narrow, stupid, grasping character of too many Hindoo merchants. Their trade within the last two or three years has slackened, and the reason given is that the Shamlee merchants are not true to their agreements, and houses at a distance refuse to trade with them. To Government Officers they are invariably disobliging and inattentive. Major Brownlow by drainage has made their town comparatively clean and healthy; and what he has done for their bodies, some future officer of equal energy may possibly do for their morals. They have no man of any substance amongst them—only small traders. The chief roads are from Shamlee to Mozuffernugger crossing the Hindun at Tutavee where a bridge is now building. This road is much used,—sugar and rice coming up, and grain going down it. From Thannah Bhowun another road runs to Shamlee, and from Shamlee three more branch out to Jhinjhana, Kyranah, and Kandla. Perhaps there is more traffic on the Shamlee-Kyranah Road than on all the others. The sugar of Shamlee leaves by this road for Paniput and other districts of the Punjab, and salt comes up this road to Shamlee. The Eastern Jumna Canal runs to the west of Shamlee. At Shamlee is a Tehseel and Police Station.

3. The average canal irrigation, by canal papers at the last settlement, was 10,086 acres as against 20 villages, and at re-settlement, 15,615 acres as against 24 villages.

Canal irrigation of former and present settlement.

4. For purposes of assessment I found three circles existing—the Shamlee, Bhynswal, and Kodanah, and to these I added a fourth, the Buntée Khera. The accompanying map shows the villages included in each circle; the rates for the Shamlee circle were retained with some slight alterations. I considered the rates on irrigated and unirrigated Roslee too low, and raised them respectively on a calculation of the average out-turn of the various crops in each from 2-5-5¼ to 3-0-0, and from 1-10¾ to 2-1-2. In the Kodanah Circle I altered the rates for the same kinds of soil from 2-12-8½ to 3-3-3, and from 1-11-9¼ to 2-6-0. The other rates were retained without reduction to half assets. The Bhynswal and Buntée Khera rates were altogether recast. Those framed for the Bhynswal Circle seemed to me, and to various zemindars whom I consulted, high where they should be low, and low where they should be high. Thus, rice is the great staple of that Circle, and wheat is rather inferior; but the rates for the soil on which either is grown were equal. Sugarcane and cotton, too, are fair, but not extraordinary, the land having suffered from over-cropping. The rate for that land was Rs. 5 an acre, which I could not on any calculation retain. Accordingly, I framed fresh estimates on

the principles detailed in the Thannah Bhowun Report, and made them the basis of my rates. These rates I proposed to various zemindars not connected with the circle under assessment, and, after such modifications as seemed reasonable, I retained them. The rates of all the circles will be found at the foot of this Report: the estimates rest on personal enquiry. Among Bhyachara villages Khusrah Kunkoot do not exist; and suits for rent are rare, and otherwise do not help one in estimates as to kinds of soil. In the Bhyuswal and Shanlee Circles, too, in the place of the estimates in the Appraisement Tables, I substituted for certain articles an estimate, as in the mar-

	BHYUSWAL.	
	Mds.	Srs.
Wheat	8	0
Gram	9	24
Barley	14	16
Dhan	24	0

	SHANLEE.	
	Mds.	Srs.
Wheat	10	0
Gram	8	0
Barley	9	0
Dhan	11	0

In this pergunnah I first adopted a plan formerly pursued by Mr. Thornton, but which, through a want of experience and due appreciation of the nicer points of assess-

ment, I had hitherto only partially carried out. Distinction between irrigated, unirrigated, and irrigated in other years. Distinction was in Shanlee first made between land

actually irrigated in the year of measurement,—land not irrigated that year, but capable of, and in other years receiving, irrigation,—and *bonâ fide* unirrigated land. The second and first kinds had hitherto been classed together, and an offset made against the average assumed to fall into the second class. Now, however, they were carefully distinguished. Irrigated rates were applied only to the area actually irrigated in the measurement year, and the two other classes were assessed at the unirrigated rates. The object in assessment being to ascertain the out-turn of one year, irrigated rates applied to land unirrigated, the year of measurement would have assumed a greater average of better crops and of the better kinds of crop than actually was the case. Where this second class (moheeta) was larger than could be fairly accounted for, and above the circle average, I summarily included a part of each kind in the irrigated area. Similarly, and on the same principle, manured land was divided into land manured

the year of measurement, and manured previous years, or for next year's crop. On the first only were

manured rates laid, the rest being classed as Roslee. These distinctions were valuable for assessment; and while subjecting to irrigation rates only, the irrigated area show for statistical purposes the whole area capable of irrigation. This plan was pursued in Pergunnahs Shanlee, Kandla, and Kyranah, and will explain the entries of Moheeta, Meesun, and Moheeta Irrigation in the No. II. Statements. For the rest the principles detailed in the Thannah Bhowun Report were followed.

5. The old demand was	...	...	...	Rs. 1,20,316
Former demand, demand at deduced Revenue rates, and proposed demand.	The deduced Revenue rates	„	1,20,303	
	Proposed demand	...	„	1,20,117

All my jummas were promptly taken up except Tutolee, which I referred to arbitration and slightly lowered accordingly, and Babree, in which a considerable increase had on good grounds been made, but was distasteful to the Mahajun landlord. The rates of the demand in each circle are as follows :—

		Mal. Rate.			Cul. Rate.		
	Circle	Rs.					
	Shanlee	2	5	6	2	10	8
Rates of the new settlement on each circle and caste.	„ Bhyuswal	2	6	6½	2	13	2¼
	„ Buntce Khara,	1	14	2¼	2	2	11¼
	„ Kodanah	2	6	9½	2	13	2
	Pergunnah	2	4	6½	2	10	3½

The rates for each caste in each circle are as follows :—

<i>Circle Shamlee.</i>		<i>Mal. Rate.</i>	<i>Cul. Rate.</i>
(Two villages) Goojurs	...	2 0 2	2 0 11
(Twenty-two do.) Jâts	...	2 5 8½	2 11 1

Circle Koodanah.

(One village) Sheikhs	...	2 8 8	3 0 0
(Twenty do.) Jâts	...	2 6 9½	2 13 1½

Circle Buntée Khera.

(One village) Pathans	...	1 15 9	2 3 9½
(Three do.) Rajpoots	...	1 9 11	1 15 9
(Seventeen do.) Jâts	...	2 0 0½	2 4 5½

Circle Blymswal.

All Jâts.

6. At the last settlement there were Lumberdars, and Putwarees' Circles. There are now Lumberdars and Putwarees' Circles.

7. The amount attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal is Rs. as calculated in the accompanying statement. And in this place I may bear tribute to the admirable management of the Eastern Jumna Canal under Major Brownlow. Even natives, usually a class slow to admit the excellency of our arrangements, speak of it, as in fact it seems to be, nearly faultless; and, indeed, any one who knows Major Brownlow will understand the secret of his success with that canal. He has shown what an enormous benefit a canal well managed proves to the people, and how well it repays Government. I believe his departure was regretted as honestly and as heartily by the Zemindars in the neighbourhood as it was by all those District Officers who had the rare good fortune to be associated in any way with him in public business.

Excepting the Statement of Transfers, no other has yet been submitted in this pergunnah, hence, in this Report I am unable to touch on their results. From the Transfer Statement it will be seen that transfers amount to about one-fifth of the whole area; and the price on transfers by order of Court to six years' jumma; while in private transfers the price paid averages 11 years' demand. The nikassees in this pergunnah were perhaps more than usually untrustworthy. The following list, taken at random, will show the jummas cheerfully and promptly accepted by certain villages, and the demand which should, at the rate of five years' nikassees, have been imposed upon them :—

		<i>Nikassees.</i>	<i>Demand accepted.</i>
Mischievous effects of the Statement of Mutations in the Putwarees' yearly papers.	Kyree	...	Rs. 2,170 3,400
	Kurada	...	„ 1,245 2,000
	Kubrat	...	„ 478 1,100
	Bootrara	...	„ 624 1,000
	Bunhera	...	„ 1,252 2,027
	Simbhalka	...	„ 1,049 1,800

The present system of village registration seems to me to be very imperfect, and to carry in it the seeds of serious mischief. For example, the Putwarees' records are as a rule accepted and acted on as trustworthy, both in suits for rent and in the Civil Courts, and in these two points the Settlement Officer finds their inaccuracy most glaring. The amount of produce grown is invariably entered at haphazard; transfers are not recorded; foreclosures of mortgages are not noticed; possession is not specified; deaths are not registered: there are so many Putwarees, so many points admitting of inaccuracy, such a difficulty at the best of proper supervision, and such temptation and inducement to the Putwarree to be fraudulent or incorrect, that the failure of the system can scarcely be unexpected. But the matter requires serious

attention. I do not mean that all records, or the whole of every record, is inaccurate ; but they are sufficiently so to call for interference. These records are the basis of hundreds of decisions affecting landed property ; and whatever else is unsound or uncertain, the system on which these records are framed should be true and consistent. The Putwaree himself under that system has far too great influence. He draws only from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 a year ; but there is scarcely a decision regarding his circle containing property to the value of Rs. 30 or 40,000 which is not biased by his *ipse dixit*. Living as he does in or near the circle, perhaps a relation of some of the zemindars, he can scarcely be expected to be disinterested. (In this district the Bhyachara villages generally put up the appointment to competition, and the highest bidder gets it.) The limit of the Putwaree's duties should it seems to me be narrowed, and the most dangerous of them taken from him. The Statement of Mutations (Nuksha Intikalee) is the paper over which I would give him no influence. That paper embraces by far the most important of his duties. I would remove the Register of Transfers altogether from him : it should be kept at the Tehseel ;—and all mortgagees, transferees, and heirs, obliged, under a penalty, to record mortgage, transfer, or succession. Questions of possession would still arise, but they would be as satisfactorily solved by enquiry among the villagers as by the deposition of an interested or ignorant Putwaree. When the settlement papers had been completed, I would leave nothing to the Putwaree but the Rent Roll and the Village Accounts. That is his proper sphere. Even within that he has opportunities enough for mischief ; but this it is difficult to correct. The power over rights may be at any rate removed from him. This matter it is to be hoped will soon be thoroughly discussed, and some change in the present system approved. The details of a scheme such as that above suggested are open to discussion, but I have little doubt but that some such scheme is required, and is practicable. Transfers reported at the Tehseel, after sanction from the Revenue Authorities, might be duly recorded, and a certificate given to the parties, duplicate Registers being kept at the Tehseel and Sudder. Transfers are not of such daily occurrence that any great work would be entailed by this, and suits in the Civil Court, in which transfer could not be authenticated by a copy of the District Register, might be dismissed. The proper remedy no doubt would be so to educate the people as to induce them to take a more intelligent interest in these records, and must come from within and not from without.

MOZUFFERNUGGER :
The 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN.

See paragraph 4.—

		M. I.	M. U.	R. I.	R. U.	D. I.	D. U.	B. I.	B. U.
Shamlee	Circle ...	3 9 6	3 1 9	3 0 0	2 1 2	1 14 11	1 7 1	1 0 3½	0 12 0
Kodanah	„ ...	4 5 6½	2 3 5½	3 3 3	2 6 0	2 3 3	1 12 8	1 15 9	0 15 5½
Buntée Kehra	„ ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 5 6	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Bhynswal	„ ...	4 2 0	...	2 6 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	1 1 6	0 13 7

PERGUNNAH JHINJHANA.

1. THIS Pergunnah lies to the west of Thannah Bhowun and east of Bidowlee, and is bordered by Shamlee on the south, and Gungoh, of the Suharunpore District,

Description of the Pergunnah. on the north. In point of cultivation and natural fertility it varies greatly. The villages in the north-west corner are imperfectly cultivated, and thick with high dhák jungle; but the soil is naturally fair, and up to the average of the district. In the north is a small clump of high lying estates, with sandy light soil, and water at a great depth. Towards the south the cultivation improves, the villages grow larger, population is more abundant, and dhák jungle grows infrequent. In the south-east cultivation is very high, and as good as any I have seen in the district; while in the opposite south-west corner there is scarcely a blade of wheat, or an inhabited village. This corner lying under Bidowlee suffered from similar causes. The chief crop, as will be seen from No. Statement, is wheat (47 per cent. of the cultivated area); Chwur occupies 18 per cent., and the other crops are grown in small but equal proportions. The only town is Jhinjhana, situated high above the plain and over-looking to the north-west the ill-cultivated plains that stretch across to Bidowlee, and to the south-east the mango groves, close clustering villages, and wheat fields which mark the neighbourhood of the Eastern Jumna Canal. High as the town lies, it suffered severely from cholera in 1861. The largest village perhaps is Oon,—one of many admirable examples of Jât industry and the vigour of a village community.

2. The chief castes are Jâts and Goojurs: there are also some Pathans, Rors, and Sheikhs. The pergunnah map accompanying will show the distribution of castes. The area* is 94

Castes, area, &c.

* As against 93·2 and 409, page 110, Christaln's Report on the Census. Reduction in population attributable to results of Mutiny and drought.

square miles, and the population 306 to the square mile. There are but three Zemindaree villages, all lying in the small ill favored group spoken of in the last paragraph. The bulk of the villages is Bhyachara; there are markets at Jhinjhana and Gurleo Hussunpoor, chiefly for agricultural produce. The Meerut-Kurnal Road runs through the south-west corner and taps the Jhinjhana market, which is also one of the markets for the Bidowlee Pergunnah. This road is at present the only high road in the pergunnah; but a new road, the line of which is traced in the accompanying map, is about to be made to Thannah Bhowun. The chief traffic, however (sugar), goes to Shamlee. A small stream (the Katha) runs through the pergunnah, and the Eastern Jumna Canal on the east side sends out three rajbuhās into it—of which, however, the Boontah Rajbuhā is below the level of the country, and does comparatively little good in this pergunnah.

3. The former assessment had on the whole worked well. The villages on the west or Bidowleeside of the Katha were rather over-assessed, but the others were doing well, and were populous. The rebellion and drought of 1860 had told severely on the over-assessed villages, and to these chiefly relief was confined. Reductions due to the half-asset principle were necessary in some other villages, but beyond that, only in the villages above mentioned. The average canal irrigation, according to the canal records at the time of the last settlement, was 1151 acres, as against 9 villages, and at the present settlement 3653, as against 16 villages. The canal villages were most prosperous.

Former settlement successful.

4. As the circumstances of the Pergunnah were unaltered since 1840, and prices unaffected,* I maintained the circles and rates fixed by Mr. Thornton, only reducing the rates to half assets. Oon only was an exception, the circumstances of which will be found in the miscellaneous remarks.

Deduced Revenue rates of new settlement.

* See Thannah Bhowun Report, paragraph 11.

The deduced Revenue rates then stood as follows :—

	<i>Meesun,</i> irrigated.	<i>Meesun,</i> unirri- gated.	<i>Roslee,</i> irrigated.	<i>Roslee,</i> unirri- gated.	<i>Dakur,</i> irrigated.	<i>Dakur,</i> unirri- gated.	<i>Bhoor,</i> irrigated.	<i>Bhoor,</i> unirri- gated.
I. Mulhendee	5 12 0	...	1 8 4½	1 0 6½	1 8 8	0 15 9	0 13 1½	0 10 2
II. Jhinjhana	2 15 9½	...	1 8 9	1 1 0	1 8 9	1 6 8½	1 4 5½	0 12 5½
III. Gurhee Hussunpoor	2 1 10	1 5 6	1 6 4½	1 2 2½	1 9 1	1 7 7½	0 14 10½	0 12 1
IV. Alaw-ood-deenpoor	1 9 1½	...	1 8 7½	0 14 5½	1 8 3	1 0 2	1 4 5½	0 12 9
V. Gungarampoor	2 15 11½	...	1 3 0	0 14 2½	1 6 1½	1 5 1½	0 12 4	0 9 4½
VI. Oon	3 12 0	...	1 12 1	1 4 0½	1 8 8	0 15 9	0 13 1½	0 10 2½

The principles of assessment were precisely those detailed in the Thannah Bhowun Report. This pergunnah was assessed in 1862 after the Thannah

Bhowun Pergunnah : it is needless therefore to dwell on them here.

5. The former pergunnah jumma was	...	Rs. 63,504
The jumma at deduced revenue rates was	...	,, 43,131
My proposed jumma is	...	,, 56,707

The difference between the 2nd and 3rd of these columns is owing to the assessment having extended to lands thrown out of cultivation in the measurement year by the famine, and hence not included in the cultivated area.

6. The rates of the new jummas on the malgozaree and cultivated areas of each circle are given below, as well as those of the whole pergunnah : the neighbouring circles of Thannah Bhowun, Bidowlee, Shanlee, and the neighbouring pergunnah of Gungoh, and the incidence of the rates in each caste in each circle :—

	<i>Malgozaree Rate.</i>	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i>
1. Mulhendee Circle	Rs. 1 13 11½	2 6 2
2. Jhinjhana Circle	,, 0 15 10½	2 3 5
3. Gurhee Hussunpoor Circle,	,, 0 15 11½	1 15 7
4. Gungarampoor Circle	,, 0 9 9½	1 11 8½
5. Alaw-ood-deenpoor Circle...	,, 0 7 8½	2 12 6
6. Oon	,, 2 2 4	2 10 9
7. Pergunnah Jhinjhana	,, 1 4 7½	2 4 3½
8. Pergunnah Gungoh	,, 1 3 7	1 11 5

The circles adjoining of other pergunnahs are as follows :—

1. Adjoining Gurhee Hussunpoor and Mulhendee Circle.	<i>Malgozaree Rate.</i> Rs. 1 14 0½	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i> Rs. 2 9 1½
2. Adjoining Mulhendee, Jhinjhana, and Alaw-ood-deenpoor Circle.	<i>Malgozaree Rate.</i>	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i>
3. Adjoining Alaw-ood-deenpoor, Bidowlee Circle (similar to all except Jhinjhana, Jhinjhana, Gungarampoor, and Gurhee Hussunpoor Circles).	<i>Malgozaree Rate.</i> Rs. 0 9 5	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i> Rs. 1 3 11½

The rates of the assessment on each caste within each circle (formed on the principles detailed in paragraph 23, Thannah Bhowun Report) are as follows :—

1. *Mulhendee Circle.*

	<i>Malgozaree Rate.</i>	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i>
1. Jâts	Rs. 2 0 8½	Rs. 2 10 9 (seven villages.)
2. Rajpoots	,, 1 12 2½	,, 2 4 11 (three do.)

1. *Mulhender Circle.*—(Continued.)

3. Brahmins ...	Rs. 2 0 6½	Rs. 2 10 11	(one village.)
4. Beloch ...	„ 1 10 4½	„ 1 15 6	(four villages.)
5. Goojurs ...	„ 1 10 5½	„ 1 14 6	(one village.)
6. Pathan ...	„ 1 2 9	„ 1 7 5½	(one do.)

2. *Jhinghana Circle.**Malgoozaree Rate. Cultivated Rate.*

1. Jats ...	Rs. 0 15 8½	Rs. 2 4 4	(six villages.)
2. Goojurs ...	„ 0 9 6¾	„ 1 13 6½	(three do.)

3. *Gungarampoor Circle.**Malgoozaree Rate. Cultivated Rate.*

1. Rajpoots ...	Rs. 0 9 0	Rs. 1 9 3	(one village.)
2. Pathans ...	„ 0 10 8	„ 1 13 10	(two villages.)
3. Jâts ...	„ 0 7 7	„ 2 1 10¾	(one village.)

*Gurhee Hussunpoor Circle.**Malgoozaree Rate. Cultivated Rate.*

1. Rajpoots ...	Rs. 0 12 7	Rs. 1 14 4	(six villages.)
2. Rors ...	„ 1 4 10½	„ 2 3 7	(one village.)
3. Goojurs ...	„ 1 2 11¼	„ 1 9 5	(three villages.)
4. Jâts ...	„ 1 5 11½	„ 2 6 11	(one village.)

In the Alaw-ood-deenpoor Circle there is only one caste (Goojurs), and in Oon a single village (Jâts).

7. In one village only, Putnee Pertabpoor, was a rusudee jumma considered necessary. The details of this village are in the miscellaneous remarks.

One Rusudee Jumma.

8. There were 210 Lumberdars at the time of re-settlement; they have been reduced to 147. The Putwarees' Circles have been modified, and there are now 34, in lieu of 32, of which the highest pay is Rs. 150, and the lowest Rs. 77; maâfee villages confiscated in the rebellion have been brought on the Towzee since 1857.

Appointment of Lumberdars and Putwarees.

9. The various statements submitted will be read with interest, especially those compiled from the former and new records, as these may be regarded as substantially correct. Transfers, it will be seen, amount to about one-fifth, averaging, in the case of private transfers, to about 5 years' jumma, and in transfers by order of Court to between 3 and 4 years' jumma. Of these transfers rather less than 1-4th, or 1-20th, of the whole area, are into the hands of the mahajuns. The remarkable increase in tenants with right of occupancy will be noticed—being as 488 to 16; while the average holding of each is little more than an acre. The average holding of cultivating proprietors, 8 acres, is much the same here as in other pergunnahs. The cultivated area, including recently-abandoned land, is a little less than that of the last settlement. The large amount of recently abandoned land must be attributed to drought and the disturbing effects of the rebellion. The causes of the stationary amount of cultivation have been touched on in paragraph 17 of my Thannah Bhowun Report.

Remarks on the various statements submitted with the Report.

10. All the jummas were taken up promptly, and I hope that by a moderate demand I have assisted in opening out a prosperous future for the landholders of this pergunnah.

Jummas promptly taken up.

MOZUFFERNUGGUR : }
The 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

FROM

W. C. PLOWDEN, ESQUIRE,

*Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue,**North-Western Provinces,*

To

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,

*Secretary to Government,**North-Western Provinces.**Dated Allahabad, the 5th November, 1864.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to the exclusion from the permanent settlement of the pergunnahs of Bidowlee and Gordhunpore, in the Mozuffernuggur District.

2. *Gordhunpore*.—This pergunnah is suffering from bad drainage, caused either by porcolation from the Ganges Canal, or other cause. Efforts are now being made to introduce an effective system of drainage by the Canal Department. Whether this be early successful (as there seems ground for hoping) or not, it is evident that the present resources of the pergunnah cannot form any index of its eventual resources when reclaimed. It would not be possible to determine even prospectively a fair permanent assessment. Indeed, looking to the present condition of the tract, and its liability to flooding from the Ganges and Solani rivers, and the uncertainty as to the result of drainage operations, the Board support the proposal made by the Collector in his demi-official note dated 7th ultimo, copy of which is enclosed, that the present settlement of the pergunnah be confirmed only for ten years. Under present circumstances there would be no object gained by a lengthened settlement.

Bidowlee.—The Board accept Mr. Martin's statement that, for the reasons already stated, there are no grounds for assessing a permanent jumma on the pergunnah, and that anything like an adequate assessment could not at present be borne by the population. The malgoozaree area is 41,000 acres, of which 20,500 are uncultivated. The rates are—malgoozaree, Rs. 0-10-1 $\frac{1}{4}$; cultivated, Rs. 1-4-2 $\frac{1}{2}$;—while those of adjoining pergunnahs in Mozuffernuggur are—

	Malgoozaree.		Cultivated.
Rs.	1 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rs.	2 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
„	1 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	1 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

and of Gungeh, in Seharunpore—

Rs.	1 3 7	Rs.	1 11 10
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The Board accordingly support the proposal that this pergunnah be excepted from permanent assessment.

4. These tracts fall into the first of the two classes described in the Board's Circular Order No. 18, dated 1st August, 1864—viz., first, backward in agriculture, with low rates of rent.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. C. PLOWDEN,
Secretary.

No. 1410A. OF 1864.

FROM

J. D. SANDFORD, ESQUIRE, B.A.,

Junior Secretary to Government,

North-Western Provinces,

TO

W. C. PLOWDEN, ESQUIRE,

Secretary, Board of Revenue,

North-Western Provinces.

Dated Camp, Allygurh, the 25th November, 1864.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

IN reply to your letter No. 795 dated 5th instant, I am directed to state that the reasons given by the Sudder Board of Revenue seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be conclusive against the propriety at present of a permanent settlement of the pergunnahs of Bidowlee and Gordhunpore, in the Mozuffernuggur District.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. D. SANDFORD,

Junior Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 579 OF 1864.

FROM

W. C. PLOWDEN, ESQUIRE,

Secretary, Board of Revenue,

North-Western Provinces,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner, Meerut Division.

Dated Allahabad, the 5th November, 1864.

SIR

REVENUE.

Present :

W. MUIR, Esq.,
Senior Member.
R. MONEY, Esq.,
Junior Member.

IN reply to your letter No. 528 dated 24th September last, I am directed to inform you that, as proposed, the Board of Revenue have recommended to Government that Pergunnah Bidowlee and Gordhunpore, in the Mozuffernugger District, be excluded from the permanent settlement.

2. But with regard to Pergunnah Bidowlee, I am desired to state that the Board are not satisfied that Mr. Colvin may not have gone too low in his assessment. He reduced the assessment from Rs. 37,950 to Rs. 25,960. The reduction appears very large, and it is questionable whether it was fully justified. The Government are in nowise bound to confer a half-asset settlement calculated by the existing assets of a tract of which 50 per cent. of the culturable area is left out of cultivation. The opposite course has been followed in Gungoh, the adjacent Pergunnah of Saharunpoor,

situated very similarly. It is hardly fair to Gungoh to assess Bidowlee at such a great advantage to the lazy proprietors.

3. Mr. Martin should be desired to revise all the assessments, and to see that the Government assessment has not been unduly sacrificed. A sufficient margin should be left to prevent deterioration, but that need not necessarily be more than 35 to 40 per cent. of the assets.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. C. PLOWDEN,
Secretary.

No. 92.

FROM

S. N. MARTIN, ESQUIRE,
Collector, Mozuffernuggur,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, Merut Division.

Dated Mozuffernuggur, the 13th September, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit two statements for Pergunnahs Bidowlee and Gordhunpore, containing reasons for excluding both these backward tracts from the benefits of a permanent settlement; data is so imperfect that I am unable to fix a maximum jumma, and my object in submitting these statements is to ascertain from superior authority whether the exclusion of these pergunnahs is under the circumstances in accordance with the views of Government.

2. It is as well to ascertain this point at once before further steps are taken. Mr. Colvin the Settlement Officer who assessed Bidowlee, has recorded a memorandum recommending the assessment of "Bidowlee" be made permanent, mainly on the consideration that a temporary settlement is not likely to mend matters; that it has already failed, and that honest men would prefer leaving the rogue to pay 10 annas the acre as long, as he did not molest his neighbours, to making him pay Rs. 1-8-0 at the risk of his becoming a perpetual pest and nuisance to everybody all round.

3. After giving the subject mature deliberation, I am unable to accord with Mr. Colvin. We must make the best of the Goojur tribe, no doubt: to expel them from their haunts, and to supply these places by a more industrious class, is simply impossible—to attempt such a thing would be folly, and no practicable man would ever try it; a considerable admixture, however, may take place to the advantage of all parties. Seeing, then, the abnormal state of things that now exist in Bidowlee and Gordhunpoor, I am unable to propose it be made permanent. I think it safest to wait till the close of another temporary settlement, and then, with the accumulated experience of the past, something positive may be determined for Bidowlee. I doubt if the condition of Gordhunpore will ever be anything else than variable.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

I propose making both Bidowlee and Gordhunpore temporary settlements, say for ten years—after that, subject to revision.

PERGUNNAH BIDOWLEE.

1. MEASUREMENTS were commenced in this pergunnah in October, 1860, and completed in May, 1861.

2. The assessment was completed in December of the same year. The results are separately noted.

3. This pergunnah is inhabited chiefly by Goojurs and Rangurs; there are also a good many Syuds, a few Jât villages, a sprinkling of Rors and Pathans, and one village of Tuggas. The principal markets, besides Bidowlee, are at Jhinjhana and Kurnal. The soil is favorable to simple sunk wells, which, almost throughout the pergunnah, can be dug at a cost of 7 or 8 Rs., and last certainly for one fusil, ordinarily for a year, irrigating about 4 acres. In the low lands bordering the Jumna an outlay of Rs. 2 or 3 will provide a well; but here the soil being naturally moist and fruitful, wells are little required.

4. There is no canal irrigation. Whether a rajbuha leaving the Jumna in the Gongoh Pergunnah might not be run through Bidowlee is under consideration.

5. It must not, however, be understood that, because wells can be cheaply made, the soil is naturally generous: on the contrary, it is rather below the average. There is in many parts a large admixture of Bhoor, and the Roslee is of its kind rather inferior. The cheaper and coarser crops are the most frequent—jowar, gram, mundwa, and cotton (barce) are tolerably healthy and abundant. Wheat, except in the Khadir, is invariably poor. Maize and sugarcane are to be found in few other than Jât villages,—even the Jâts growing them with indifferent success.

6. Independently of the natural poverty of its soil, the pergunnah is seriously injured by what is known as “reh.” This, rising from the Jumna, renders large tracts of land unculturable, and in a week or ten days will entirely kill a flourishing crop; on the other side of the Jumna it is equally prevalent. The villagers say that manure is fatal to it; but manure, little enough used in this district by the better class of cultivators, is almost entirely neglected in Bidowlee. Thus it will be seen that of a total cultivated area of 23,317 acres, 2,251 only were recorded as “Meesun” during the measurements, of which 514 are to be found among the seven Jât villages.

7. The course of the Jumna, which enters the pergunnah from above, has of late years materially altered. Instead of running as represented in the map, it now places on its Kurnal bank six villages,—viz., Nuseerpoor, Nulwee, Dubharlie, Choondeypoor, Rusoolpoor, Nugla Neghuh,—and much of the lands of two or three others. It is yearly eating more and more into the pergunnah.

8. More than one-half of Bidowlee is enshrouded in thick dhâk forests, used partly by the Goojurs as hiding places for themselves and their stolen cattle; kookur trees are also abundant, and might, perhaps, if disposed of to the Railway Engineers, command some profit; but no demand has reached the people, who are too indolent to cut and carry them unless sure of a ready market.

9. Bidowlee has been long known as one of the most unsatisfactory pergunnahs in the district. For many years it has been suffering from over-assessment; but the troubles of 1857-58, and the famine of 1861, have reduced it to a very bad condition. The pergunnah was once thickly inhabited by Syuds, whose descendants still cling to it; though impoverished and almost beggared, there are not wanting signs of former prosperity. Some village sites show evident traces of having formed the centres of considerable life; in almost every village is to be found the decaying fort of some decayed family. Wells constructed with masonry are abundant; but, while the old wells have been neglected, few new ones have been built. There were

929 at the last settlement. There are now 1,030, but 113 have been allowed to fall out of order. In 1860-61 there were 294 kutchha wells. Little by little, the population have slunk away, as the settlement of 1838 became more and more intolerable. Most of the Syud proprietors have long since declared themselves insolvent, and allowed their estates to be made over in farm to the resident villagers. These in their turn have absconded; then the village has been farmed by neighbouring cultivators, who, again, in a year or so have declared themselves unable to meet their Government demands; and so, for a longer or shorter period, the village has been thrown back into the hands of Government. The inhabitants, finding that even active cultivation will barely meet the jumma, have, as a rule, ceased to interest themselves in agriculture. The Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, of Kurnal, is content to pay the Government demand, and see his lands lie waste; while Syud Mehndee Hussun, of Bedonlee (lately in the service of the former King of Oude), attempting to induce a better class of cultivators to enter the pergunnah, was met with such resistance by the Goojurs and Rangurs that, unable to keep his Jâts in comfort and security, he was obliged to let them go.

10. Distress, as might be expected among such a population, has had its usual effects. The Goojurs and Rangurs, naturally thieves, have been further demoralized by pinching circumstances. Even the better-disposed classes, such as Syuds and Pathians, finding they could scarcely wring out an honest livelihood, have been found to enter heartily into the cattle-lifting of their neighbours; while the sudder station, with its staff of Magistrates, being 37 or 38 miles distant, there have been found little means of forcing the people back to their proper pursuits by a just fear of speedy punishment.

11. It is evident that such a pergunnah required consideration; nor was it an easy matter to judge how far such consideration should extend. There were no flourishing villages,—few villages even ordinarily well to do;—no successful rates or neighbouring jummas to which reference might be made. The Gnugoh rates proved higher than it seemed wise to enforce. On the one hand, the revenue was to be lowered; on the other, “rusudee” jummas were to be avoided. A jumma to be paid for 30 years was to be discovered, which, without prejudicing the claims of Government, should be such as could be at once met by the cultivators. Obviously this has not been an easy task. There has been only a negative standard—a standard to avoid, but none to guide. I cannot in any way boast of having discovered the clue to the problem. The result must show how far the jumma now fixed upon is reasonable.

12. The out-turn exhibited in the nikasee was of little aid. Where there had been such imperfect cultivation, there could be no index to the capabilities of the pergunnah; money rates scarcely prevailed at all. But following the principles laid down by the Collector, it appeared that the appraisement of Mr. Thornton, conducted in the last settlement, exhibiting the ordinary out-turn per acre of the various crops, would be of singular aid. By the help of Appendices Nos. 1 and 2 of Mr. Thornton's Report, it was possible to form rates according to prevailing prices for the different kinds of soil, which might fairly be taken as average rates. But the proportions given in Appendix No. 1 do not by any means tally with the actual proportions in the Bedoulee Pergunnah. Sugar-cane and wheat, for example, are there grown in smaller quantities. The proportions might have been ascertained with tolerable accuracy from the nikasees; but another difficulty was introduced by the present depressed condition of the pergunnah Meesun, with the return of cultivators, and in better years, may be expected to increase largely. The records of the former measurements, showing the quantities of the then existing kinds of soil, were lost in the mutinies. An estimate formed on the basis of present classifications of soils would prove, it was considered, fallacious; nor did it seem practicable to find an accurate rate on irrigated or unirrigated lands. Cultivation is at present so neglected that no data could be ascertained on which such rates suitable to a settlement of 30 years could be founded.

But, combining the cultivated area as exhibited in the nikasees with Mr. Thornton's tables of out-turn given in Appendix No. 2, a result was arrived at which appeared on the whole more satisfactory. Thus, counting as the out-turn of an acre sown with joar according to the nikasees, the out-turn according to Mr. Thornton's tables (the nikasee showing the relative area occupied by the various crops yearly grown, and the table giving the out-turn per acre of those crops), and applying average present prices, a rate of cultivation to some extent admissible has been obtained.

13. It is true that the nikasees are not believed to represent accurately either the nature of the various crops grown, or the area belonging to each. For each field they probably do not, but approximately it will be found that they do. The conclusion, therefore, that they were for this purpose sufficiently accurate having been arrived at, and the nikasees of several years, combined with the appraisement tables, having supplied the rate above mentioned, it was applied to the average of 5 years' cultivation throughout the pergunnah, excepting only the Jât villages. The average of those 5 years (1259-63) was no doubt less than the cultivation may be expected to reach; but it was scarcely less than the cultivated area of the last settlement, and considerably larger than the area cultivated in 1860-61. It was an area nearly as large as experience has proved Bedoulce capable of reaching, and beyond that it was scarcely safe to go; for cultivation among such a population, and with indifferent soil, will extend, at the best, but slowly. Moreover, there is little doubt that the results exhibited in the tables referred to are, on the whole, higher than the present actual average out-turn of the soil in this pergunnah. On a separate sheet will be found the average computed from claims in summary suits regarding Bedoulce during 1264-65-66.

14. The pergunnah jumma yielded by this method of rating cultivation gives a malgoozaree rate of 11-3, and a rate on the cultivation of Re. 1-6-5. The malgoozaree rate, strictly applied to the different villages, exhibited, as a rule, a series of jummas which, though considerably lower than their predecessors, appeared rather above the mark. On continued enquiry, however, it was found that land-holders and officials acquainted with the country agreed pretty generally upon jummas nearly similar to those which had been arrived at, as mentioned above. Some villages enjoying a slight superiority of soil, a greater number of wells, or owned by capitalists, might be expected to rise above the average; others certainly fell below it. Where a village, from want of wells, defect of soil, or other similar cause, was clearly below the average, the rate has been slightly lowered. Where the village had fair capabilities, but was at present reduced, the rate was retained, as offering a moderate standard which ordinary labour should reach. Where a village has been raised above the average, it has been with extreme caution. Considerable knowledge of the pergunnah enabled me to distinguish pretty accurately, I believe, between villages inferior *in se*, and those which were merely distressed from over-assessment. Where grazing land was in excess, as was not unfrequently the case, I have preferred maintaining the standard rate to guessing at the probable income accruing to zemindars from grazing fees. These fees vary considerably, and are not easily realized. In 1266, Ahmud Ali Khan, Nowab of Kurnal, brought in the Mozuffernugur Collector's Court a summary suit to recover from his tenants Rs. 30 for 10 head of cattle, at Rs. 3 each yearly, or 4 annas monthly. He was non-suited, the charge being considered irregular.

15. With the Jât villages I have interfered little. Their rates were reasonable, their condition prosperous. Cultivation, as regards extent of soil, had reached its limits, and there was no reason to suppose that any plethora of wealth existed among them.

16. The people, as a rule, have hailed the new jummas with satisfaction. The annexed tables will show the areas of the present and former settlements, and the other statistics of the pergunnah hitherto proceeded. It will be seen that between the former jumma, Rs. 42,656, and the present, Rs. 28,838, a difference of Rs. 13,818 exists.

17. Syud Mehndee Hussun, of Bedoulee, and one or two other Syuds, are doing their best to restore the pergunnah to an ordinary state of prosperity. They are again introducing Jâts, and trying to overawe the Goojurs. Meanwhile, the system of Police has been improved, and a Deputy Magistrate is stationed at Shamlee, but 10 or 11 miles from Bedoulee. It is scarcely probable that the Goojurs and Rangurs will at once abandon their old habits; but if they find that the Police are more active, and at the same time that a return to agriculture does not involve ruin and discomfiture, it is to be hoped that they may gradually lean to better habits.

18. A considerable amount of balances, both of 1268 and 1269, remain to be accounted for in this pergunnah. These, I take, it will be reported on separately.

CAMP HYBUTPORE :
The 15th February, 1862.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing proportion of wells to area.

Proportion of pukka wells to Malgoozaree.	Proportion of pukka wells to cultivation.	Proportion of kutcha wells to malgoozaree.	Proportion of kutcha wells to cultivation.	Total proportion of wells to malgoozaree.	Total proportion of wells to cultivation.
1·52	1·26	1·156	1·79	1·29	1·20

APPENDIX II.

Statement referred to in paragraph 13, showing comparative average out-turn of the principal crops, computed from summary suits.

Acres.	Maunds.	MR. THORNTON'S TABLES.	
		Acres.	Maunds. Seers.
1	Wheat, ... 6	1	7 15½
1	Barley, ... 4	1	6 34½
1	Gram, ... 5	1	5 7

Money rents compared with Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun, an average pergunnah, shown by the summary suits, as follows :—

Bedoulee.				Thannah Bhowun.			
		Rs.	As. P.			Rs.	As. P.
Sugar-cane...	...	7	0 0	per acre.	Sugar-cane	...	12 0 0
Mundwa ...	...	3	0 0	"	Mundwa...	...	3 8 0
Churree ...	...	1	14 0	"	Churree ...	...	3 0 0

PERGUNNAH KYRANAH.

Pergunnah when assessed.

This pergunnah was assessed in June, 1863, having been inspected in the cold weather of 1862-63.

2. The pergunnah has three distinct classes of villages, and these I grouped together for purposes of assessment. The best are those lying in the Khadir, the spring crops of which are very fine. The next are the villages with a poorer soil, but abundant irrigation and ample population, brought together in the Kyranah Bangur Circle. The last and worst is the clump of villages lying across the Katha. They resemble in every respect the Bedoulee villages, being as indifferent in soil and cultivation, and as unfortunate in their Goojur proprietorship. The only large town is Kyranah,—perhaps the largest town in the district. It carries on a large trade in the export of tobacco, and has a population

of Sheikhs and Goojurs who are well to do. One road comes in from Shamlee, another from Jhinjhana, and a third from Kandlah, and a road leaves Kyranah for the Punjab Ghât. Along this road, and from Kyranah to Shamlee, the chief traffic goes, and it should, if possible, be metalled, being naturally sandy and heavy. The villages

of the pergunnah are owned almost entirely by Goojurs, and are, as usual, chiefly Bhyachara. The former assessment was very light. Had it not been for fear of too rapid an increase in the demand, I should have increased the jumma considerably more than I have done, for in every pergunnah where an increase, though fair even with due regard to outlay, was excessively large, I have gone somewhat below it, believing that a sudden shock to the landlords, and change in their means of subsistence, would inevitably lead to distress, and degrade them from the position of comfort and independence in which I found them. Even the Trans-Katlia villages, ill-cultivated as they appear, had been reasonably and fairly assessed, and were, as a rule, well off, and afforded in that respect a strong contrast to the Bedoulee Pergunnah. I may add that the rates of the old settlement on their malgoozaree and cultivated areas answered to my new Bedoulee rates—an omen, I trust, of the future prosperity of that pergunnah.

3. The average canal irrigation at the last settlement was 818 acres, as against 6 villages; and at re-settlement by the canal papers, 10,078, as against 17 villages.

Canal irrigation of last and present settlement.

4. I made three fresh circles, as shown in the accompanying map, and placed a few villages in the Shamlee Circle. The rates I formed, except in the Rana Muzra Circle, where I adopted Mr. Thornton's Bedoulee rates, were altogether new, formed on the same principle as those detailed in paragraph 4 of the Shamlee Report. I could find no former rates, or any mention of the pergunnah, as a whole, in the printed Settlement Reports, though I believe Sir H. Elliot settled it. It was the only pergunnah in which I had not that assistance. The rates I adopted were as follows:—

	<i>Meesun irrigated.</i>			<i>Meesun unirrigated.</i>			<i>Roslee irrigated.</i>			<i>Roslee unirrigated.</i>			<i>Dakur irrigated.</i>			<i>Dakur unirrigated.</i>			<i>Bhoor irrigated.</i>			<i>Bhoor unirrigated.</i>		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Kyranah Bangur,	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	15	6	0	14	11
Kyranah Khadir,	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	1	14	0	1	10	2	1	1	0	0	15	6	0	14	11
Rana Muzra ...	2	12	10	1	15	2	1	8	3½	1	5	8½	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	15	6	0	8	0
Shamlee ...	3	9	6	3	1	9	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	14	11½	1	7	1	1	0	3½	0	12	0

Former and proposed demand. 1.—The former demand ... = Rs. 49,571
2.—The demand at deduced revenue rates = Rs. 60,842
3.—My demand ... = Rs. 52,687

The difference between 2 and 3 is owing to the causes detailed in paragraph 2.

Rates of the new demand on each circle;
follows:—

5. The rates of the new settlement for each circle, and for each caste within each circle, were as

	<i>Malgoozaree Rate.</i>	<i>Cultivated Rate.</i>
1 { Circle Kyranah Bangur ...	... 1 5 1	1 12 1½
Circle Shamlee ...	... 1 12 1½	1 15 9½
Circle Kyranah Khadir ...	... 0 13 11½	1 1 10½
Circle Rana Muzra ...	... 0 11 1	1 6 0½
Pergunnah ...	... 1 0 9¾	1 9 0

And on each caste in each circle.

	<i>Circle Kyranah Bangur.</i>	<i>Circle Kyranah Khadir.</i>
	All Goojurs.	All Goojurs.
	<i>Circle Shamlee.</i>	<i>Circle Rana Muzra.</i>
(6 villages) Goojurs,	1 11 2½	1 15 2
(1 village) Brahmins,	2 1 2	2 3 1

6. It is unnecessary to dwell further on the assessment. I followed the principles laid down in my Thannah Bhowun Report, and allowed myself to deviate to any

extent that seemed necessary from the rates when occasion arose, explaining such instances in the miscellaneous remarks. I have faith in rates as a general guide, but the impressions received from acquaintance with the pergunnah give the Settlement Officer confidence in departing from these rates, and a power of discriminating between their use and abuse which he could not otherwise attain. Not, however, that this acquaintance alone, without rates, will enable him, as is sometimes said, to form a demand; and if it did, it would not give him any ground on which he could recommend the adoption of his jummas; for a man's local knowledge may outrun his discretion, and nothing but the test of rates can check the shortcomings of the judgment.

Increase in demand owing to the canal.

7. The increase owing to the canal, as shown in the statement accompanying, is—

8. The Lumberdars have decreased from to , and the Putwarces from to . The highest pay is and the lowest .

9. Balances have been separately reported on. Separate reports have also been written in the case of two Goojur villages whose case was peculiar and abnormal.

10. With the exception of those villages, all the jummas were promptly taken up.

11. Transfers in this pergunnah amount to less than one-eighth of the whole area, —the price of private transfers being about 8 years' jumma, and of transfers by order of Court about 7 years' jumma. Of these transfers, rather more than one-third are into the hands of mahajuns; the rest amongst miscellaneous castes, and chiefly amongst the caste of the particular transferrer.

12. The cultivators with right of occupancy have increased from 17 to 648 in the villages of which the records are forthcoming, the average holding being 5 acres. Tenants-at-will are much as they were, and cultivating proprietors are 1,484, as against 1,331, holding here, as elsewhere, about 10 acres.

MOZUFFERNUGGER :
Dated the 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Assistant.

Memorandum on Pergunnah Bedoulee (supplementary to the report already submitted).

In submitting the No. II. Statements and other statements of the Bedoulee Pergunnah, I think it necessary to add a few words to the previous report.

2. It will be seen that in the Miscellaneous Remarks the jumma at the "average malgoozaroe rate" is always given, and the extent to which the jumma departs from that rate is the chief object of explanation. The difference between the proposed jumma and the jumma at "deduced revenue rates" is rarely touched on. My grounds for taking the malgoozaroe rate as the basis for my assessment are given in my first report. Having taken it as a basis, it of course became necessary for me to explain more especially, in every instance, the causes of a difference between the jumma afforded by that rate and the proposed jumma.

3. The circle rates of Mr. Thornton, when modified on the half-asset principle, were not high;—they represented, that is, the capabilities of the land under ordinary management, but they did not represent the out-turn of the land under Goojur management. It

would have been possible to frame rates that would approximately show such an out-turn, but the cultivated area of 1860 was, in consequence of the disturbance of 1857, of assessment too high for Goojurs, and of draught, so reduced that the kinds of soil to which such rates would be applied bore an abnormal proportion to each other. It would have been possible to anticipate an increase of cultivation, but I was not willing to guess at an increase of irrigation arising from the return of cultivators and renewal of agriculture. Similarly, I believe it hazardous to guess at the future quantity of manured land. On the other hand, it appeared injurious to Government to assume the existing quantity as representing a fair proportion.

4. Under these circumstances, I believe I did right in taking the actual cultivated area of ordinary seasons for the basis of my assessment, and in adapting to that area, and the kinds of crops shown by the nikassees to have been grown on it, the average estimate given in Appendix 2 of Mr. Thornton's Report.

5. It may be objected that this form of assessment does not show to officers coming afterwards a fair rate at which they may value land in cases where Government may require it; but, under Circular X., June 16th, 1854, the *cultivated rate* of the jumma forms the basis of such valuations. Besides, as has already been said, the circle rates of Mr. Thornton are not, as representing the capabilities of the land, too high, and will be sufficient in such cases.

6. The result has been a very great reduction.

Demand at deduced revenue and other rates, and proposed demand.	My revised jumma, it will be remembered, is	= Rs. 28,931
	The jumma at Mr. Thornton's rates would have been	= „ 29,479
	But this is calculated only on the present reduced cultivation. The jumma at the average maljoor-zaree rate (and for the Jât villages at the circle rates) would have been	= Rs. 27,431 Goojurs. „ 5,685 Jâts.
		<hr/> Rs. 33,116 <hr/>

7. I have not shrunk from the reduction, and, after two years' further experience, I believe that the new pergunnah jumma is not one bit too low. I adopted as my test the following paragraph from Directions for Settlement Officers :—

Para. 188.—“ When the zemindars are themselves the criminals, as is sometimes the case with certain classes,—such as Goojurs, Mewatees, and Mhairs,—their reclamation from these vicious courses, and their future pursuit of an honest livelihood, greatly depend upon the Settlement Officer. Villages belonging to such persons will generally be found poorly cultivated, *nor ought an assessment proportionate to the capability of the soil to be fixed upon them.* If the land of such person be moderately assessed, and his interest in it clearly defined, he will not be slow in finding out that his profit lies more in the improvement of his property, than in neglecting it for the hazardous pursuit of plunder. This may not be at once the case. It will require continued vigilance on the part of the Magistrate, and perhaps some examples of destruction of property by sales of estates for arrears of revenue, before the lesson be learned. But the labours of the Magistrate will be lightened, and the force of the examples increased by judicious arrangement on the part of the Settlement Officer. If the assessment be too heavy, or rights undefined, the progress made in the moral reclamation of the people cannot but be slow.”

8. The picture that I have drawn in the previous report of the state of the pergunnah is but a faint resemblance of the reality. Mr. Edwards' remarks on the pergunnah. Mr. Edwards, in the following passages of his notes (a copy of which is in the Board's Office), gives a more graphic sketch. I would premise

that where he speaks of the pergunnah as over-assessed he apparently means relatively over-assessed, and that the same qualification must be placed on my remarks in my former report.

9. " This pergunnah is perhaps the worst in the district. The soil is generally bad. If rain falls in excess, the crops rot in the ground, and the land becomes sticky swamp. If, on the other hand, there is a scarcity of rain, it yields no return; the seed fails to germinate. Efflorescence of 'reh' prevails in many parts, and is, I fear, on the increase."..... " A zemindar regards sugar-cane as his sheet-anchor; but in this pergunnah only a very few villages can grow it, owing to the inferior nature of the soil."..... " The settlement, it is evident, *broke down in several villages at least 12 years ago*, since which time village has propped up village; an adjoining community, if thriving, has been called upon to aid its sinking neighbours in meeting their engagements. The arrangements were left in the hands of the Tehsceldar, who portioned out the lands to be cultivated partly among the people of the village, but the greater portion among those of the surrounding mouzahs, each being held liable for a quota of the Government revenue. This strange and irregular practice appears to have been generally acquiesced in by the people, and it is *difficult to see how, without revision of Government, the jumma could otherwise have been realized*, inasmuch as the severity of the assessment virtually precluded sale or farming leases. *No-body would have anything to do with villages where there was an annual deficit, where the soil was so inferior that the land which yielded crop one year must be left fallow the next, and where the population was mainly, if not entirely, Goojur, and scanty in number.*"

10. Other passages similar to the above might be added, but enough has been given to show Mr. Edwards' opinion of the pergunnah. Among other things, he notices the impossibility of getting any other caste to live in it.

11. It should be noticed that the whole pergunnah does not contain a single market, and that many villages have not only bad roads, but, during a great part of the year, swollen streams between them and their markets.

12. It should also be observed that the whole reduction of jumma is not entirely owing to *bonâ fide* reduction. The former jumma was Rs. 63,984 (and the jummaabundee has certainly not increased, nor, as will be seen from my Report on the Thannah Bhowm Pergunnah, have prices risen), the jumma of which (after deductions for cesses) is at half assets 31,093. My jumma, after deductions for cesses, is Rs. 28,838, leaving only Rs. 2,255 actually due to *bonâ fide* reduction. This much must be put down to the miserable condition of the pergunnah.

13. At the same time it cannot be concealed that the great difference between the former and the present demand has created much disgust in the neighbouring pergunnahs. Some of the men of these pergunnahs affect to believe that my jumma is unnecessarily low, and it is probable that they will inoculate with this belief future officers ignorant of the circumstances of the case, and amazed at the lightness of the demand. I am certain it is not, under the circumstances, considering the nature of the soil, the paucity of cultivators, and the vile laziness of Goojurs, too low. But it is natural that honest men should feel envious at the success of a bad reputation. The Goojurs have, as all men see, got the better of us. They have driven us to confess that rates suitable to land must be abandoned when land is held by thieves. They have triumphantly shown to their more honest brethren that rascality, and not honesty, is the best policy. My own wish would have been to assess all villages *owned* by Goojurs at fair rates,—i. e., to maintain the jumma as a rule, and sell up and drive out remorselessly all defaulters. The instructions in Directions for Settlement Officers, however, would not admit of this. Villages owned by honest men, but cultivated by Goojurs,

deserve all indulgence, as the landlords are driven against their will to bad cultivation, and to assess such villages fairly would ruin the landlords without punishing the Goojurs.

14. Transfers, it will be seen, have been few. Land in Bedouleo, as has been pointed out, is avoided. They are chiefly amongst the occupants themselves, and the price paid does not equal two years' jumma.

15. The proportion of cultivated land, and the proportion borne by the inferior crops, as compared with the other pergunnahs, will prove interesting. The smallness of the population may also be noticed. This is chiefly due to an assessment higher than Goojurs would pay, and consequent desertion of the land; partly to the drought of 1860-61.

16. There were 166 Lumberdars at the last settlement; there are now 119. The Putwarees' Circles have been reduced from 23 to 18; the highest pay is Rs. 140, the lowest 81.

17. The population, as stated in the papers of measurements of village sites, is 219 per square mile, as against 283 in page 110 of Christian's Report on the Census. It is about half the population of average pergunnahs. The whole area is now entered at 87 square miles, as against 96 in Christian's Report, the difference being due to the transfer of certain villages, separately reported on, to Kurnal.

18. A separate report on the propriety of making the present settlement of this pergunnah permanent has been furnished to the Collector, and therefore the subject is omitted here.

MOZUFFERNUGGER :
The 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Assistant.

With reference to making permanent the revised demand for Pergunnah Bedouleo, Mr. Colvin remarks:—

"Bedouleo is a pergunnah inhabited either by Goojurs, or for the most part by castes of a similar kind. The greater part of the land is owned by these men, and almost the whole cultivated area is cultivated by them. Owing chiefly to their indolent habits, and their indifference to agriculture, the pergunnah is in a very backward state of cultivation. More than one-half is uncultivated; hence the Government demand in the present settlement has fallen at a very light rate. It was believed impossible, unless the ownership and cultivation of the greater part of the pergunnah were transferred to other hands, to impose other than a comparatively trifling demand. The assessment is, perhaps, three-fifths of what, *ceteris paribus*, it should be.

"2. Under these circumstances, it is questioned whether the present revised assessment should be declared permanent.

"3. There are, I think, two considerations here: the one whether Government, consistently with a due regard to its rights and interests, should render permanent so exceptional an assessment; the other, whether a tax so relatively light with regard to other land-owners can be justly declared permanent.

"4. With regard to the first. The present assessment is no doubt very light, but is this any reason for supposing that a temporary settlement would enable Government hereafter to increase the demand? The result of the last temporary settlement has been a reduction of Rs. 13,000 in the demand. I know of no instance in point. The Goojurs in Kandlah have certainly increased their cultivation; but they are peculiarly placed, the canal irrigating every inch of their soil. Whether a light

assessment, without extraneous advantages, will have a similar result, is, as far as I know, matter only of conjecture. As a rule, I have found in this settlement that where no concurrent advantages existed, an assessment light in itself had not in the case of other indolent castes increased cultivation. If the Goojurs and Rangurs were men who look to agriculture for a livelihood, I should suppose that a light assessment would extend the cultivated area, and improve the cultivation. But their chief support is from cattle, and this employment at once supplies them with a motive for maintaining large tracts of uncultivated land, and materially diminishes their necessity for bringing land under the plough. Nothing, I believe, would outweigh this motive but some agent not only bringing greater profits than cattle-stealing and cattle-breeding, but profits sufficiently great to supplant the old pleasant habits of indolence and theft by the laborious habits of toil and agriculture. Such an agent is canal water; but in Bedouleo no canal water exists. A light assessment may make agriculture more profitable than cattle, but not sufficiently profitable to destroy old habits and make these men industrious. Hence it would, I think, be practically inoperative. Under this view, a temporary settlement would bring us no nearer raising the demand, while it would hinder benefits which permanency can alone fully guarantee.

“5. But admitting that, under the present settlement, cultivation will increase, is it desirable on that account to leave the settlement open? In Bedouleo there is no question of any Government outlay. No money has been expended on public works in Bedouleo for which Government might fairly demand a return; nor is the pergunnah peculiarly situated in any other respect. Hence the question simply is whether Bedouleo, assessed lightly, because inhabited by indolent and worthless castes, should, in the prospect of increased cultivation, be admitted at once to the advantages of a permanent settlement. The principle on which such a settlement is founded is that Government is willing to abandon a certain amount of direct land revenue, because by so doing it can the more encourage industry and enterprise, promote order, and increase the land-holder's interest in his land. Would the increase of revenue under a temporary settlement outway the indirect advantages of a permanent demand? It appears to me that, under the circumstances, and especially with regard to the great danger of discouraging these castes, the increased revenue cannot for very many years be much, and that the matter on financial grounds, scarcely admits of discussion. But would a permanent settlement among such a people bring the benefits which under ordinary circumstances are assumed to be peculiar to it? Not in the same degree. But it would have a *tendency* to do so; and I think that such a tendency is more precious than the small amount of enhanced revenue the Government could hope to obtain. But might not such a tendency co-exist with periodical moderate enhancements of demand? Under ordinary circumstances to some extent, but, among a people careless of comforts and averse to agriculture, with difficulty; while, viewed as a punitive measure, a temporary settlement would be little felt by the Goojurs, and would frustrate other ends, thus recoiling on the Government.

“6. Secondly, as regards the relative fairness of the demand. If the Bedouleo assessment is declared permanent, there is no doubt that the average on the Bedouleo land-holder, after eliminating all disturbing elements, will be far less than on his neighbour in the adjacent pergunnahs. But it has already been seen that there is no ground for supposing that a temporary settlement would reduce the inequality, and allowing that the inequality might, under a temporary settlement, be reduced, does this consideration outweigh all others? If among such a people it could be hoped that a temporary settlement equalizing the land tax, combined with the indirect advantages of a permanent settlement, could be secured, there could be no objection to a temporary settlement; but this being highly improbable, is the absolute equality of the incidence of the tax to be preferred to the chances of civilizing and reforming a thieving and blackguard community? As regards Government, I think certainly not, nor, on closer inspection, as regards the people. An honest and industrious man

paying Re. 1 an acre may feel indignant at the rogue who only pays 10 annas; but it is his interest rather to see the rogue paying 10 annas permanently and molesting no one, than to find him paying 13 annas acreage liable to enhancement, and retaining his predatory and unsettled habits. It is no doubt possible that he will pay lightly and be none the less a thief, but the light permanent payment, as has been already said, will have a tendency to reform him. Hence, though at first sight the incidence of the tax seems unfair, on closer inspection the interests of all parties will, I think, be found identical.

“ 7. Both as regards the interests of Government and that of the community at large, then, it seems to me the Bedoulee settlement should be rendered permanent.

“ 8. It must be remembered (though, as the consideration is scarcely material, it has not hitherto been urged) that there is a class of Syud and other proprietors in Bedoulee who deserve the greatest consideration. An assessment high on account of the cultivators, shortcomings has broken and in many cases ruined innocent landlords. These men have made large payments to Government, and have received no adequate profits. Now they are offered some chance of a fair return. Any increase in the demand arising from their efforts cannot be too strongly deprecated. As no other caste will come into the pergunnah, these land-holders can rarely work through other than Goojur or Rangur cultivators. The difficulties and expense attending any increase of cultivation in their villages are enormous, for men who will not work for themselves are little disposed to work for others. This, no doubt, would be special matter for the consideration of a future Settlement Officer; but I mention it here as showing that the increase to Government revenue from a temporary settlement in this pergunnah is affected by various causes.”

(True copy)

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

PERGUNNAH THANNAAH BHOWUN.

PERGUNNAH Thannah Bhowun is bounded on the north by Gungoh and by

Description of pergunnah.

* 90.1 in Christian's Report on the Census, p. 110.

Rampore (both pergunnahs of the Saharanpore District), on the south by Pergunnahs Shamlee and Bugra, on the east by Pergunnah Churthawul, and on the west by Pergunnah Jhinjhana. It covers 88* square miles. It has altered its limits since Mr. Thornton described it in the Saharanpore Settlement Report (paragraph 16), but the account there given of it is generally correct. Towards the west it is intersected by the Kirsunnee, a stream running here between high banks. Beyond the Kirsunnee lies the Eastern Jumna Canal. To the extreme west the soil is naturally good, but to the east of Kirsunnee the land is high, and there is a paucity of wells. In these parts and towards the south of the pergunnah the land is open, rather thinly inhabited, and not thickly cultivated. About the canal, mango groves are frequent, population abundant, cultivation universal. The chief crop grown in the pergunnah is wheat, occupying, as will be seen from Statement No. , 48 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Rice is grown by a few villages, such as Yarpore, Kadurpore, Jancepore, and Umbeytah. The chief trees are, as usual, the keekur, sheeshum, and jamun. About the north-west, in the villages Ahmedpore, Khanpore, and one or two others, dhák jungle is prevalent. Large tracts of “ oosur ” lie on either

Caste of inhabitants.

† 555 in Christian's Census, p. 110.
Difference probably due to mutiny, and exodus of 1860-61.
See paragraphs 3 and 8.

side of the canal at intervals on its whole course throughout the pergunnah. The population† (405 to the square mile) is chiefly Rajpoot and Jât; but there is a good sprinkling of Pathans and Sheikhs, descendants of former maâfedars. The Rajpoot are a violent, quarrelsome set of

men, badsubjects and bad neighbours. The Jâts, as usual, are industrious, frugal, and orderly,—troublesome only by reason of their love for small disputes and bickerings. The Pathans are of the family of Nujeeb-ood-dowla, the Minister of Shah Alum, and vicegerent of the Abdallee Ahmed Shah. Further than this one does not care to trace their origin. Their character has little in it to excite interest, or their career to reward curiosity. Profuse, rapacious, haughty, mean, intriguing, and indolent, they are worthy inheritors of the proverbial “Pathanee Mizaj.”

2. There is but one large town in the pergunnah,—viz., Julalabad, the head-quarters of the Pathans. Thannah Bhowun, as will be presently mentioned, has been ruined by the disturbances; while Loharce, formerly a town, is now little more than a village, and Ghousgurh, once the most important of all, and to be found in almost every map of India, is a heap of ruins, and inhabited by only a few Rors, who squat in an angle of the old walls. Julalabad is the seat of a considerable exchange, and has a market inferior only to the neighbouring town of Shamlee. The folly of the Pathans, who grasp at extortionate fees, has lessened the trade, but has not yet succeeded in driving it away. Thannah Bhowun has only a small market for agricultural produce. There is a similar market at Loharce, and a leather market at Gurhee Abdoolah Khan. At Thannah Bhowun is a Police station. A fair road runs by Thannah Bhowun to Julalabad and Saharunpore from Meerut *via* Shamlee. Another road goes off to the east to Mozuffernugger, but it crosses the Hindun—in the rains a swollen torrent—by an unbridged ford. Another road goes *via* Julalabad to Teetron, and a new road to Jhinjhûna in the south-west is in course of making. The chief traffic is on the Shamlee-Julalabad road. The sugar-cane of the pergunnah finds its way mostly by this road to Shamlee, and grain, pepper, salt, dyes, and leather go up this road to Julalabad.

3. The pergunnah is notorious in Mussulman history as the home of the infamous Gulam Khadir. Here his grandfather built “Ghousgurh,” within a few fields of the Pathan town of Julalabad, and the Sheikh city of Thannah Bhowun. It was the southern fortress of his jagheer of Saharunpore. In Zabita Khan’s time (the son of Nujib-ood-dowla) the town was more than once overrun by the Mahratta hordes. A Mahratta maâfeedar still holds the village of Manukpore, hard by. After Gulam Khadir’s death the town was rapidly emptied. One of Perron’s deputies tried to rebuild it, but he was recalled to Delhi by the approach of Lord Lake. Since then Sikh horsemen have harried the country up to the deserted gateways, and nothing now remains but high mud walls, scattered bricks and exposed foundations, and the minarets and domes of a decaying mosque. The Government has recently given to a colony of Rors the zemindaree right to the enclosure within the walls. And so there was an end of the Pathan city. Similarly, but from different causes, the town of Thannah Bhowun is fast decaying. Its Kazee and his brother Sheikhs who owned it rebelled, as is well known, in 1857. A short struggle, a successful repulse of our troops, a cruel massacre in a neighbouring town, a second advance, and hasty flight and dispersion, summed up the history of their rebellion. Their town was mutilated and defaced, and their lands, for the most part revenue, free, were confiscated. Now Thannah Bhowun is a city of empty houses. A few Sheikhs prowl about their old mohulla. The Rajpoots, the original zemindars, still squat about the out-skirts, but there is scarcely a house in the Mussulman quarter which is not Government property. And so here, as elsewhere, the Mussulman is dying out. First Ghousgurh, then Thannah Bhowun, and the Julalabad lands covered by a brotherhood of needy Pathans, keep with difficulty from the hammer.

4. A line of revenue, free villages, as will be seen from the map, runs across the pergunnah. The owners are Pathans, a Mahratta (Manukpore) Sheikhs and Beloches.

5. As to the settlement. Boundary disputes were few in this pergunnah, and those easily settled. The period of measurement, &c., has been detailed by the Collector. The assessment was on the following principles.

6. It has been stated in paragraph 1 that the pergunnah limits have considerably changed since Mr. Thornton made the Saharunpore settlement; hence the rates then formed were open to question. But, further, he had only one set of rates for the whole pergunnah, and the pergunnah is made up of two quite distinct classes of villages. My first business was to classify the villages. I divided them, as will be seen by the accompanying map, into two circles. The classification was general. The villages on and about the canal formed one class, in which the better kinds of produce were extensively grown, the soil was naturally fertile, and the population abundant. The villages on the east side of the Kirsunnee and immediately on its west bank were grouped as a much inferior class. These classes I formed from personal knowledge of the pergunnah, neither in this nor in any other step taking much counsel with officials.

Ascertainment of deduced revenue rates. The revenue rates had then to be fixed. In this pergunnah rent is paid (when it is paid at all, for the villages are chiefly Bhyachara) chiefly in kind. Some crops—such as sugarcane, cotton, maize, churree, and indigo—pay a money rent per beegah. The classification seems to be according to the expence attendant on the cultivation of the crops, the most expensive paying a money rent equal to about one-fourth of the gross out-turn, the less

Difficultly of finding trustworthy money rates. expensive a rent in kind equal generally to two-fifths of the gross out-turn; but in good villages amounting to one-half and in indifferent villages falling as low as one-third. In some instances a general beegahr rate on cultivation existed, irrespective of the kind of crop grown; but these instances were not sufficiently various to admit of induction. The variety of soils, the circumstances under which the rate was fixed, the facilities for irrigation, could not, I found, be so generalized as to enable me to apply any such rates, or average of such rates, with certainty. Thus, in Mouzah Munhut and Yarpore, I found cultivators paying Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for very dissimilar lands, and in Mouzah Oosmanpore only Rs. 3-14-0 per acre for land of a quality superior to either of the above. Where a beegah rate is not customary, it is rarely an index to the capabilities of the land, nor can it be made the basis of calculations for the future. A biswahdar whose right of ownership has been sold, a body of biswahdars who under similar circumstances have been powerful enough to make terms with the purchaser,—in such cases a low beegah rate is often found. But, under Act X. of 1859, as there can be no certainty of the continuance of such a rate, so there is no ground for making it the basis of assessment; hence the only course is to frame a set of rates calculated on the basis of estimates of the actual produce.

7. After classifying the kinds of soil under the four heads* known in this district, the ratio occupied by each crop in each kind of soil was ascertained from the measurement papers. The pergunnah in 1860-61 was in an abnormal state. The canal villages were growing wheat in unusually large quantities. In the other villages cultivation was nearly confined to the vicinity of the wells, but there, too, the better crops were being grown in unusual proportion, and the wells were being worked to an unusual amount. Hence I lowered the amount of two principal crops—wheat and maize—by one-fifth, and added the difference to bajra and churree. To this ratio thus obtained I applied, as far as money rents went, the average money rents of the last 10 years, and to the other crops a set of estimates founded chiefly on local enquiry. I went over several files of summary suits, but in the first place I could rarely ascertain whether the land in question was irrigated or unirrigated, and very frequently the estimates themselves were disputed by the parties,

* I.—*Muesun* (Manured : cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, &c).

II.—*Roslee* (Jowar, churree, wheat, barley, vetches, &c.).

III.—*Dakur* (Rice, gram).

IV.—*Bhoor* (Churree, vetches, wheat, &c).

Method adopted of calculation of rates for kind of soil.

and evidently excessive. The Kham Tehseel papers were of more assistance, as giving me a fair acre average out-turn for each kind of crop,—several villages in the Kheaoree Circle having been held kham. The result was not, however, satisfactory. This process, which answered very well in pergunnahs assessed the

Peculiar difficulties owing to abnormal cultivation in the famine year. following year, was injured in 1860-61 by the unusual state of the crops, and the undue abundance of the more remunerative, especially wheat. It will be understood that cultivation was confined to irrigated lands, and on them principally to the better crops. Hence, although one-fifth had been reduced from wheat and maize, the average of the better crops was evidently in excess. The nikassees could not help me, for, although they showed the ratio of crops in ordinary years, they did not show them classified by soils. Unwilling to adopt rates which seemed too high (the averages of crops on each soil and rates formed by me in Circle Aurungabad, besides the rates actually adopted, are

Rates finally adopted.

given at the foot of this report), I turned to Mr. Thornton's Mozuffernugger rates for the neighbouring Circles of Bhynswal and Shamlee; and, after applying them to several villages, and comparing their results with the other processes subsequently detailed, I felt so satisfied with them as to adopt them, only reducing them to half assets. These rates were applied to the total of each kind of soil for each circle,—i. e., the Bhynswal to the Aurungabad Circle, and the Shamlee to the Kheaoree Circle,—giving respectively a circle demand of Rs. 22,257 and Rs. 33,938. This, again, and the cultivated area of the circles were divided into each other, and gave an average rate by means of which I re-distributed the circle jummas over the individual villages. The soil-rates applied to each village were then compared with this jumma. An abstract of the nikassees was also made for five years of the last settlement. The rate given by the total of the area cultivated by crops paying in kind, and the value of those crops as inserted in the nikassees, was applied to the area cultivated with such crops in the khusrah,—the area cultivated by crops paying money rents being multiplied by those rents, and the two results added together. This estimate was always low. The Putwarees, I believe, in this district register accurately the kinds of crops grown; but the amount grown is quite untrustworthy. Similarly, the out-turn of five years according to the appraisal table in Statement 1, Appendix to Mr. Thornton's Mozuffernugger Report, was substituted for the amount grown as registered in the nikassees, and the rate thus obtained applied as the rate obtained from the nikassees had been applied. This, in average villages, was very useful, giving a demand below which, without special reasons, I never suffered myself to fall, and often affording an index to the real capabilities of the village. In almost every village in the Kheaoree Circle there was a good deal of land thrown out of cultivation by the drought of 1860-61, and by the disturbances of 1857-58. As a rule, I took into calculation, at the average cultivated rate of the circle, all land in excess of the proportion borne by the circle, culturable and recently abandoned of the last settlement. The nikassees gave me little aid, for they did not distinguish accurately between "culturable" and "recently abandoned." So, too, in applying the soil-rates to each village, the average amount of manured land *per well* in the circle was preserved for each village within it. This relieved the industrious, and took cognizance of the lazy. It will be seen from the Miscellaneous Remarks that when I considered it necessary I have departed to a large extent from the results of the rates, which were only *average*; but they have been the basis of my assessments.

8. The former jumma of the pergunnah was Rs. 56,244; the jumma of the pergunnah at deduced revenue rates is Rs. 55,664;

Comparative demand of deduced revenue rates, and as finally fixed.

* The mortgagee's lien on the confiscated *maâfee* rights of Sohunjee Oomurpoor has since been removed. Rs. 807 has thus been added to the annual pergunnah jumma.

I fixed it at Rs. 55,802.* The former demand had been fair; but in 1860 the pergunnah was much reduced—the drought and disturbances had caused a great exodus of cultivators: hence my demand was perhaps a little below what the pergunnah is equal to.

But if I had put on a full demand, few villages could have paid it for the first four or

five years, and the effect would probably have been to hinder the return of absentees, if not to promote the exodus.

9. It seems unnecessary to give further details regarding villages here, for they will be found in the Miscellaneous Remarks. I have here shown the principles on which my assessments were made; the details of each particular village will be found in those remarks.

10. All the villages accepted their jummas without trouble. The confiscated patches are held in Kham Tehseel till sanction for sale is received, applications having been duly submitted.

11. The decrease from the former jumma must be entirely attributed to the half-asset principle, for I may here mention that that principle is in no way balanced by any increase of prices. The following tables, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, show the average prices of the last twenty years in the markets of Shamlee and Kyranah, the principal markets in the neighbourhood. They are, it must be observed, harvest prices.

From ...	1841—45.	1855—59.	1841—50.	1850—59.
<i>Shamlee.</i>	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.
Wheat ...	0 32 per Re.	0 36 per Re.	0 31 per Re.	0 36 per Re.
Barley ...	1 3 "	1 16 "	1 4 "	1 13 "
Gram ...	0 39 "	1 7 "	0 34 "	1 4 "
Mussoor ...	0 35 "	1 0 "	0 34 "	0 39 "
Sirson ...	0 21 "	0 24 "	0 21 "	0 24 "
Rice ...	1 1 "	1 13 "	1 0 "	1 8 "
Chahora ...	0 35 "	0 38 "	0 35 "	0 37 "
Moong ...	0 28 "	0 37 "	0 28 "	0 36 "
Oorud ...	0 27 "	0 37 "	0 28 "	0 24 "
Mote ...	0 33 "	1 5 "	0 33 "	1 2 "
Bajra ...	0 35 "	1 3 "	0 35 "	1 2 "
Joar ...	0 36 "	1 3 "	0 36 "	1 3 "
<i>Kyranah.</i>	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.
Wheat ...	0 31 per Re.	0 35 per Re.	0 31 per Re.	0 34 per Re.
Barley ...	1 3 "	1 14 "	1 2 "	1 11 "
Gram ...	0 34 "	1 8 "	0 33 "	1 4 "
Mussoor ...	0 33 "	1 7 "	0 33 "	1 3 "
Sirson ...	0 21 "	0 23 "	0 20 "	0 24 "
Rice ...	0 38 "	1 1 "	0 37 "	1 0 "
Chahora ...	0 36 "	1 0 "	0 36 "	0 39 "
Moong ...	0 30 "	0 35 "	0 29 "	0 30 "
Oorud ...	0 30 "	0 36 "	0 29 "	0 30 "
Mote ...	0 34 "	0 39 "	0 33 "	0 39 "
Bajra ...	0 34 "	0 37 "	0 33 "	0 36 "
Joar ...	0 35 "	0 39 "	0 35 "	0 38 "
Mukkee ...	0 37 "	0 39 "	0 36 "	0 39 "

12. The decrease of prices cannot be attributed to the increase of cultivation, for in Thannah Bhown, as in other pergunnahs, it will be seen that cultivation has not increased; but the amount of wheat and the other better classes of cereals grown must have been greatly increased by the extended area of canal action; and this may have something to do with the question. And, meanwhile, the great cost of carriage has certainly prevented the mahajuns from sending corn to markets where the ordinary price was higher than that prevailing here.* They could only send it short distances, and within short distances the price was generally much the same as here, for since the last settlement no access to fresh and important markets has been opened up: hence the increased amount of corn has been sold at a lower price in the original market. With an extension of railways, however, the prices of cereals will in this district certainly rise. Here there has hitherto been a glut of

* At the foot of this report will be found a table of cost of carriage, given me by Lalla Oodeyram, the well-known Soukar of this district.

produce, and the same system of carriage which fills other markets will diminish the abundance of this. If a permanent settlement is sanctioned, without any stipulation as to a periodical reconsideration of the value of money, the jummas of many districts will before long bear an altogether inadequate ratio to the value of the produce.

13. The settlement has, I think, been a lenient one. The lesson of 1860-61 was not lost on me. An example of the utter inability, as a rule, of the village communities in an indifferently-irrigated country to meet a bad year from the profits of good years, or from their credit with their bankers, had weight with me when fixing the demand for the country between the Hindun and Kirsunnee. On the canal the chief danger is over-cropping. The land is rarely allowed to rest. Cotton, for example, is sown in a field in the autumn, and wheat follows in the next crop; churree will be sown the following autumn, and succeeded by wheat; then again cotton as before; and so on. The only crop for which land is rested is sugar-cane, and for that not more than one season. In ordinary villages this system is kept within bounds, not more than 10 per cent. of the cultivated area being "do-fuslee," as it is called—that is, grown with a crop both seasons; but on the canals it is carried to excess, and the cane is very much deteriorated.

Every village personally inspected. 14. It may be here mentioned that I have visited every village in the pergunnah,—many of them over and over again.

15. There was little trouble in fixing the rent-rolls after assessment. The estates are chiefly owned by village communities, and rents, when paid, are either in money or kind, as has been already remarked, according to the nature of the crop; and these rents prevail so widely that there is no difficulty in fixing the proportion or sum which shall be paid to the landlord. Imperfect divisions have been carried out in a few instances, and the division of the confiscated lands in Kasbeh Thannah Bhowun has been separately reported on.

Number of Lumberdars.

16. There were 158 Lumberdars at the time of re-settlement; there are now 126.

17. From Statement No. it will be seen that, even including the recently-abandoned land, the cultivated area has not increased since 1840. This is unsatisfactory. There are probably three causes,—the *first*, that much of the so-called culturable land is rain land of a nature which at prices would not repay cultivation (this has been frequently mentioned in the Miscellaneous Remarks of the No. II. Statements; *secondly*, such of it as might repay cultivation would only do so after wells had been dug, and the land-holders (whether so-called bunya capitalists, or Mussulmans, or Rajpoots) were too unenterprising to make an outlay of this nature on any large scale; and, *thirdly*, their unwillingness was increased by the short period of settlement, for, after the first ten years, they must have felt that before such an outlay of capital could be repaid by a fair rate of interest, the Settlement Officer would be upon them. In so short a settlement, every increasing year lessens the willingness to spend capital on the soil.

18. The increase in the number of tenants having right of occupaney is remarkable—513 to 170. Their average holdings, however, are smaller, and 3 acres is certainly not more than one man can cultivate. There seems little fear of their sub-letting their holdings. The cultivating proprietors have diminished very much, and probably some of them are now to be found among the tenants having a right of occupaney. The diminution of their holdings is chiefly to be attributed to the confiscation in 1857 of two or three large Bhyachara villages, and the flight or conviction of the zemindars; for the Transfer Statement shows that ordinary transfers will not

account for it. These statements are the result of a careful analysis of the old and new records, and may be read with more satisfaction than usually attaches to statistics prepared by native officials.

19. The recorded transfers do not amount to much more than 1-7th of the whole area, but there is no doubt that petty transfers, Amount of transfers during Mr. Thornton's settlement. where mutation of registry has not taken place, are frequently unrecorded. It will be seen that of the recorded transfers (excluding those in which mahajuns were transferrers) rather more than half have been into the hands of mahajuns, or about 1-14th of the whole area. This is little enough. The jumma in this pergunnah previous to the disturbances and drought was a very fair one. The private transfers are at about seven years' jumma, and the transfers by Court at about six years'.

20. The population has been estimated at 405 per square mile. This estimate, it will be remembered, was not taken in one day, Population. but extended over four months; and though, from personal testings, I believe it is accurate in itself, it can, as a census, only be approximate.

21. The Putwarees' circles were re-arranged subsequent to assessment. There are now 32 circles and 32 Putwarees. The vil- Putwarees' circles. lages lie contiguous, nor does any circle embrace villages lying in different pergunnahs. The highest pay is Rs. 151, the lowest Rs. 169.

22. Those revenue-free villages in which there were two parties—maâfeedars and zemindars—have had a demand duly assessed. Provision for cesses in revenue-free villages. In villages where the maâfeedars owned also the zemindar right, a jumma bundee has been calculated at the average cultivated ratio of the circle in which they stand, for the calculation of cesses. The maâfeedars have agreed to pay such cesses pending settlement, or till further orders.

23. The pergunnah, prosperous hitherto, will, I hope, continue to do well. The jumma has not been increased, but readjusted. Jumma not increased, but readjusted.

24. The following villages, in which all or part of the maâfee right has lapsed by rebellion, have been added to the towzee, and Estates recently brought on the towzee. included in the pergunnah jumma,—viz., Hirunwarrah, Yarpoor, Chuk Kutubghur, Chundena Mall, Mulanpoor, Loharee, Sohunjee Umarpoor. Besides these, in this, as in other pergunnahs, are patches of confiscated lands—small plots only.

25. It will be seen from the statement regarding increase attributable to canal that the increase of demand in this pergunnah Increase of jumma owing to canal. attributable to that cause is stated at Rs. 10,295. The method in which this sum has been calculated is explained in the remarks of the statement. But the amount to be taken off from the jumma owing to canal action has not been entered either in this or in any other statement. There were simply no data on which I could go. The villages bordering the canal are very much affected by the efflorescence locally known as *reh*, which is destructive to all vegetation. The barren land of those villages at the last settlement was 535 acres, as in the mar-

	Acres.	Acres.
Yarpoor ...	364	389
Khera Gudaee, ...	43	376
Khyl Shikarpoor, ...	20	308
Bunhera ...	33	426
Nonjul ...	75	908
	535	2,407

The greater part of the 2,407 was at the last settlement classed as culturable; and in the case of so large an area one is bound to suppose it properly classed.

gin: it is now 2,407. This increase is chiefly attributable to the increase of this land. Major Brownlow is unwilling to allow that the canal is the cause of increase in this land; but *reh* in these parts of the district is only to be found in the neighbourhood of the Jumna Canal and the Jumna River, and there is no other cause to which, as far as I have heard, it can be attributed.

26. The total canal irrigation at the last settlement, as shown in the canal records, was 3,590 acres, and in 1859-60 was 6,000 acres; the former against 20 villages, the latter against 25.

Rates on cultivated and malgoozaree area of the new jummas.

27. The rates of the new settlement on the cultivated and culturable area are as follows:—

				<i>Malgoozaree rate.</i>	<i>Cultivated rate.</i>
Kheaoree Circle	...	...	1	4 11	1 13 7
Aurangabad Circle	...	...	1	14 0½	2 9 1¼
Pergunnah	...	...	1	7 2	2 0 7½
Pergunnah Gungoh, Zillah Saharunpore,			1	3 7	1 11 5
Ditto Rampore, ditto	...	...	1	7 8¾	1 12 2¾

28. The rates of the new demand on each caste in each circle are subjoined.

Incidence of rates on each caste in each circle.

The incidence of the settlement on each caste will thus, it is hoped, be clearly seen, as being struck for each circle; the causes which make the difference are narrowed chiefly to that of caste. The number of villages from which the average rate has been struck is also given, to enable the Board to judge of the fairness of any generalization.

I.—Circle Kheaooree.						II.—Circle Aurungabad.					
M. R.						M. R.					
C. R.						C. R.					
* The comparison here should be between Rajpoots (lazy) and Rors, Sanecs (industrious). The Jat rates are confined to a single village, and that (Abdoolapore) an exceptional one.											
Rajpoots, 16 villages,	1	4	5½	1	13 3½	Rajpoots, 5 villages,	1	12	1	2	6 5½
* Rors, 5 do.,	1	5	5	1	13 3½	Rors, 1 do.,	1	2	8	2	11 4½
Jats, 1 do.,	1	7	2	2	13 11½	Jats, 8 do.,	2	0	10½	2	12 3½
Sanecs, 2 do.,	1	12	0½	1	14 2	Kumhars, 1 do.,	2	12	11½	2	14 11½

29. Balances have been separately reported upon. Were it not for the effects of the Mutiny, there would be very few balances, and such as there are, are chiefly those which have accrued under direct Government management of confiscated lands.

30. The accompanying maps, which have been drawn up by my own hands from comparison with the shujrahs of each village, show accurately the circles of assessment, the main roads, the direction of village roads and rajbuhars, and against each village is noted down the malgoozaree and cultivated rate of the new assessments. A statistical summary is added in the margin. These maps, it is hoped, will bring the results of the assessment together, and show the general features of the new settlement.

MOZUFFERNUGGER :
Dated the 8th January, 1864. }

A. COLVIN,
Settlement Officer.

(See paragraph 12.)

			As.	P.	
From Mozuffernugger to Meerut,	33 miles,	3	3	per Meerut pukka maund.	
" Shamlee	24 "	2	0	" "	
" Jelalabad	21 "	1	9	" "	
" Deobund	16 "	1	6	" "	
" Saharunpore	36 "	3	6	" "	
" Hurdwar	51 "	5	0	" "	
" Roorkee	32 "	3	3	" "	
" Bijnour	33 "	3	3	" "	

Gharree hire within a radius of 33 miles is Rs. 4, and a gharree load 20 maunds pukka.
(See paragraph 7.)

<i>Meesun irrigated.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
Wheat, 19	maunds per acre,	20½	} Parts of 100, the whole area being reduced to 100.
Gram, 12	" "	1½	
Barley, 17	" "	0½	
Dhan, 16	" "	0½	
Joar, 18	" "	3	
Oorud, 20	" "	0½	

The rest of the 100 (acres) meesun irrigated are zuttee crops paying a money rent, to which it was not necessary to apply average rates. The rate formed from the money value of these averages and the result of the zuttee rates was Rs. 3-7-9.

<i>Roslee irrigated.</i>				<i>Roslee unirrigated.</i>			
Wheat,	16 maunds per acre,	43	acres.	Wheat,	10 maunds per acre,	74½	acres.
Gram,	12 " "	3	"	Joar,	10 " "	0½	"
Barley,	14 " "	0½	"	Oorud, } 12 " "	5	"	
Musoor,	14 " "	0½	"	Mote, }			
Chhora,	13 " "	12½	"	The rest zuttee rate = 1-14-7.			
Dhan,	12 " "	1½	"				
Joar,	15 " "	6½	"				
Oorud, Mote, 17	" "	3	"				
The rest zuttee rate = 3-1-1½.							

<i>Dakur irrigated.</i>				<i>Dakur unirrigated.</i>			
Wheat,	12 maunds per acre,	13½	acres.	Wheat,	7 maunds per acre,	58½	acres.
Gram,	14 " "	6	"	Gram,	9 " "	4	"
Barley,	14 " "	1½	"	Chhora,	11 " "	37½	"
Musoor,	12 " "	0½	"	Rate = 2-10-7.			
Chhora,	18 " "	67½	"				
Dhan,	20 " "	3½	"				
Joar,	12 " "	0½	"				
Oorud,	14 " "	0½	"				

<i>Bhoor irrigated.</i>			
Wheat,	5 maunds per acre,	45	acres.
Joar,	4 " "	6	"
Oorud, Mote, 7	" "	18½	"
Rest zuttee rate = 1-5-1½.			

	M. I.	M. U.	R. I.	R. U.	D. I.	D. U.	B. I.	B. U.
Rates actually adopted ... }	4 11 8	1 10 1½	1 14 8½	1 4 10½	1 15 1	1 13 9½	1 8 10	1 3 4
Rates as above ...	3 7 9	...	3 1 1½	1 14 7	1 8 9	2 10 7	1 5 1½	...

Rates adopted in the Khearee Circle.

M. I.	M. U.	R. I.	R. U.	D. I.	D. U.	B. I.	B. U.
2 11 1½	2 5 3½	1 12 1	1 4 0½	1 7 3	1 1 3½	0 12 2½	0 11 6

PERGUNNAH JANSUTH.

THIS pergunnah was formerly known by the name of "Jowlee," but was afterwards more properly named after its principal and most centrally situated town, Jansuth. At the re-casting of the pergunnah system in 1854-55 it was thus re-constituted :—

From Pergunnah Jowlee,	Zillah Mozuffernugger, 33 Estates.
" " Bhooma	" " 4 "
" " Sumbulhera	" " 2 "
" " Mozuffernugger	" " 3 "
" " Bhookerheroe	" " 7 "
" " Khataowli	" " 4 "
" " Poor Chupar	" " 3 "
" " Hustinapoor,	" Meerut, 6 "
" " "	" Saharumpore, 1 "

2. The Northern or Jowlee Circle is, with rare intermissions, one vast sandy tract. The jausuth Circle is generally good, but is traversed by a range of low sand hills from the Jowlee plain, which, bifurcating to the south-west of the town of Jansuth, throws out branches

in two directions—due south and south-west. With the exception of the land actually occupied by these ridges, the soil is generally good. In the southern corner, where canal water has not as yet penetrated, kutchha wells can be constructed.

The central and northern portions are pretty well irrigated, but on the whole the pergunnah has not, perhaps, derived so much benefit from canal irrigation as some other parts of the district. Even at the last settlement, 13 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigated from wells, and now the whole percentage of irrigation is but 38 from all sources.

Against this increase must be set off the damage done by the flooding of the Nagun by the escape water of the Pulree Rajbaha. A rain torrent has thus been converted into a regular stream, liable to rise suddenly and destroy the crops on either bank. The leakage from the same rajbaha, which runs high above the level of the country, has also rendered swampy and unfit for cultivation portions of the area of Pulree and other villages.

3. The bulk of the pergunnah belongs to three of the principal remaining families of the Barhah Syuds. This race claim de-

Syuds.
They themselves derive this designation from the word "Baher," saying that under the Khiljye and Turcoman dynasties they lived outside the "Oor doo," or camp tenanted by the rest of the king's retainers. Sir Henry Elliott thinks this derivation vitiated by the etymology.

scend from the Ben-i-Fatima, or blood descendants of the Prophet. Their immediate ancestor, Abdool-furah, settled in Puttiala, and the names of the four villages which, with his family, he occupied,—Teheenpoor, Chatrou, Jugner, and Kundlewal,—are still preserved in the designations of the four principal tribes of the "Barhah Saadat." The largest and most flourishing branch is now the Teheenpoorce, which includes the families of Jansuth, Munsoorpoor, Khatowlee, and Mozuffernugger. The Chatrourees, though much fallen from their former dignity, are still to be found in Meeranpoor and its neighbourhood. Few of the Jugneres are left, and the Kundlewals have been almost extinct since 1760, when those who did not perish by famine and the sword of the Mahratta emigrated to Oudh. It is said that a few may still be found in Bedoulee.

Hossein Ali Khan, the present intelligent and enterprising head of the family, traces his descent to the famous Wuzer of Furokhseer, Abdoollah Khan, whose career is matter of history. It was while he, and his no less distinguished brother, Hossein Ali Khan, Ameer-ool-Oomra wielded the whole power of the empire, that the Syuds attained the wealth and position of which every village in these pergunnahs still shows the decaying monuments. Little now remains worthy of notice, except at Meeranpoor, where, among other objects of interest, is an enormous well, approached by a broad descending passage, down which many horsemen could once have ridden abreast, and watered their horses from the subterranean chambers, whose floors are built on a level with the water. The parapet and aboveground portions have been repaired, under the orders of Government, but the descent and the vaults are still choked by brushwood and fallen bricks. Here, too, are the marble tombs and cupolas erected in memory of the ancestors of the Chatrourees, but they are now dilapidated, as much by petty pilferings of the valuable stones with which they are inlaid, as by the attacks of an Indian climate.

The assassination of Hossein Ali Khan and the imprisonment of Abdoollah Khan were serious blows to the fortunes of the family, and from the day that the attempt of a third brother (Seif-ood-deen Khan) to establish a separate principality here was frustrated by a defeat at Bhyensee, followed up by the sacking of Jansuth, they have steadily declined, till in the disorders of the latter portion of the last century the greater part of them, too weak to make head against the oppressions of the Mahrattas, took refuge in Oudh. The establishment of British rule attracted them again to their houses, but their habits and traditions had ill fitted them to wage a contest against energy and progress; and the bunya, backed by the system and strength of our Government, has proved to them a more formidable enemy than the

Seikh or Mahratta, whose aggressions were supported by a mere feverish and fitful violence. The indolence and fatalism which are the characteristics of all Mussulmans are in their case stimulated by an unhealthy pride of descent, the offspring of which is not the energy that restores, but the recklessness that destroys. They cannot forget the days when every Syud son was on his birth enrolled as an officer or pensioner

A Syud cultivator, however poor, is still mentioned as "Syud Saheb." of the State, and when the humblest among them reaped the respect due to his triple claim of position, descent, and sanctity. Sir Henry Elliot's epigrammatic phrase, "the throwing away a birth-right to celebrate a wedding," has often found a literal application in the annals of this race. An honorable exception to this system of prodigal fatalism is Hossein Ali Khan of Jansuth, who, by exertion and judicious enterprize, has not only freed his property from debt, but is yearly increasing its extent.

4. His numerous estates are mostly let for money rents, and many other landlords have also adopted the same system. Though a valuable basis for assessment has thus been obtained, it has not been allowed to supersede the rent rates and the other rental estimates, but the constantly varying nature of the soil has prevented any attempt at fixing a summary rate for universal application. In the absence

Soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.	
Irrigated Meesun,	4 1 6	2 0 9	
Unirrigated ditto,	3 6 11½	1 11 6	
Irrigated Roslee,	2 13 10½	1 6 11½	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 15 7½	0 15 10	
Irrigated Dakur,	2 10 5½	1 5 3	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 12 11½	0 14 6	
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 9 9½	1 4 10½	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 6 3	0 11 1½	
2ND OR JOWLEE AREA.			
Soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.	
Irrigated Meesun,	3 8 3	1 12 1½	
Unirrigated ditto,	3 1 11½	1 8 11½	
Irrigated Roslee,	2 11 9	1 5 10½	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 15 9	0 15 10½	
Irrigated Dakur,	2 0 4½	1 0 2½	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 7 1½	0 11 6½	
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 7 4½	1 3 8½	
Unirrigated ditto,	2 3 8½	1 1 10	

by custom and combination of the cultivating body. Even where collections were still in grain, the same process could be applied to data furnished by analogy, and I was also assisted by the rent-rolls of those of Hossein Ali Khan's estates in which deficiency of numbers or means in the cultivators necessitated the retention of this system.

Full attention was as usual paid to the returns* of transfers and the financial history. The former assessments were, however, in general, fair, and the Government demand had been paid with ease in 48 out of 63 estates. In the whole pergunnah, I did not find more than two or three cases of material over-assessment, and in these the means of the owners had enabled them to bear the burthen without breaking down.

The demand has been raised from Rs. 56,152-7-7 to Rs. 58,416.

C. GRANT,
Assistant, Settlement Department.

* The transferred property was 20 per cent. of the area; of this, three-fifths belonged to Syuds in whose case transfers need no comment.

PERGUNNAH KHATOWLEE.

Constitution of pergunnah. THE Khatowlee Pergunnah was thus re-arranged in 1855 :—

Former Khatowlee	Pergunnah	80	Estates.
„ Mozuffernugger	„	2	„
„ Poor Chnpar	„	1	„
„ Bhookerheroo	„	1	„
„ Deobund, Zillah Saharunpore	1	„
„ Hustinapore, „ Meerut	3	„

—
88

2. The central body of this pergunnah, possessing every advantage of soil, irrigation, and population, is far superior to any other part of the Jansuth Tehseel. The land is level and fertile; numerous and flourishing villages, embedded in mangoe groves, attest the prosperity of the Jât and Ruwa cultivators; and rajbahuas running parallel to, and on either side of, the canal distribute water in every direction.

This fine tract was once in its entirety the heritage of the Munsoorpoor and Khatowlee family of Syuds. The former branch still retain a great portion of their rights, and their present representative, Abdool Ali, is in moderately good circumstances; but the latter are becoming more and more involved every year. An old instance of their recklessness may be mentioned here. Some 30 or 40 years ago they had an agent to whom was entrusted the whole management of their estates. Requiring money, as they say, for the expenses of his son's wedding, he embezzled the whole proceeds of a season. To meet the Government revenue, they mortgaged 16 villages to a mahajun for Rs. 17,000: the fortunate mortgagee at once sub-mortgaged his acquisition for Rs. 28,000 to the Nawab of Kurnaul, who is now the principal land-owner in the pergunnah.

Here was a loss at one blow of Rs. 30,000, which might have been almost entirely obviated.

To the west, the pergunnah is bounded by the Kalee Nuddee, which, swelled by the escape water of the canal, has of late years occasioned much damage to the low-lands lying on its bank. The approach to this khadir is marked by a range of low sand hills running in a due north and south direction through the whole of the estates on this side. To the south, the river takes a westerly direction, and the pergunnah thus widens out. All this portion of it is poor, sandy, and little irrigated. It forms part of a “choubcesee” of Rajpoot villages, which extends into the Meerut District, and whose head is Chowdree Bijah Singh of Chundseena.

To the east there is no definite boundary, such as a river, but here also the line of demarcation takes a westerly direction towards the south of the pergunnah. The tract thus included is principally inhabited by Puthans, Rangurs, and Goojurs; and though the soil, except in the westernmost estates, is of fair quality, want of irrigation and means prevent the cultivators from doing it justice. Here, too, the opening of the canal has been more prejudicial than advantageous, as, though the irrigation channels are too far to be of any service, much damage has been done by a rain torrent, Bhowa, as the Nagun, which has been swelled into the dimensions of a river by the escape water of the canal.

3. The rent rates in this pergunnah were found, on comparison with other estimates and the jummas hitherto paid, to be too low; they were therefore tested by a "kunkoot" made by the Tehseeldar and Canoongoe,

ASSESSMENT.			
Soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.	
Irrigated Meesun,	5 0 7½	2 8 3½	
Unirrigated ditto,	3 5 3	1 10 7½	
Irrigated Roslee,	3 8 4	1 12 2	
Unirrigated ditto,	2 3 ½	1 1 9	
Irrigated Dakur,	2 4 10	1 2 5	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 14 0½	0 15 0½	
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 14 6	1 7 3	
Unirrigated ditto,	1 6 8½	0 11 4	

and by the actual sub-leases in estates. The result showed that, to correspond with average assets, they should be increased about 18 per cent., except in "bhoor," or sandy soil. A summary rate was easily deduced from the numerous and various money leases actually existing in the pergunnah. The method of its computation is shown in Appendix A. The other rental estimates were also compared, and where any doubt remained, either as to actual assets,

or as to the proportion of them which might fairly be taxed, the money rates prevailing in neighbouring estates generally furnished a clue to the calculation of a suitable rental. Reductions have been generally needed in the ill-cultivated and poorly-stocked estates to the south-east, where the jummas had been fixed much with regard to culturable land. Had the improvident Puthan and Rangur owners brought to their task industry and capital, instead of debt and listlessness, these assessments would no doubt have been found suitable; but, under the actual circumstances, they have only led to transfers and deterioration. Relief was also needed in some of the estates on the river bank which had been assessed beyond their capabilities. In the greater part of the pergunnah, however, the collections have been easy.

Canal irrigation has not added to the rentals as much as might have been imagined. The inferior parts of the pergunnah have not yet been benefited by it. In the central tract, one-third was formerly irrigated by wells, while now canal water is not available in more than one-half, and the rents had been fixed on too high a scale to be capable of much increase; the result has been an increase on the former demand of Rs. 432-2-0.

MEERUT :
Dated the 9th November, 1863.

C. GRANT,
Assistant, Settlement Dept.

PERGUNNAH BHOOMA SUMBULHERA.

THE bulk of this pergunnah was united to the Mozuffernugger District in 1842. At the re-arrangement of the pergunnah system in 1855 it was thus re-constructed :—

From Pergunnah Bhookerheroe, Zillah Mozuffernugger, 14 Estates.

"	"	Jowlee,	"	"	2	"
"	"	Khotowlee,	"	"	4	"
"	"	Bhooma,	"	"	30	"
"	"	Sumbulhera,	"	"	11	"
"	"	Hustinapoor,	"	Meerut,	5	"
"	"	"	"	Bijnour,	10	"
Total,					76	

In 1859, a change of course of the Ganges added two more estates from Zillah Bijnour; one has since been swept away by the river, and one has been added to the list by the drying up of the swamp; and an estate which formerly consisted of five mehals has been divided,—thus increasing the total by 4.

The pergunnah therefore now consists of 82 estates.

2. The "bangur," or upland portion, is perhaps the worst continuous tract in the whole district; it is intersected in every direction by seams of sand, which are of such frequent occurrence that the traveller from Khatowlee to Meeranpoor can without difficulty tell when he enters the pergunnah by the condition of the road. With the exception of three or four fine Jât villages on the western boundary, there is no estate in it which does not include a large proportion of "bhoor." It is a commonly-expressed matter of wonder among the Syud land-holders that their ancestors should have chosen for their home so unfertile a corner of Hindostan, but they may console themselves with the reflection that the unenviable character of their possessions has probably retarded their inevitable displacement by richer men. The wealthy purchasers who compete to buy land in neighbouring pergunnahs have as yet shown no desire to extend their acquisitions in this direction, and the principal transferees of Syud proprietary rights are small money-lenders and traders, for the pergunnah contains no large capitalists of its own, although its principal town, Meeranpoor, is a "mundee," or entrepôt of trade, where the products of the hills and the Terraie and the rice of Rohileund are exchanged for the salt of the Punjab and the grain of the Doab.

It is not, however, necessary to account for the settlement here of the Syuds by supposing any deterioration of soil or extension of sandy area of late years, for their destination was decided, in the first instance, more by necessity than by choice. When they came down from their temporary home in Puttiala they had not attained the power and distinction which afterwards fell to their lot under Bahadur Shah and Farookhseer, though even then their employments, actual or prospective, about the Imperial Court, rendered necessary a residence near Delhi. They had neither the strength nor the influence to eject the powerful tribes of Rajpoots, Jâts, Goojurs, and Mewathees who held the more convenient locations.

In their present decadence and poverty, they are mere burdens on the land, which, as has been seen, is ill qualified to support them. Nor are their shortcomings reduced in most cases by the industry and energy of the cultivators. In the southern portion, or old Bhooma Pergunnah, there is certainly a fair admixture of Jâts and Jhojhas; but to the north, in what was the Sumbulhera Pergunnah, the tillers of the soil are nearly all of the Goojur class. Some of these communities have not yet recovered from the heavy fines imposed on them for their disorderly conduct during the disturbances, and none combine both the means and the inclination to cultivate properly. To these disadvantages may be added deficiency of irrigation, owing to the low level at which most of the irrigation channels are constructed, especially in the Sumbulhera or Northern Circle, and no more need be said to show the necessity for care in the revision of the assessment of so ill-endowed a tract. The Khadir, or alluvial tract which borders the right bank of the Ganges from the Saharanpore District, to Gurmooktesur, in the Meerut District, is here from four to six miles broad. To the south, it has received considerable accessions from the Bijnour District by the change of course of the Ganges. At all times, the treacherous swamps and quicksands, the distance of villages from each other, the deficiency of a tenacious earth, and the expense of bricks for houses, the constant inroads of wild animals on the crops, and, above all, the discomforts and dangers of the rainy season, will stand in the way of the colonization and development of this tract. The only class who disregard these evils and inconveniences are the Bijnour Chohans, a debased branch of the Chohan Rajpoots, who are easily attracted by advances of money and favorable terms of rent, but as readily disappear on the first appearance of pressure from the landlord. They are even too free from that hereditary feeling of attachment to the soil which is such a millstone round the neck of the upland cultivator, and it is only their unsuitability to a more settled mode of life which retains them to this neighbourhood. Though

many of them are still to be found, their numbers were considerably diminished in the Mutiny, and the southern part of the Khadir is now much deserted. Three large villages—Jalalpoor Neelah, Khara Mujahidpoor, and Rerewah—were, among others, destroyed and *looted* by turbulent bands of Goojurs. Though careless farming and an easily exhausted soil had always prevented anything like continuous cultivation in these estates, there was once a large though scattered area under the plough, and growing prosperity was teaching the villagers settled habits. But many of them were killed, others were driven away, and the destruction of the accumulated profits of years has broken the tie which might have induced the remainder to cling to their homesteads. The returns from the three estates had reached from Rs. 6,000 to 8,000 annually, while now they barely meet the jumma. Rerewah, which has been re-settled, will no doubt in time do well. Jalalpoor Neelah belongs to a wealthy banya, whose zeal for improvements has hitherto been damped by the fear of their affecting the new assessment; but that difficulty has now been removed. For Khara Mujahidpoor, which belongs to an impoverished Synd family, there is little hope, except in spontaneous immigration; but it will be long before this tract regains its former prosperity. The extraordinary increase in the number of wild pigs and deer since the disarming of the country is an evil which even strong measures will not quickly counteract; and the zemindars complain, with what justice I cannot say, that the fertility of the soil has been impaired by the receding of the Ganges to the eastward. Formerly it used to flood the whole of this tract, and its waters, going off rapidly, left behind them a fertilizing deposit. It is, at least, certain that the rice produced on the river banks is finer than that grown farther in the interior.

At present, almost the only returns from these estates are derived from thatching grasses. Of these, “punnee,” a broad-bladed soft grass, is the best. It is also used for making brooms. The other kinds are “patel,” a fine needle-shaped grass, with a high stalk growing from the middle of each tuft, and the universally known “kans.” The tall central stalks of the “surkora,” called “bleends,” are used instead of bamboos for thatching huts: string for beds is also manufactured from them. But it is a universal complaint that of late years thatching grass has not been so much in request as formerly. The reason is by some stated to be the prevalence of the custom of tiling in the Cantonment of Meerut since the Mutiny, while others attribute the slack demand to the universal growth of high grasses along the canal banks. Be the cause what it may, the fact is, I believe, certain; and, except in lands lying on the river immediately opposite Bijnour, these grasses do not generally meet with a ready sale. A few rupees are also made by granting permission to dig saltpetre.

The central and northern portions of the Khadir escaped with comparative impunity from the forays of the Goojurs. The large estate of Hosseinpoor contained, among other villages, a Goojur settlement known as Secalee, the inhabitants of which attacked and partially *looted* Hosseinpoor. It is the principal place in this neighbourhood, and a halting-place for merchandize on the Meerut and Bijnour Road. The damage done by them has been repaired, and they have been rooted out, so that the loss incurred by the zemindar has not been without its compensating effect. The northernmost estates, always the best in this tract, have thoroughly regained their former prosperous position.

Assessment.			Pergunnah. Rent rates, founded on a classification of soils, have been checked by summary rates on irrigated and unirrigated land. The rent rates, as before, were adopted from Mr. Thornton's circle rates. With the exception of six villages which were treated as exceptionally good, the Bangur was considered as one circle. Though the northern portion is undoubtedly inferior to that of the		
1ST OR TISSAH CIRCLE.					
Soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.			
Irrigated Meesun,	4 8 0	2 4 0			
Unirrigated do.,	4 2 0	2 1 0			
Irrigated Roslee,	3 15 1	1 15 6½			
Unirrigated do.,	2 13 9½	1 6 11			
Irrigated Dakur,	2 2 8½	1 1 4½			
Unirrigated do.,	1 15 9½	0 15 11			
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 14 3½	1 7 0			
Unirrigated do.,	1 8 1½	0 12 1			

2ND OR JOWLEE CIRCLE.

Soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.
Irrigated } Meesum,	3 8 3	1 12 1½
Unirrigated } ditto,	3 1 11½	1 8 11½
Irrigated } Roslee,	2 11 9	1 5 10½
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 15 9	0 15 10½
Irrigated } Dakur,	2 0 4½	1 0 2½
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 7 1½	0 11 6¾
Irrigated } Bhoor,	2 7 4½	1 3 8½
Unirrigated } ditto,	2 3 8½	1 1 10
Bhooma ...	1 12 6	0 15 0
Sumbulhera,	1 8 0	0 12 0

KHADIR SOIL.

Soil.	Rent. rate.	Revenue. rate.
Irrigated } Roslee,	2 14 11½	1 7 6
Unirrigated } ditto,	2 5 6	1 2 9
Irrigated } Dakur,	2 13 0	1 6 6
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 13 11½	0 14 11½
Irrigated } Bhoor,	2 2 6	1 1 3
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 5 10½	0 10 11½

* In 19 estates collections were difficult, in 2 almost impossible.

southern, as well in soil as in the quality of the cultivators and facilities for irrigation, I did not think the difference sufficiently marked to make a separate classification necessary.

The summary rates are formed from those calculated for the former Meerut settlement by a deduction of 16⅔ per cent. or ⅓, as 100 represents the assets, and these are revenue, not rent, rates. The bulk of the pergunnah was formerly in that district, and Sir Henry Elliot based his assessment almost entirely on summary rates for irrigated and unirrigated land. The result of a collation of rent rates and summary rates was accepted, after a comparison with other rental estimates, as a fair theoretical assessment, to be tested and modified by the financial* history, and by such actual facts as could be ascertained by personal inspection and enquiry. Glaring cases of over-assessment could barely pass the ordeal of equalization of rates, but in one or two instances difficulties of collection and constant transfers pointed to a state of depression, in which average rates were too severe. Another aid to assessment was derived by applying the rates of the former jummas on cultivated and culturable land, modified to half assets to the new assessment areas.

From other sources it must be confessed that little was discovered. The Tehseeldar, who has since been pensioned, was too incompetent, and the Canoongoe too new, to supply a trustworthy estimate. Money rates, which are generally indicative of good soil and prosperity, were of rare occurrence, except in the few Jât villages mentioned above. But in the instances where average rates were found to work fairly, they were carefully noticed, and employed to check the estimated rentals; and some reliable rates of rent were obtained by enquiring from the principal cultivators of an estate belonging to the Rajah of Landhoura (a minor) the terms on which they would take the lease, each man paying per acre according to the quality of the land in his holding.

It must, however, be remembered that with sandy soil, scanty irrigation, and poor cultivators, proceeds depend so much on the season, and rentals vary so much from year to year, that closely accurate estimates of produce cannot successfully be attempted even by the owners or their agents themselves. One large proprietor, now a Tehseeldar in the Meerut District, furnished me with many valuable particulars regarding the circumstances and supposed incomes of land-owners, the means and characters of villagers, and the qualities of soil and produce of various estates; but, except in one or two instances, he wisely made no attempt to state exact rentals.

Much was therefore left to the judgment; but fortunately I had great confidence in both systems of rates, arrived at by two different processes, classified on different principles, and the result of independent calculations by two different officers, on different data. They agreed in most cases admirably, both with each other and with such information as I was able to obtain. A careful comparison of the rates of the new assessments with each other, and with the general rate of the circle and pergunnah, brought to notice remaining inequalities, and furnished occasion for a final scrutiny and correction.

The whole of the Khadir has been considered as one circle. The rent rates employed were formed by a fusion of those calculated for the two circles into which this tract was divided by Mr. Thornton; but, applying merely to cultivated land, these rates could not be regarded as affording sufficient grounds for assessment, as

the value of these vast culturable areas was but ill represented by a mere estimate of their scanty agricultural produce. A malgoozaree rate of five annas per acre, derived from the old jumma, and shown by experience of the Bhookerherce Pergunnah to be suitable, was therefore employed as an aid to assessment.

But the depressed condition of some of these estates made it necessary to limit the demand by what, in fact, could be realized under present circumstances. Even if a higher demand had been thought advisable, no farmer could have been expected to undertake it, as twelve years' profits could not compensate him for the expenditure of capital necessary to restore the land to a paying condition. The principle of progressively increasing demands has been disapproved by the higher Revenue authorities, and, therefore, in such instances the difficulty has been temporarily met by recording a condition that the assessment should be liable to revision, at the pleasure of Government and the Board. Should the present settlements be rendered permanent, these estates will, of course, be exempted from the privilege; and in the meantime perhaps the best course would be to declare their jummas liable to revision after ten years.

Even in the more prosperous estates of this Khadir, it was impossible to rely too much on future prospects of increased produce, depending almost altogether on the forbearance and industry of an unsettled race of cultivators, and the assessments were necessarily based much on actual condition.

The result of the whole has been a diminution in the Government demand of 1386, but the reductions in the ruined Khadir villages alone amounted to upwards of Rs. 2,000, and some strange cases of over-assessment in the Bangur involved considerable abatements, amounting in the four most marked instances to a total of Rs. 2,000. Besides these special cases, the general reduction to half assets lowered the whole system of rates by one-fourth, and the increase of cultivation was not sufficient to meet the loss thus incurred. Indeed, the newly-cultivated land of this pergunnah is, in almost every case, of the poorest description: what was either good in quality or near the villages has long since been brought under the plough, and the uncertain produce of outlying sandy fields adds more to the nominal than to the real value of these estates.

Deficiencies were to a considerable extent met and counteracted by canal irrigation, and had there been no special cause of deterioration the revenue would have maintained its equilibrium. The gain accruing from the canal to the jumma is estimated at Rs. 7,016 annually.

The engagements were readily entered into, and no coercive measures were found necessary.

MEERUT:
Dated the 9th November, 1863. }

C. GRANT,
Assistant, Settlement Dept.

BHOOKERHEREE PERGUNNAH.

ZILLAH MOZUFFERNUGGER.

THE Bhookerheroo Pergunnah is bounded on the east by the Ganges, on the north, south, and west by the Goordhunpoor, Poor, and Mozuffernugger, Jansuth, and Bhooma Sumbulhera Pergunnahs respectively. It thus forms the central portion of the eastern division of the district. At the re-casting of the pergunnah system in 1842 it was thus formed:—

						<i>Estates.</i>
From the former Pergunnah of Bhookerherce,	Zillah	Mozuffernugger,				40
"	"	"	Mozuffernugger,	"	"	5
"	"	"	Jowlee,	"	"	1
"	"	"	Poor Chupar,	"	"	2
			"	Meerut		1
			"	Bijneur		14
						<hr/> 63

The constant tendency of the Ganges to recede eastward has since added five more estates from the Bijour District,—two in 1849, three in 1859,—so that the pergunnah now consists of 70 estates, of which 53 are inhabited, 17 uninhabited.

2. Its physical features are remarkably varied. It may be said to consist of a

Physical description.

series of longitudinal belts, the first of which, beginning from the west, is a sandy tract culminating in a low range of sand hills. Here little is produced but the poorer crops, such as mote, jowar, bajra, &c.; and sugar-cane is almost unknown, except here and there upon the outskirts, where a little canal water reaches. Beyond this is a belt of good land running from north to south, and containing 27 estates. This is the best part of the pergunnah, and is equal to most portions of the district. The soil is generally rich, the cultivators good and numerous, and the Ganges Canal runs through the centre, irrigating freely all parts of it. For purposes of assessment, it constitutes the 1st Bangur or Upland circle. The 2nd Bangur Circle is a mixed tract, commencing with a strip of good land, and gradually deteriorating as it approaches the ravines which break the descent from the high land to the Khadir of the Ganges, of which it also includes a portion. Though there are so many varieties of soil in this circle, the estates composing it are so situated that all, or nearly all, contain their quota of each

1ST OR TISSAH CIRCLE.

Kind of soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.
Irrigated Meesun,	4 8 0	2 4 0
Unirrigated ditto,	4 2 0	2 1 0
Irrigated Roslee,	3 15 1	1 15 6½
Unirrigated ditto,	2 13 9½	1 6 11
Irrigated Dakur,	2 2 8½	1 1 4½
Unirrigated ditto,	1 15 9½	0 15 11
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 14 3½	1 7 2½
Unirrigated ditto,	1 8 1½	0 12 1

2ND OR BHOOKERHURREE CIRCLE.

Kind of soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.
Irrigated Meesun,	3 7 1½	1 11 6½
Unirrigated ditto,	3 0 10	1 8 5
Irrigated Roslee,	3 0 0½	1 8 0½
Unirrigated ditto,	2 2 11½	1 1 5½
Irrigated Dakur,	2 4 7½	1 2 4
Unirrigated ditto,	2 1 7½	1 0 9½
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 3 8½	1 1 10
Unirrigated ditto,	1 2 7½	0 9 3½

3RD OR JOWLEE CIRCLE.

Kind of soil.	Rent rate.	Revenue rate.
Irrigated Meesun,	3 8 3	1 12 1½
Unirrigated ditto,	3 1 11½	1 8 10½
Irrigated Roslee,	2 11 9	1 5 10½
Unirrigated ditto,	1 15 9	0 15 10½
Irrigated Dakur,	2 0 4½	1 0 2½
Unirrigated ditto,	1 7 1½	0 11 6½
Irrigated Bhoor,	2 7 4½	1 3 8½
Unirrigated ditto,	2 3 8½	1 1 10

sort, and they may therefore fairly be classed together. The tract is, on the whole, well irrigated and fairly populated. Even in the inhospitable ravines of the Ganges, villages may be found dotted at intervals of two or three miles; and though in these wild situations the shade of trees is almost unknown, pure water is scarce, and the children are exposed to constant risk from the incursions of wolves, the pastures of the Khadir are as accessible on the one side as the high arable table-land on the other, and the inhabitants can combine their more congenial occupation of herding cattle with the enforced task of agriculture. By numerous passes winding through the openings in these sandy hills is reached the Ganges Khadir. A far-stretching level tract, of a rich brown, variegated here and there with green patches and shining streams, the whole tipped by the broader line of the Ganges—such is the appearance which it wears in the cold season. Trees are scarce, and by this time of year the grass has lost its verdure and put on the brown tint which characterizes the whole tract. Only by rising crops or by reedy patches are spots of brighter color presented to the eye. The soil, though not so deep or strong as that of the high land, possesses the vigour of freshness, as new land is being brought under the plough every year; and the disproportionately small number of inhabitants, occasioned by the difficulty of inducing them to settle, allows of an almost annual change in the land selected for cultivation. The crops are therefore, on the whole, good, though the numerous risks to which they are exposed from inundation, the ravages of wild animals, and the unsettled habits of the cultivators, often render the returns from these estates a more matter of speculation.

This tract has been classed as the Khadir Circle, but it does not include the whole

Kind of soil.	KHADIR SOIL.	
	Revt r. ac.	Revenue ru'c.
Irrigated } Meesun,	3 7 1½	1 11 6½
Unirrigated } ditto,	3 0 10	1 8 5
Irrigated } Roslee,	3 0 1½	1 8 0½
Unirrigated } ditto,	2 2 11½	1 1 5½
Irrigated } Dakur,	2 4 7½	1 2 4
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 11 4½	0 13 8½
Irrigated } Bhoor,	2 3 8½	1 1 10
Unirrigated } ditto,	1 3 1½	0 9 6½

Khadir of the pergunnah. The Ganges approaches within a few hundred yards of the ravines about the centre of the pergunnah, and nearly opposite to the town of Bhookerherce, thus dividing the low land into two portions, which differ widely in character. The southern I have briefly described. The northern, surrounding the great Jaghawalla Jheel, has formed, the subject of a special report, rendered necessary by the extension of swamp from the floods of the Solani River. It will be sufficient to say here that, in the uncertain condition of these estates, they cannot be classed with any circle, and their assessment must be regarded as temporary and exceptional.

3. On the whole, then, it will be seen that the pergunnah is below the average of the district in natural quality. The first-class estates do not include more than 21,070 acres.

The second class, consisting largely of poor soil, is nearly equal in extent, and of the remainder even the best part is imperfectly cultivated, and lessened in value by many incidental drawbacks, while the worst is at present almost valueless. These natural disadvantages are, however, in some degree compensated for by ample means of irrigation and a large agricultural population. The number of inhabitants is computed at 33,271, or at the rate of 333 (principally Hindoos) per square mile—a very dense proportion, and yet I have reason to believe that it is under-rated, as the number of females recorded is considerably below that of males. Great part of the land, including 25 estates, is still in the hands of the Syuds, in spite of the numerous transfers of their property which have taken place during the last twenty years. The southern part of the pergunnah formerly formed portion of the tract known as “Bahrah Saadat,” over the whole of which all traces of alien ownership had been effaced by this powerful family. They are now fast being supplanted by mahajuns, who hold 14 whole estates, and large portions of 18 others. The rest are owned as follows :—

Jâts.	Sheikhs.	Tuggahs.	Beohras.
5	4	1	3

All these but the last are hereditary land-holders.

The cultivators are principally Jâts and Goojurs, and Chohans.

The estates are cultivated respectively by—

Jâts.	Goojur.	Jhojhas.	Banjarahs.	Chohans.	Sainees.	Syud.	Mixed.
19	10	2	2	7	1	1	28

(including Brahmins, Aheers, Kahars, &c.)

The character of the classes to which the majority of the cultivators belong is in itself sufficient guarantee for the careful cultivation of the soil, on which the prosperity of the pergunnah almost entirely depends, as it is a purely agricultural tract. It contains no large towns or rich traders. The principal place, Bhookerherce, is a mere overgrown mud village, the trading population of which barely suffices to carry on the daily business of this and the surrounding agricultural communities. There are no important roads, except those from Mozuffernugger and Saharunpore to Bijour, and even they are closed for traffic during great part of the rainy season.

4. Such is the present condition of the pergunnah. The destruction of the district records has rendered it impossible to procure accurate statistics regarding several points on which it would be interesting to compare the present with the past. But the opening

Progress.

of the Ganges Canal alone is sufficient to produce a very marked increase in prosperity. At the last settlement there were only 189 acres of irrigation ; now an ample supply of water is distributed over more than half of the cultivated area by means of eight irrigation channels, for the most part so well laid out and constructed that every estate in the pergunnah but one (Shadra Bangur) in the sand hills partakes of their fertilizing influence. So important an accession to the means of the cultivators could not have failed to accelerate the impulse everywhere observable to extend cultivation, and accordingly a comparison of former and present areas shows 47,884 acres of cultivation now, against 39,151 in 1840, —that is, an increase of about 22 per cent. in 22 years, or at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. It is also probable that the quality of the cultivation has improved, as well as the quantity, for Mr. Thornton's tables show that the average of the manured land in the district in 1840-41 was but $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it may be presumed that the proportion in this pergunnah, which is below the average, was less. The present recorded percentage is, however, 22 ; so that the advance must be considerable.

Another sign of the increasing value of the land, and therefore of the prosperity of the classes connected with it, may be found in the steady advance of rents. Mr. Thornton records that the average rates for "zabtee," or money-paying crops, were then per acre—

					Rs.	As.	P.
Sugar-cane	...	...			14	7	0
Cotton	...	...			6	6	5
Churree	...	...			2	6	0
They are now in the Bangur—							
Sugar-cane, from Rs.	10	8	6	to	20	11	9
Cotton, „	4	7	0	to	8	4	3
Churree, „	2	0	3	to	4	9	0

A marked advance in rents would not naturally lead to the inference that the price of the produce from which they were derived had increased in the same ratio. The known progress of the country and common report undoubtedly point to a general rise in prices, but my enquiries lead me to think that the change has been very gradual, and, as regards most agricultural produce, inappreciable during the last twenty years. There are no doubt still many living who can remember when both agricultural and skilled labor were available at little more than half their present rates, and the price of some descriptions of produce in universal demand have risen rapidly and noticeably ; but a comparison made in 8 pergunnahs of the harvest prices of the principal staples for the last ten years, and the twenty years immediately preceding the former settlement, shows little or no difference in the rates of the two periods. A summary is subjoined, and the details will be found in Appendix A.

The produce which could have been purchased, according to price current left by Mr. Thornton, for Rs. 100, now cost—

					Rs.	As.	P.
Tehseel Jansuth.	In Pergunnah	Bhookerheree,	94	11	0,	decrease	per cent., 5 5 0
		Bhooma Sunbulhera,	99	0	6,	ditto	ditto, 0 15 6
	„	Jansuth,	109	14	4,	increase	ditto, 9 14 4
	„	Kutowlee,	97	14	0,	ditto	ditto, 2 2 0
	„	Bidowlee,	97	3	0,	ditto	ditto, 2 13 0
	„	Thannah Bhowm,	102	15	0,	increase	ditto, 2 15 0
	„	Jhinjhanah,	97	12	0,	decrease	ditto, 2 4 0
	„	Churthawul,	100	15	0,	increase	ditto, 0 15 0
Average ...			100	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

For purposes of assessment it was not necessary to extend the enquiry to ordinary market prices, and it is often difficult to obtain the prices current of former years ; but

an investigation was made, by my directions, in Pergunnah Khutowlee, which shows that there, at any rate, the market prices have preserved their ratio to harvest prices, or, in other words, have not increased.

The great extension of the area under cultivation has probably retarded the inevitable increase of the price of most sorts of agricultural produce, while the consequent contraction of grazing land, by lessening the number of cattle, has enhanced their value, and that of articles dependent on them, such as ghee, hides, &c. But though statistics can furnish little information, except as to the increase and improvement of cultivation and the rise of rents, observation and enquiry prove beyond doubt that the agricultural classes are prospering.

The injustice of the system of ignoring proprietary rights and making over estates to agricultural communities at nominal rents is now generally admitted, and even its policy is questioned on general grounds. But there can be no doubt that it was eminently favorable to the accumulation of wealth by the more industrious classes of cultivators, and many of the bodies thus benefited have grown rich beyond all expectation. Similar results, in a modified degree, may be observed in the great mass of industrious cultivating communities. One remarkable indication of the general growth of wealth among the agricultural population is the great increase in the number of gold, or rather silver, smiths, and the amount of occupation which flows into their hands after a favorable harvest. The sums thus spent must be regarded not entirely as tributes to appearance, but also as investments which secure their possessor against the risk of recourse to the village money-lender. Less universal, but still by no means uncommon, are instances of cultivators utilizing their savings by putting them out at interest. The exceptions to the rule of prosperity among the more industrious classes are occasioned either by temporary reverses and consequent debt, which, once incurred, is almost irredeemable, and in rarer instances by rack-renting. The first of these obstacles can only be removed by a complete change in the habits of the peasantry. For the second, the most effectual remedy is the spread of that enquiring spirit which every year tends to develop. Each entry in the settlement papers is now carefully noticed by those whom it affects, and extracts of the items relating to their interests are eagerly sought by them; while I am assured that at former settlements the greatest indifference was shown on these heads. In the meantime, the provisions of Act XIV. of 1863, which allow the Settlement Officer to fix an equitable rent in money in certain cases, will afford a measure of relief to many who are now disheartened by exactions for which they see no hope of remedy.

5. The basis of the assessment has been the rent rates prepared by Mr. Thornton for the former settlement. As well in this district as in Saharunporo, his estimates of produce, though made twenty years ago, have been found to represent correctly the present yield of the soil, and it has not therefore been necessary to incur the great expense and labor of collecting data for new calculations. But Mr. Thornton's somewhat minute system of classification has not been followed, and the number of circles to which separate rates are applied has been reduced to the minimum allowed by the varying nature of the soil in different parts of the pergunnah. The sand hills to the west have, of course, been treated exceptionally, and the rest of the high land has been divided into two classes, as the poor sandy soil bordering on the ridge of the Bangur could not bear the same rates as the good land through which the canal runs. The whole of the Khadir night, under ordinary circumstances, have formed one circle, but the increase of swamp in the northern estates has crippled their resources, and for the present they cannot be classed with the more favored tract of the south-west of the pergunnah. These circle rates have been supplemented and tested by the two rental estimates founded on the village papers which have been so fully described in the previous reports of Messrs. Keene, Martin, and Colvin. It would, however, be unfair to rely altogether upon these rates,

founded, the one on a classification of soils, the other upon the recorded produce ; for assessment based upon actual assets, or on what may be considered to represent them, would evidently bear upon the payers in proportion to their industry. Land gains a high artificial value by the careful processes of good farming, while bad cultivation extracts no adequate return from it ; so that a system of rental estimates which varies with amount of manuring and description of produce might show widely different results in two estates of precisely similar natural quality, but in different stages of development. In taking half the net produce from a cultivating zemindar of the more industrious class, we should make no allowance for the progressively increasing cost of production which notoriously attends every addition to the out-turn of land by mere ordinary means ; or, if it were not considered that the average production of the country had reached the stage beyond which all improvements are attended with increasing difficulty, it is certain that, by assessing on a highly artificial stage of prosperity, only produced by extraordinary labor, we force the continuance of those exertions under the penalty of loss of property on their cessation. The true principle appears to me to lie between the two extremes of, on the one hand, assessing merely with regard to the natural qualities of the land—a method in appearance scientific, in practice chimerical ; and, on the other, of disregarding, with short-sighted policy, all but immediate profit, and limiting the demand entirely by the capabilities of the payer. It remains to ascertain where the line is to be drawn,—what share of the additional produce created by the energy of an industrious cultivating zemindar is to be credited to wages of labor, and what to proprietary profits. The solution of the question may, I think, be attained by assessing estates owned and cultivated by the more industrious classes at the same rates as if the occupants were mere tenants paying rent to a landlord of different family.

It is true that rates thus determined will still be unequal, but it is not unjust that they should in some degree be affected by the character of the tenantry. If the intelligence of this class were more developed, and they were sufficiently awake to their own interests to seek the best market for their labor, all land possessing equal, or nearly equal, natural advantages would have full justice done to it ; but where the trammels of custom and of ignorance bind the laborer to his ancestral holding, full weight must be allowed to so important an element in the value of any estates as the quality of the cultivators. The landlord on whose estate a rich and industrious tenantry are firmly settled, by no exertion and at no expence of his own, may fairly be called upon to pay a higher rate than the neighbouring owner of an outlying “ muzra ” who can only attract cultivators by offering them favorable terms, and laying out money on houses and wells. The latter is behind the former in the race of development, and can only obtain a similar position at the cost of much time and money.

The inequality of receipts will not, however, be one full measure of the difference of produce as raised by good or bad cultivators ; for unless gross rack-renting exists—and such cases should in the present state of the law be exceptional—some portion of the increased yield, equivalent, or nearly so, to the wages due to increased labor, will be intercepted by the industrious cultivator. If the rents are paid in kind, the absence of strong inducement will probably relax his exertions, but even in this case it is obvious that his share will fluctuate in the same ratio as the yield, of which it is a fixed proportion, and that he has some though not the same marked interest in increasing the out-turn as if his rent were limited to a fixed sum in money. In the latter case, the incentive to improvement will depend much on the money demand not being more than equivalent to the old grain rent ; and, in practice, the landlord who commutes his rents from grain to money is generally induced to do so, not by a direct gain in money, but by the contingent advantages of greater rapidity and security of collection.

On the other hand, where, from listlessness, or a wish to conceal the real value of his estate, a land-holder has grown none but the inferior descriptions of crops, or has allowed much land to lie out of cultivation, I have not thought it necessary to be

guided altogether by the rent rates, which, in default of more specific information, may be considered exponents of actual condition. In such cases, after making allowances for all drawbacks of situation and for want of resources, the rate of assessment has been brought as nearly to the proper level—that is, to the rate determined for estates possessing no greater natural advantages—as was practicable, without endangering the Government revenue. Great caution, however, has been observed to make no sudden or violent changes, and not to place too much dependence on theoretical returns. The cause of variation from the average has been closely investigated in every instance, and often with success. Where it has been clearly proved to be of a temporary or removable nature,—such as a scale of rents lower, without due cause, than those prevailing in the neighbourhood, or want of energy in management,—no allowance has been usually made for it in assessment. Where, on the contrary, it has been established, either directly by the discovery of an obvious reason, or indirectly by a recurring deficiency of assets assignable to no other known cause, that abnormal barrenness of soil exists, the case has been treated as an exceptional one.

My object, then, has not been to equalize all rates, even in land of similar natural quality, but, allowing on the one hand for the remuneration justly due to extraordinary skill and labor, and on the other for unavoidable drawbacks and backwardness of progress, to establish some standard from which deviations in either direction should readily attract notice, and, where necessary, induce rectification. The obvious expedient has been a summary rate on irrigated and unirrigated land. In this pergunnah, a rate which results have shown to be reliable has been obtained by collating the old jumma rate of the circle, modified to half assets with the rate of an excellent rental estimate founded on the village papers and the accurate produce tables drawn up by Mr. Thornton. The general rate thus deduced was resolved into proportionate parts for irrigated and unirrigated land in the ratio of 5·7, which calculations, founded on extensive data left by Mr. Thornton, and on the genuine rent-rolls of five villages of the pergunnah, showed to be suitable.

The rates and the manner of their calculation are given in Appendices B. and C. Where there was much culturable land, as in the 2nd Bangur and the Khadir Circles, a malgoozaree rate based on similar data was also applied theoretically as the minimum limit of assessment; but it was necessary to go below it in a few cases where the assets were very small, and the hope of improvement little greater.

The result has been to furnish a pergunnah jumma, trustworthy as a whole, and requiring little change in its distribution.

But it has not been forgotten that, with every precaution of check and counter-check, the tendency of a system of estimate like the above is to represent things as they should be, rather than as they are. To some extent it may be legitimate to disregard existing states of fact when enquiry establishes that they are largely affected by the presence of temporary or fortuitous ingredients, and even if all rents were known and expressed in money, it would not necessarily result that assessments should blindly follow them; for actual condition is not so much the limit or measure of assessment, as the starting-point for consideration.

But while in a money-rented district this point is clearly laid down, it can at best be approximately ascertained in a pergunnah where, as here, grain rents prevail; and though, in the face of the ignorance and carelessness of the owners themselves, no amount of investigation can ascertain the exact truth in every case, much information may be collected from the various sources open to the Settlement Officer which may be utilized, not only in the estate itself whence facts are derived, but in others known to be in nearly similar circumstances. I subjoin a list of the methods which I have employed.

I. *Personal inspection.*—Every estate was carefully inspected by me in person, and as most of the proprietors in this district are non-resident, the principal cultivators usually accompanied me. In some cases they were able and willing to state approximately the amount of their payments to their landlord; if not, their conversation, and the appearance of their houses, cattle, and crops, enabled me to form some judgment as to whether rack-renting prevailed; or on the contrary, combination and custom had enabled them to intercept more than their legitimate share of the produce, and thus to lessen the apparent assets.

II. *Information derived from zemindars of the neighbourhood.*—In most cases I found that the larger owners entrusted their affairs to agents, who kept them in obscurity for their own purposes, and that the smaller proprietors were unable to supply anything but the wildest conjectures; but I obtained valuable information from the intelligent agent of one large landowner, regarding several estates which had formerly been held by his employer either in mortgage or in “mokurraree.”

III. “*Khusreh kunkoots*,” or genuine rent-rolls belonging to the zemindars, obtained in 8 villages, viz. :—

		NO. OF ACRES.		RATE OF RENT.					
		<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>	<i>Irrigated.</i>			<i>Unirrigated.</i>		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Qazeepeer ...	...	209	...	2	13	3	...		
Bhopa ...	...	72	...	4	1	9½	...		
Mahmoodpeer ...	...	175	95	3	14	7½	2	8	11½
Bedaherec ...	...	64	...	2	7	7½	...		
Buhera Saadat ...	...	177	1,199	2	13	3½	0	14	10
Morna ...	...	10	480	2	7	0½	1	11	2½
Kukrowlee ...	...	74	34	2	13	6	1	13	8½
Meemlakherce ...	...	17	...	3	11	6½	...		
		812	1,808	3	4	4	1	12	2

IV. *Money rents* in 16 estates, or parts of estates, ranging from four annas to Re. 1 per “kutchra” beegah.

V. *The Canoongoe’s “doul,”* or rental estimate, to which I give special prominence, as it was the work of an officer himself a member of one of the Jât cultivating communities of the pergunnah, and therefore possessing excellent means of information. His estimate errs occasionally, on the true native principle of regarding the capabilities of the payor more than strict justice; but is, on the whole, very useful.

VI. *A statement of transfers,* showing the amount and price of land sold and mortgaged during the term of the last settlement. The number of estates owned by Synds must weaken any deductions of over-assessment from constant transfers. This class openly allow that their expenses are regulated, not by their means, but by the supposed necessities of their position, and they consider any attempt to accommodate themselves to circumstances derogatory to their dignity. With these views, even the whole produce would not save them from debt, and no inference of insufficiency of assets can be drawn from their inadequacy to meet perfectly unregulated demands upon them. Indeed, I have not generally thought it necessary to make any reference to transfers in the remarks appended to the No. II. Statements of Synd Estates; but some clue may often be obtained to the value of an estate by the rate of purchase-money.

VII. *Financial History.*—Ease or difficulty of collection, and the necessity for punitive or coercive measures, have, of course, been carefully considered in every instance; but the lightness and general accuracy of the former assessment, supported as it has been by the introduction of canal irrigation, fortunately negatived the presumption of over-assessment in most cases. In 35 estates the collections have been invariably made with ease; in 34 with some difficulty; in only one by duress.

VIII. *Suits for arrears of rent.*—Though the file was carefully examined, little assistance was derived from it,—as in some instances the area was not given ; in others, the suit had been laid for arrears of the famine year—an exeptional period ; and in others, again, the estimate of the crop had evidently been swelled by the malicious motive which had led to the institution of the suit.

IX. *The rent-rolls of estates held under " Kham " management.*—One large estate, and portions of others, confiscated in the rebellion, had been managed for two or three years by the Tehseeldar. The returns were inspected, but they proved to be of little value ; and a comparison of the zemindar's papers showed, in the principal case, that the management had been no exeption to the proverbial inadequacy of Government officials to carry on private speculations.

6. The general results of the assessment will, I hope, be considered satisfactory.

The Government demand has been raised from
Result of assessment.

but I do not believe that its proportion to the net rental has excooded the presoribed half. The increase is attributable ontirely to the introduction of canal irrigation, as the increased revenue derivable from extension of cultivation would not have covered the deficiency occasioned by the reduction of the Government share of the net produce from two-thirds to one-half.

7. The engagement papers were in almost every case signed readily and without difficulty. Each lumberdar, as he came forward, was told that the grounds of assessment were open to him for inspection. In some cases, objectors availed themselves of this privilege, and the majority professed themselves convinced by their examination ; but in one or two instances valid reasons for reduction were adduced, to which full consideration was given. There was but one obstinate recusant,—the proprietor of the swamped estates near the Joghawalla Jheel ; but, preccarious as are their proceeds, I cannot doubt that their assessments were exceedingly moderate, as several farmers were willing to take the lease of them for much larger sums than I had fixed. His objections were probably caused more by his litigious eharacter, and the undue expectation of reduction which he had formed from the indulgence shown to him in the assessment of an estate in Pergunnah Poor, than by the severity of the new demand. Even in his case it was not eventually found necessary to have recourse to farm, and by far the greater majority of the zemindars signed in a few hours, without objection or discontent.

MEERUT :
The 9th November, 1863. }

C. GRANT,
Assistant, Settlement Department.

Note on assessment of Mozuffernugger irrespective of canal profits.

By the first estimate I made, according to which only irrigation from masonry and earth wells actually thrown into disuse by the canal, and irrigation from rivers, jheels, tanks, &c., was allowed for, the amount due to canal was Rs. 1,48,169. This estimate was disapproved of by Mr. R. Money, Senior Member Board of Revenue, for the reasons recorded in his minute, to be found among the annexures. It was held, that I had not made sufficient allowance for natural capability—that is, that I had not paid adequate consideration to the possibility of constructing " kutcha " wells where water was close to the surface.

2. In obedience to these instructions, I proceeded to make a fresh examination of all the pergunnahs liable to canal irrigation, with the view of ascertaining the depth of water, and the average number of kutcha wells which might reasonably be expected to ply were the canal to stop. The probability of digging pukka wells should not be considered, as any increased profits from such irrigation only covers interest of capital. Taking the division of circles as my basis, and after determining, with respect to natural capability, the amount of well irrigation which might be expected, I applied that average, *mutatis mutandis*, to each of the mouzahs of the cir-

ele ; also, I bore in mind the fact that where full half assets had not been taken by deduced revenue rates, and the initial assessment was reputed to be low, there, obviously, canal profits should be reduced to a minimum. The result of this second estimate, so different to what I recommended, has been to fix canal profits as low as Rs. 74,830, or one-half. '

3. On the other hand, it may be alleged that I have altogether omitted from my calculations the income from land now cultivated, but which would be lost to the proprietor were the canal to stop. No doubt, cultivation has been immensely stimulated by the facility of irrigating from canals, and there are many estates, which, if thrown back upon their natural capabilities, would retrograde, and emigration of labor take place ; but I find it next to impossible to fix with any degree of accuracy what the area likely to be deserted would be, because all the old records have been destroyed. In lieu of making a fancy estimate, I have thought it probable the increasing population will of necessity have to break up every available acre of culturable land, and therefore the retrogression will in the long run be exceptional, and may be treated especially when it does occur.

4. In compliance with the suggestion of Mr. R. Money, I experimentally dug a well in Mozuffernuggur. I came to water at 20 feet, after digging through substrata of sand ; even for drinking purposes the well was of no use, much less for irrigating—in a couple of days it was choked up. I observed the same thing in Surwut, where attempts have recently been made to make two kuteha wells for drinking, but signally failed ; there can be no doubt that as a rule kuteha wells cannot be constructed in Mozuffernuggur, Poor Chupar, Bhokurheree, and Bhooma Sumbulhaira, the eastern pergunnahs of this district ; consequently, there is here an utter dependence on the Ganges Canal, excepting of course any irrigation from masonry wells, tanks, &c. The people say unanimously that they frequently did try to make kuteha wells before the canal was introduced, but finding they fell in after the first rains, or so, they gave them up as impracticable ; my own enquiries fully bear out the truth of this statement. Poor Chupar is a remarkable instance of freedom from wells, as will be seen from the return annexed to No. II. Statements. I have no hesitation in saying, that if the canal be withdrawn from these eastern pergunnahs, there would not be produced one-half of the present out-turn of the valuable products, such as cane, cotton, &c. ; the difference, then, between an assessment including and one excluding canal profits under any form of account would here be greatest. Had I confined myself to reducing the two-third asset jummas of the last settlement to half assets, or had I taken the summary wet and dry rates fixed under Act XIV. 1863, the fall would have been much greater than that I have proposed.

5. Pergunnahs Thanna Bhowun, Shamlee, Kandla, and Kyraua, to the west of the district, have facilities for making earth wells, owing to the proximity of springs, except in the low line of country immediately bordering on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where the soil has become spongy from percolation and excessive flush irrigation. Although wells cannot be made where injury of this kind has occurred, such as in Yarpoor, Bhainswal, Shamlee, &c., still as water has been raised so near the surface, the soil is already humid, and it is questionable whether they would not be much better without any superficial irrigation ;—that these estates have deteriorated, and are getting worse instead of better, is as clear as day-light : see my Report No. 107, dated 15th April, 1865. The soil in Pergunnah Shamlee and the Kandla valley is more fertile than anything to be seen in the eastern pergunnahs ; hence, the assessments in Shamlee Pergunnah especially are heavier than anywhere else ; the amount debitable to canal profits is less in proportion to the natural fertility of soil and means of irrigation. It will be seen, that in many large villages I have retained intact the original jumma.

6. However great the labor, I was obliged, in order to execute faithfully the orders of superior authority, to review the whole of the assessments of canal irrigated

estates, village by village; in such a delicate enquiry as this, I cannot expect to have arrived at mathematical precision. The subject does not admit of it; but I have endeavoured to ascertain as correctly as possible the natural capability of each property; and, looking at the assessments proposed in the first instance, have recommended a proportionate reduction, or none at all, as the case required:—see Village Statements No. II. The pergunnahwar result of this revision is as follows:—

Pergunnah.	Initial jumma, including canal profits.	Jumma of canal irrigated villages.	Canal profits by first estimate.	Canal profits by second estimate.	Balance of jumma after deducting canal profits, second estimate.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Mozuffernugger	68,442 0 0	55,100 0 0	17,800	8,830	59,612 0 0
Poor Chupar	59,330 0 0	58,615 0 0	25,860	12,290	47,040 0 0
Bhokurharee	60,770 0 0	54,669 0 0	14,681	4,933	55,837 0 0
Bhooma	45,706 0 0	28,030 0 0	4,625	3,553	42,153 0 0
Jowlee Jansuth	58,578 0 0	54,383 0 0	8,505	3,716	54,862 0 0
Khatoulee	66,311 0 0	53,086 0 0	13,415	6,943	59,868 0 0
Boorhana	69,846 0 0	5,986 0 0	210	210	69,636 0 0
Shikarpoor	1,03,301 0 0	25,886 0 0	2,200	2,277	1,01,024 0 0
Bugra	81,691 0 0	21,520 0 0	6,017	3,227	78,464 0 0
Churthawal	61,257 0 0	18,903 0 0	3,664	1,850	59,407 0 0
Jhinjhana	56,698 0 0	31,085 0 0	3,740	2,767	53,931 0 0
Thannah Bhowun	57,081 10 0	42,774 10 0	9,101	6,024	51,057 10 0
Shamlee	1,20,057 0 0	77,370 0 0	12,139	5,107	1,14,950 0 0
Kandla	1,11,410 0 0	78,990 0 0	21,663	9,456	1,01,954 0 0
Kyranah	52,307 0 0	25,730 0 0	4,549	3,647	48,660 0 0
Total	10,72,785 10 0	6,42,077 10 0	1,48,169	74,830	9,97,955 10 0

Add Rs. 46,342 assessments on Pergunnahs Bedoulee and Gordhunpore where there is no canal, and the revenue for the whole district, independent of canal irrigation, will be ... Rs. 10,44,297 10 0

The revised jumma of the entire district before the discussion about canal profits was commenced Rs. 11,09,127 10 0 (excluding assessments on life manfees and permanent settlement.)

7. If it be finally determined to abandon an assessment at moiety of present rentals, Government must be prepared, as I have said all along, to submit to this loss of Rs. 74,830, reduced as it has been to the very lowest figure possible, for the sake of the principle of having an assessment unembarrassed by the canal. This loss may by some be considered trifling, but I still adhere to the opinion that Government ought not to throw away the difference for a theory of this kind, however recommendable it may appear; if the jummas of each mahal be apportioned off—so much ordinary, and so much extraordinary revenue—the difficulty about irregularity of canal water supply would be at once obviated; there need be no annual scrutiny, for at the worst the canal will only break down occasionally. When such a misfortune does occur, there is the extraordinary revenue, or a portion of it, as may be considered advisable, to be remitted, the permanent land revenue remaining unaffected.

8. I fail altogether to appreciate the wisdom of measures which sacrifice a considerable amount of land revenue throughout the North-Western Provinces for the sake of a principle which by no means appears vital. It is not sufficient to say that an assessment properly balanced according to the supposed natural capability system (I use the word *supposed* designedly, for where probable irrigation has to be estimated the data must be supposititious, and that such is the case is proved by the published Reports on the Canal Conference,) would entail a slight loss on Government; everybody knows that in the majority of instances the features of estates are entirely altered after

canal water passes over the surface; numerous wells ready to hand are quite the exception; and even where such a happy state of things does exist, the practicability of making earth wells after superficial irrigation has been extensively applied from canals is questionable. The soil loses that adhesive character so necessary to the construction of wells, and a general tendency to choke up springs by falling in of sides is observed. These difficulties, however, it may be said, apply equally to my proposal of apportioning off the jummas; but there is this difference, that, under my views, errors could be rectified, whereas in the other case they become stereotyped.

9. I cannot now hope that any arguments I may have to advance at this stage of the discussion will have much effect; but I feel bound to say in my own defence, that had I been able to carry out my own views, I would have ascribed a larger amount to canal profits, than the sum now suggested under the directions of the Senior Member Board of Revenue; for instance, where cultivation had arrived at a "maximum" at the last settlement, there being no well irrigation, it would have been fair to reduce the two-third to half asset jumma, the difference between that and the revised jumma being credited to the canal; where cultivation had increased considerably, obviously this would not be a correct conversion, but in very many Jât villages there was no elbow-room left for the superabundant population; every available acre had been utilized when Mr. E. Thornton appeared on the scene in 1840. Whatever views I may individually hold on this, and what I have called a wholesale charge for imaginary wells, I have put them all aside in order to carry out the instructions of superior authority; and I sincerely trust this vexed question may now receive its solution, the settlement of this district being sanctioned either with or without canal profits. No argument is required to prove the immense advantage to the teeming population of this district by an early sanction to the settlement, which was commenced so far back as October, 1860; any little discrepancies observable may be overlooked, seeing that the general correctness of the assessments have been tested with complete success during the past two years; the valuable time gained by delaying the submission of the General Report has been well applied towards ascertaining the fitness, or otherwise, of the revised jummas.



S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Note on Mozuffernugger Settlement.

I have examined Mr. Martin's Settlement proceedings, with special reference to his estimates of the portion of jumma of canal irrigated estates that should be attributed to canal irrigation, and be remitted if the canal were to be permanently closed, or if the permanent settlement be made irrespectively of the additional assets now derived from the canal. His calculations have been made very elaborately and carefully, but they do not appear to me to fulfil all the requirements of the settlement.

He has given credit for all wells now in existence of which the use has been superseded by canal irrigation, and which might be immediately worked if the canal supply were to be stopped. This, however, in a majority of instances, is not sufficient.

It is sufficient in all cases where, with the sole exception of possible irrigation from masonry wells, an estate is exclusively dependent upon the canal for its irrigation; and this will generally be found to be the case in the sandy portions of the district. It is not intended that the possibility of constructing masonry wells should be taken into account, because, generally, the increased assets derived from the irrigation which they may afford should be regarded as only a fair return for the capital expended in their construction. This rule cannot, however, be applied to masonry wells already in existence; such wells must be regarded, and have been properly regarded by Mr. Martin, as contributing, or as capable of contributing, to the assets fairly chargeable with land revenue.

The defect in his calculations consists in his having omitted to take into account any existing natural facilities for artificial irrigation.

It is possible, that if the supply of canal water were to be suddenly withdrawn without previous notice, the estimate of Mr. Martin would very fairly represent the amount of land revenue proportioned to the *immediate* loss of assets that would be sustained.

The object, however, is to ascertain and determine the amount of land revenue that might be fairly demanded in perpetuity from an estate deprived altogether and for ever of canal irrigation. To this end, it is necessary in the first instance to ascertain the depth at which water is found; and, if the water is not at too great a depth, whether the nature of the soil admits of kutchha wells being easily dug.

Experience teaches us that where kutchha wells can be easily made, they always will be made when required; and in all cases where they can be easily made, the lands should be assumed to be irrigable, independently of the canal, notwithstanding they may now use canal irrigation exclusively.

The jummas to be fixed exclusive of the canal are not those that might be demanded immediately after a sudden and unexpected stoppage of the canal, but such as would be fairly realizable after a year or two, when the agriculturists should have had time to develop the available sources of artificial irrigation.

It has been found that where the culturable area of an estate is all easily irrigable from wells, the assets are not increased by canal irrigation. There are, on the contrary, many instances where the assets have been diminished. This has generally occurred from lands having become swamped by too abundant a supply of water.

Obviously, the canal cannot fairly take credit for any large portion of the assets, if the assets have not been increased by its action.

The consistency of the soil has in many estates been affected by percolation from the canal, so that kutchha wells cannot now be sunk, where they were formerly made without difficulty. In such cases, it is not to be presumed that the former status would be restored on the cessation of canal irrigation, and allowance must be made accordingly.

Irrigation that may be practicable from rivers, jheels, or tanks, is of course to be taken into consideration, equally with such as may be obtainable from wells.

Mr. Martin has allowed 22 acres as the amount of land irrigable from a well with one run. This allowance appears to me to be excessive. The correctness of the estimate should be tested.

Very unfortunately the Nos. II. and III. Statements of the former settlement of this district have been lost, and there is therefore no record of the amount of land that was irrigable from wells independently of the canal, or before the advent of the Ganges Canal. Such a record would have been of material assistance to an Officer engaged in making the required investigation. Much information must, however, be obtainable from the Canoongoes and other Pergunnah Officers, and from the village Putwarees; and here and there, in cases of doubt, or by way of experiment, a kutchha well might be dug to ascertain the possibility of sinking one that will stand. Any cost incurred on this account might be charged against contingencies of the Settlement Department.

This note is given to Mr. Martin, who is requested to revise his proceedings in all cases where revision may appear to be necessary with reference to the above remarks; and he is requested to return the original note, after causing a copy to be made for his own use.

(Sd.) R. MONEY.

Mozuffernugger, the 25th March, 1865.

PERGUNNAH BHOKURHAREE.

Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Ganges Canal.

1. Number.	2.				3.				
	Name of Mouzah.				AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
					Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Athance	...	...	...	367	546	...	...	913
2	Behra Thooroo	...	...	...	264	387	...	...	651
3	Belrah	...	...	...	282	639	13	15	949
4	Bhedaharee	...	...	...	30	117	...	8	155
5	Bhopa	...	...	...	494	570	...	12	1,076
6	Tissa	...	...	...	735	884	19	2	1,641
7	Teora	...	...	...	640	540	11	22	1,213
8	Dowlutpoor	...	...	...	23	196	17	4	240
9	Dheraharee	...	...	...	121	337	6	23	487
10	Raipoor	...	...	...	28	96	...	...	124
11	Rahmutpoor	...	...	...	171	226	...	...	397
12	Sekunderpoor	...	...	...	269	83	1	...	353
13	Kazeepoor	...	...	...	116	106	...	2	224
14	Kurahra	...	...	...	452	505	11	162	1,130
15	Kukrolee	...	...	...	270	341	4	...	615
16	Khace Khara	...	...	...	116	251	...	...	367
17	Khoknee	...	...	...	58	441	...	...	499
18	Gadlah	...	...	...	204	560	13	...	777
19	Gudwara	...	...	...	114	107	...	...	221
20	Mahmoodpoor Majra	...	...	...	87	304	...	...	391
21	Mulpoora	...	...	...	240	322	8	...	570
22	Meemla Kharee	...	...	...	187	167	5	15	324
23	Nirgajnee	...	...	...	245	124	...	4	373
24	Nulhara	...	...	...	173	349	15	...	537
25	Nulharee	...	...	...	23	282	4	1	310
26	Yousufpoor	...	...	...	142	328	...	48	518
Total (Chuk Tissa)					5,802	8,808	127	318	15,055
1	Behra Sadat	...	...	...	279	193	9	...	481
2	Bhokurharee	...	...	...	870	1,895	14	9	2,788
3	Bhoapoor	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	385
4	Chourawala	...	...	...	333	315	2	...	650
5	Chuchroulee	...	...	...	256	527	...	...	783
6	Daryabad	...	...	...	6	139	...	...	145
7	Daryapoor	...	...	...	20	151	...	36	207
8	Sookurtaree	...	...	...	10	325	...	1	336
9	Seekree	...	...	...	156	456	...	6	618
10	Ferozepoor	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	326
11	Khurpoor	...	...	...	2	373	...	8	383
12	Kharee	...	...	...	...	264	...	...	264
13	Kishunpoor	...	...	...	290	337	1	...	628
14	Kukrala	...	...	...	124	135	...	12	271
15	Mornah	...	...	...	106	54	1	3	164
16	Wuzeerabad	...	...	...	278	555	11	16	860
Total (Chuk Bhokurharee)					2,730	6,430	38	91	9,289
1	Burookee	...	...	...	68	27	...	2	97
2	Russoolpoor	...	...	...	50	135	11	...	196
3	Ruhkura	...	...	...	87	393	3	18	501
4	Kussoulee	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Total (Chuk Joulee)					205	635	14	20	894
GRAND TOTAL					8,737	15,893	179	429	25,238

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

1.	2.	4.				REVENUE
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.				Meesun.
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Athancee ...	2 4 0	1 11 0½	1 1 4½	...	825 12 0
2	Behra Thobroo ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	...	594 0 0
3	Belrah ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	0 11 11½	634 8 0
4	Bhedaharee ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	67 8 0
5	Bhopa ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	1,111 8 0
6	Tissa ...	2 4 0	1 11 0½	1 8 0	0 11 11½	1,656 0 0
7	Teora ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	1,440 0 0
8	Dowlutpoor ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	0 11 11½	51 12 0
9	Dheraharee ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	272 4 0
10	Raipoor ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	63 0 0
11	Ruhmutpoor ...	2 4 0	1 11 0½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	384 12 0
12	Sekunderpore ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	605 4 0
13	Kazcepooor ...	...	...	...	...	261 0 0
14	Kurahra ...	...	...	...	...	1,017 0 0
15	Kukrolee ...	...	...	...	...	607 8 0
16	Khace Khara ...	...	...	...	...	261 0 0
17	Khoknee ...	...	...	...	...	130 8 0
18	Gadlah ...	...	...	...	...	459 0 0
19	Gudwara ...	...	...	...	...	256 8 0
20	Mahmoodpoor Majra ...	2 4 0	1 15 6½	1 1 4½	1 7 2	195 12 0
21	Mulpoora ...	...	...	...	...	540 0 0
22	Meemla Kharee ...	...	...	...	...	308 4 0
23	Nirgajnee ...	...	...	...	...	551 4 0
24	Nulhara ...	...	...	...	...	389 4 0
25	Nulharee ...	...	...	...	...	51 12 0
26	Yousufpoor ...	...	...	...	...	319 8 0
Total (Chuk Tissa) ...		...	...	...	...	13,054 8 0
1	Behra Sadat ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	1 1 10	...	480 5 0
2	Bhokurharee ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	1 2 4	1 1 10	1,498 11 0
3	Bhoapoor ...	1 11 6¾	1 11 0½	1 2 4	1 1 10	...
4	Chourawala ...	2 4 3	1 11 0½	1 8 0	...	754 7 0
5	Chinchroulee ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	...	441 0 0
6	Duryabad ...	2 4 3	1 11 0½	...	...	13 10 0
7	Duryapoor ...	2 4 3	1 11 0½	...	0 11 11½	45 5 0
8	Sookurtaree ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	1 1 10	17 4 0
9	Seekree ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	1 1 10	268 12 0
10	Ferozepoor ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	...	...
11	Khurpoor ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	1 1 10	3 7 0
12	Kharee ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	...	...
13	Kislunpoor ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	1 1 4½	...	499 8 0
14	Kukrala ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	...	1 1 10	213 10 0
15	Mormah ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	1 1 10	1 1 10	182 10 0
16	Wuzcerabad ...	1 11 6¾	1 8 0¾	1 2 4	1 1 10	478 14 0
Total (Chuk Bhokurharee) ...		...	...	...	...	4,897 7 0
1	Burokee ...	1 12 1½	1 5 10½	1 0 11¼	1 3 8½	119 8 0
2	Russolpoor ...					87 14 0
3	Ruhkura ...					152 15 0
4	Kussoulee ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Chuk Joulee) ...		...	...	...	...	360 5 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	...	...	...	18,312 4 0

BHOKURHAREE.

of the Ganges Canal—(Continued.)

5.				6.			
ON IRRIGATED AREA.				REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.			
Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
922 13 0	1,748 9 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
762 15 0	1,356 15 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
1,259 11 0	14 1 0	11 3 0	1,919 7 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 11 3
230 10 0	...	11 9 0	309 11 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
1,123 11 0	...	17 6 0	2,252 9 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 0	0 12 1
1,494 1 0	28 8 0	1 8 0	3,180 1 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 0	0 12 1
1,064 8 0	12 1 0	31 13 0	2,548 6 0				
386 6 0	18 7 0	3 0 0	459 9 0				
664 5 0	6 8 0	33 5 0	976 6 0				
189 4 0	252 4 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 0	0 12 1
331 15 0	...	...	766 11 0		
163 10 0	1 1 0	...	769 15 0				
208 15 0	...	2 14 0	472 13 0				
995 9 0	11 15 0	234 9 0	2,259 1 0	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
672 4 0	4 5 0	...	1,284 1 0				
494 13 0	...	...	755 13 0		
869 6 0	...	...	999 14 0		
1,103 15 0	14 1 0	...	1,577 0 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
210 15 0	467 7 0	1 6 0½	1 6 0½	0 15 11	0 12 1
599 5 0	795 1 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
634 12 0	8 11 0	...	1,183 7 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
329 3 0	5 7 0	21 12 0	664 10 0				
244 7 0	...	5 13 0	801 8 0				
688 0 0	16 4 0	...	1,093 8 0				
555 15 0	4 5 0	1 7 0	613 7 0	1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 11	0 12 1
646 10 0	...	69 8 0	1,035 10 0				
16,897 14 0	145 10 0	445 11 0	30,543 11 0
290 4 0	10 1 0	...	780 10 0	1 1 5½	1 1 5½	1 0 9½	0 9 3½
2,849 15 0	16 1 0	10 1 0	4,374 12 0				
650 11 0	...	...	650 11 0		
535 12 0	3 0 0	...	1,293 3 0				
792 9 0	...	...	1,233 9 0		
234 15 0	...	...	248 9 0		
255 3 0	...	26 14 0	327 6 0				
488 12 0	...	1 2 0	507 2 0				
685 12 0	...	6 11 0	961 3 0				
490 4 0	...	...	490 4 0		
560 15 0	...	8 15 0	573 5 0				
397 0 0	...	...	397 0 0		
506 13 0	1 1 0	...	1,007 6 0				
203 0 0	...	13 0 0	429 10 0				
81 3 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	268 5 0				
834 11 0	12 10 0	17 13 0	1,344 0 0				
9,857 11 0	43 15 0	87 14 0	14,886 15 0
36 15 0	...	2 7 0	158 14 0	0 12 6½	0 12 6½	0 8 5½	0 8 5½
184 9 0	11 10 0	...	284 1 0	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 8 5½	0 8 5½
537 8 0	3 3 0	22 2 0	715 12 0	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 8 5½	0 8 5½
136 11 0	136 11 0	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 8 5½	0 8 5½
895 11 0	14 13 0	24 9 0	1,295 6 0
27,651 4 0	204 6 0	558 2 0	46,726 0 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

1.		2.		7.														
				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.														
		Name of Mouzah.		Meesun.			Roslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.			Total.		
Number.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Athaneec ...	...	...	525	10	0	772	0	0	...	...	...	1,297	10	0			
2	Behra Thooroo ...	...	...	378	2	0	554	5	0	...	...	...	932	7	0			
3	Belrah ...	...	...	403	14	0	915	4	0	12	15	0	1,342	10	0			
4	Bhedaharce ...	...	...	42	15	0	167	9	0	...	...	...	216	9	0			
5	Bhopa ...	...	...	707	9	0	816	7	0	...	...	...	1,533	1	0			
6	Tissa ...	...	...	1,054	3	0	1,266	2	0	18	14	0	2,340	11	0			
7	Teora ...	...	...	916	11	0	773	7	0	10	15	0	1,717	11	0			
8	Dowlutpoor ...	...	...	32	15	0	280	12	0	16	15	0	333	10	0			
9	Dheraharce ...	...	...	173	5	0	482	11	0	5	15	0	679	5	0			
10	Raipoor ...	...	...	40	2	0	137	8	0	...	...	...	177	10	0			
11	Ruhmutpoor ...	...	...	244	15	0	323	11	0	...	...	...	568	10	0			
12	Sekunderpoor ...	...	...	385	5	0	118	14	0	1	0	0	505	3	0			
13	Kazeepoor ...	...	...	166	2	0	151	13	0	...	...	1 8 0	319	7	0			
14	Kurakra ...	...	...	647	6	0	723	5	0	10	15	0	1,504	0	0			
15	Kukrolee ...	...	...	386	12	0	498	7	0	4	0	0	889	3	0			
16	Khac Khara ...	...	...	166	2	0	359	8	0	...	...	...	525	10	0			
17	Khoknce...	...	...	57	11	0	438	11	0	...	...	...	496	6	0			
18	Gadlali ...	...	...	292	3	0	802	1	0	12	15	0	1,107	3	0			
19	Gudwara ...	...	...	157	1	0	147	6	0	...	...	...	304	7	0			
20	Mahmoodpoor Majra	...	...	124	10	0	435	7	0	...	...	...	560	1	0			
21	Mulpoora ...	...	...	343	12	0	461	3	0	7	15	0	812	14	0			
22	Meemla Kharee ...	...	...	196	4	0	239	3	0	5	0	0	451	12	0			
23	Nirgajnee ...	...	...	350	15	0	177	10	0	...	...	3 0 0	531	9	0			
24	Nulhara ...	...	...	247	13	0	499	14	0	14	15	0	762	10	0			
25	Nulharee ...	...	...	32	15	0	403	14	0	4	0	0	441	9	0			
26	Yousufpoor ...	...	...	203	6	0	469	13	0	...	...	36 4 0	709	7	0			
Total (Chuk Tissa.) ...				8,278	10	0	12,416	13	0	126	6	0	239	6	0	21,061	3	0
1	Behra Sadat ...	...	...	304	7	0	210	9	0	9	7	0	524	7	0			
2	Bhokurharce ...	...	...	949	5	0	2,067	12	0	14	11	0	3,037	0	0			
3	Bhoapoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	420	1	0	...	...	5 4 0	420	1	0			
4	Chourawala ...	...	...	363	8	0	343	11	0	2	2	0	709	5	0			
5	Chuchroulee ...	...	...	279	5	0	575	1	0	...	...	...	854	6	0			
6	Duryabad ...	...	...	6	9	0	157	11	0	...	...	...	158	4	0			
7	Duryapoor ...	...	...	21	13	0	164	12	0	...	...	20 15 0	207	8	0			
8	Sookurtaree ...	...	...	10	15	0	354	10	0	...	...	0 9 0	366	2	0			
9	Seekree ...	...	...	170	4	0	497	9	0	...	...	3 8 0	671	5	0			
10	Ferozepoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	355	11	0	...	...	...	355	11	0			
11	Khurpoor ...	...	...	2	3	0	407	0	0	...	...	4 10 0	413	13	0			
12	Kharce ...	...	...	...	...	...	288	1	0	...	...	...	288	1	0			
13	Kishunpoor ...	...	...	316	7	0	367	11	0	1	1	0	685	3	0			
14	Kukrala ...	...	...	135	5	0	147	5	0	...	...	7 0 0	289	10	0			
15	Mornah ...	...	...	115	11	0	58	15	0	1	1	0	177	7	0			
16	Wuzeerabad ...	...	...	303	5	0	605	9	0	11	9	0	929	12	0			
Total (Chuk Bhokurharee.) ...				2,979	1	0	7,016	0	0	39	15	0	52	15	0	10,087	15	0
1	Burokec ...	...	...	53	3	0	21	2	0	...	...	1 1 0	75	6	0			
2	Russoolpoor ...	...	...	49	12	0	134	5	0	5	13	0	189	14	0			
3	Ruhkura ...	...	...	86	9	0	390	15	0	1	9	0	488	9	0			
4	Kussoulee ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	8	0	...	...	...	99	8	0			
Total (Chuk Joulee.) ...				189	8	0	645	14	0	7	6	0	10	9	0	853	5	0
GRAND TOTAL ...				11,447	3	0	20,078	11	0	173	11	0	302	14	0	32,002	7	0

BHOKURHAREE.

of the Ganges Canal—(Continued.)

8. Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated.	9 Number of wells closed by Canal.	10. TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.					11. REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
450 15 0
424 8 0
576 13 0
93 2 0
719 8 0
839 6 0
830 11 0
125 15 0
297 1 0
74 10 0
198 1 0
264 12 0
153 6 0
755 1 0	2	18	20	...	6	44	40 8 0	39 6 0	...	8 11 0	88 9 0
394 14 0
230 3 0
503 8 0
469 13 0	1	6	16	...	...	22	13 8 0	31 9 0	...	...	45 1 0
163 0 0
233 0 0
370 9 0
212 14 0
269 15 0
330 14 0
171 14 0
326 3 0
9,482 8 0	3	24	36	...	6	66	54 0 0	70 15 0	...	8 11 0	133 10 0
256 3 0
1,337 12 0
230 10 0
583 14 0
379 3 0
90 5 0
119 14 0
141 0 0
289 14 0
134 9 0
159 8 0
108 15 0
322 3 0
140 0 0
90 14 0
414 4 0
4,799 0 0
83 8 0
94 3 0
227 3 0
37 3 0
442 1 0
14,723 9 0	3	24	36	...	6	66	54 0 0	70 15 0	...	8 11 0	133 10 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

1.	2.	12.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATE.				
		Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Athanece ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Behra Thooroo ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Belrah ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhedaharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhopa ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tissa ...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Teora ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dowlutpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dheraharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Raipoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ruhmutpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sekunderpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kazeepoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurahra ...	25 12 0	28 10 0	...	4 9 0	58 15 0
15	Kukrolee ...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Khace Khara ...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Khoknee ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Gadlah ...	8 10 0	22 15 0	...	...	31 9 0
19	Gudwara ...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mahmoodpoor Majra ...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mulpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Meemla Kharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nirgajnee ...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Nulhara ...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nulharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Yousufpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Chuk Tissa.) ...		34 6 0	51 9 0	...	4 9 0	90 8 0
1	Behra Sadat ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bhokurharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bhoapoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chourawala ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chuchronlee ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Duryabad ...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Duryapoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sookurtaree ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Seekree ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ferozepoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Khurpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kishunpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kukrala ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mornali ...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Wuzcerabad ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Chuk Bhokurharee.)		...	...	...	...	...
1	Barokee ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Russoolpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ruhkura ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kussonlee ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Chuk Jonlee.) ...		...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		34 6 0	51 9 0	...	4 9 0	90 8 0

BHOKURHAREE.

of the Ganges Canal.—(Concluded.)

13.	14.	15.
Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	450 15 0	Excepting the <i>khadir</i> lands, the <i>hangur</i> villages are high und dry ;
...	424 8 0	kutchra wells are unknown ; 17 masonry wells only, and those are mostly
...	576 13 0	used for watering groves and gardens ; average distance of water from
...	93 2 0	surface of soil, 30½ feet ; depth of water in wells, 25 feet ; masonry wells
...	719 8 0	are said to cost upwards of Rs. 1,000, and the soil is too sandy to admit of
...	839 6 0	the construction of kutchra wells. Suppose it be presumed that one well
...	830 11 0	might be constructed to 100 acres of cultivation, then the account would
...	125 15 0	stand thus :—
...	297 1 0	Total cultivated area in acres ... 44,193
...	74 10 0	One well to 100 acres ... 442 wells.
...	198 1 0	Of these 17 masonry wells in existence, the balance, 425 kutchra wells,
...	264 12 0	allow 10 acres of irrigation to a pukka well with water so remote, and
...	153 6 0	8 acres to a kutchra well.
29 10 0	725 7 0	Acres. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.
...	394 14 0	17 masonry wells × 10 = 170 × } 1 6 8 average re-venue rate. } 5,057 8 0
...	230 3 0	425 "kutchra" ditto × 8 = 3,400 × }
...	503 8 0	3,570 acres.
13 8 0	456 5 0	Rs. As. P.
...	163 0 0	40,623 unirrigated acres × 15 annas and 6 pie, ditto ... 39,353 8 6
...	235 0 0	Total Government demand ... 44,411 0 6
...	370 9 0	Actual revised demand ... 55,951 0 0
...	212 14 0	Difference due to canal profits ... 11,539 15 6
...	269 15 0	Canal profits by first Estimate ... 14,681 0 0
...	330 14 0	Canal profits by second Estimate, 4,933 0 0
...	171 14 0	
...	326 3 0	
43 2 0	9,439 6 0	Under orders of Senior Member, Board of Revenue, I have not attempted
...	256 3 0	to make any calculation of the income of lands likely to be thrown
...	1,337 12 0	out of cultivation by the stoppage of the canal, as I have no data
...	230 10 0	by me to work it out. I prefer taking it for granted that the high
...	583 14 0	rate of increase in the population will necessarily keep up the cultivation to
...	379 3 0	the mark. The mutiny destroyed all the old valuable records of the
...	90 5 0	district, consequently we have no guide to the actual state of things be-
...	119 14 0	fore canal water was introduced. One thing however is pretty certain,
...	141 0 0	there is no well irrigation in this pergunnah, and therefore there must be
...	289 14 0	a great dependence on the canal.
...	134 9 0	In opposition to the argument above adduced, I can imagine some might
...	159 8 0	hold the opinion that in such a pergunnah the stoppage of the canal would
...	108 15 0	probably cause superabundant population to emigrate elsewhere for
...	322 3 0	more productive land ; time alone can prove it.
...	140 0 0	
...	90 14 0	
...	414 4 0	
...	4,799 0 0	
...	83 8 0	
...	94 3 0	
...	227 3 0	
...	37 3 0	
...	442 1 0	
43 2 0	14,680 7 0	

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	BHOKURHAREE.	Athanees ...	913	451	...	451	No deduction necessary on account of canal. Original jumma below deduced rates.
2		Behra Thooroo ...	651	424	...	424	Rs. 230 allowed for canal profits.
3		Belrah ...	949	577	...	577	Rs. 250 canal profits.
4		Bhedlaharee ...	155	93	...	93	No deduction necessary on account of canal ; original jumma low.
5		Bhopa ...	1,076	719	...	719	Rs. 360 canal profits.
6		Tissa ...	1,641	839	...	839	Rs. 350 ditto.
7		Teora ...	1,213	831	...	831	Rs. 400 ditto.
8		Dowlutpoor ...	240	126	...	126	No deduction necessary ; jumma considerably below.
9		Dheraharee ...	487	297	...	297	Rs. 150 canal profits.
10		Raipoor ...	124	75	...	75	Rs. 48 ditto.
11		Ruhmutpoor ...	397	198	...	198	Rs. 100 ditto.
12		Sekunderpoor ...	353	265	...	265	Rs. 100 ditto.
13		Kazeepoor ...	224	153	...	153	Rs. 70 ditto.
14		Kurahra ...	1,130	755	30	725	Rs. 400 ditto.
15		Kukrolee ...	615	395	...	395	No deduction necessary ; initial jumma low ; and much culturable.
16		Khaekkhara ...	367	230	...	230	100 Rs. canal profits.
17		Khoknee ...	499	504	...	504	No deduction necessary ; original jumma low.
18		Gadlah ...	777	470	13	457	Rs. 130 canal profits.
19		Gudwara ...	221	163	...	163	Rs. 160 ditto.
20		Mahmoodpoor ...	391	235	...	235	Rs. 190 ditto.
21		Mulpoora ...	570	371	...	371	Rs. 100 ditto.
22		Meemla Kharee ...	324	213	...	213	Rs. 100 ditto.
23		Nirgajnee ...	373	270	...	270	Rs. 200 ditto.
24		Nulhara ...	537	331	...	331	Rs. 180 ditto.
25		Nulharee ...	310	172	...	172	No deduction necessary ; jumma low ; and much culturable.
26		Yousufpoor ...	518	326	...	326	Rs. 120 canal profits.
		Total Chuk Tissa ...	15,055	9,483	43	9,440	Rs. 3,738.
1	BHOKURHAREE.	Behra Sadat ...	481	256	...	256	Rs. 250 allowed for canal profits.
2		Bhokurharee ...	2,788	1,338	...	1,338	Rs. 200 only allowed for canal profits ; much culturable area, and soil mostly productive.
3		Bhoapoor ...	385	231	...	231	No deduction necessary on account of canal ; original jumma moderate.

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
4	BUCKURHAREE.—(Continued.)	Chowawala ...	650	584	...	584	No deduction necessary on account of canal; much culturable land left.
5		Chuchroulee ...	783	379	...	379	Rs. 100 canal profits.
6		Duryabad ...	145	90	...	90	No deduction necessary; revised jumma moderate; and much culturable.
7		Duryapoor ...	207	120	...	120	No deduction, for the same reasons as above.
8		Sookurtaree ...	336	141	...	141	Ditto.
9		Seekree ...	618	290	...	290	Rs. 200 canal profits.
10		Ferozepoor ...	326	135	...	135	No deduction; jumma below deduced rates; and much culturable.
11		Khurpoor ...	383	159	...	159	No deduction for the same reasons as above.
12		Kharce ...	264	109	...	109	Ditto.
13		Kislunpoor ...	628	322	...	322	Rs. 30 canal profits; initial jumma low.
14		Kukrala ...	271	140	...	140	Rs. 55 ditto ditto.
15		Mornah ...	164	91	...	91	No deduction necessary on account of canal; jumma moderate.
16		Wuzeerabad ...	860	414	...	414	Rs. 210 canal profits.
		Total, Chuk Bhokurharee	9,289	4,799	...	4,799	
1		Burokee ...	97	84	...	84	Rs. 50 allowed for canal profits.
2		Russoolpoor ...	196	94	...	94	No deduction necessary; jumma much below deduced rates.
3		Ruhkura ...	501	227	...	227	Rs. 100 canal profits.
4		Kussoulee ...	100	37	...	37	No deduction necessary; jumma below deduced rates.
		Total, Chuk Joulee ...	894	442	...	442	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,238	14,724	43	14,681	Rs. 4,933

The reason why so small a sum has been allowed for canal profits, is the lowness of Mr. C. Grant's revised jummas,—being frequently below average deduced revenue rates. I have examined each village, and fixed such a sum as I believe will stand the strain of stoppage of canal.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the

1. Number.	2. Name of Mouzah.	3. AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE PER	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Budheewala ...	10	22	1	...	33	2 13 3½	2 1 9½
2	Bamunharee ...	17	314	25	16	372		
3	Beebeepore ...	13	201	...	...	214
4	Pachenda Khoord ...	95	138	20	8	262		
5	Chandpore ...	29	249	3	28	309		
6	Ranipore ...	90	331	12	4	437		
7	Raice ...	24	453	5	4	486		
8	Sisona ...	152	833	76	3	1,064		
9	Sojroo ...	20	243	46	...	309		
10	Shahb-ood-deen-pore ...	38	465	31	...	534		
11	Shairpore ...	55	193	21	2	271		
12	Shairnugger ...	85	374	8	...	467		
13	Mirzapore ...	49	223	1	...	273		
14	Moozuffernugger, Puttee Aboosaced ...	8	196	3	...	207		
15	Ditto, Puttee Synd Taba ...	...	73	7	...	80	
16	Ditto, ditto Awuz Alec ...	2	120	3	...	125		
17	Ditto, ditto Nasroolla Khan ...	1	30	...	...	31
18	Ditto, ditto Wujh-ood deen ...	5	58	2	...	65		
19	Mimlana ...	76	191	...	* 12	279		
	Total, Chuk Moozuffernugger	770	4,707	264	77	5,818
1	Kharee Chuk Jansuth ...	37	223	13	...	273	2 8 11½	1 12 8
1	Bijoopoora Chuk Chuppai ...	110	114	1	...	225	3 12 1½	2 0 8½
1	Kookra ...	145	623	88	...	856	4 12 4	2 11 4½
1	Dutyana ...	494	575	33	9	1,111	2 14 2	2 1 9½
1	Tigree ...	18	134	...	97	249	2 3 2	1 11 4
1	Beeharee, Puttee Puhar Khan	5	143	148	2 14 2	2 0 8½
2	Ditto, Punj Puttee ...	6	461	4	15	486		
3	Rhemdour ...	39	60	1	...	100		
4	Bheekce ...	3	260	...	...	263
5	Jat Mirjhara ...	93	59	5	19	121		
6	Dundhara ...	18	293	...	29	340		
7	Nerana ...	20	296	...	2	318		
8	Humayunpore ...	...	37	...	...	37
9	Yusuffore ...	10	282	7	...	299		
10	Sulaj-ood-dee ...	10	55	...	...	65
	Total, Chuk Goorh	149	1,946	17	65	2,177
1	Jilmaspore ...	112	243	23	...	383	2 14 2	2 11 2½
2	Bujharee ...	183	144	143	...	470	2 14 2	2 11 2½
3	Badherae ...	162	428	11	...	601	2 14 2	2 11 2½
4	Bilaspore ...	236	443	7	...	686	2 14 2	2 11 2½
5	Bannee, alias Bhaghonwalee	273	427	19	6	725	2 14 2	2 11 2½
6	Pachenda Kulan ...	170	632	81	3	936	2 14 2	2 11 2½
7	Survat ...	73	945	211	78	1,307	2 14 2	2 11 2½
8	Moostufabad ...	221	401	49	...	671	2 14 2	2 11 2½
9	Muknyalee ...	172	551	52	20	795	2 14 2	2 11 2½
10	Medpore ...	51	122	...	46	219	2 14 2	2 11 2½
11	Megubkharee ...	208	650	...	7	865	2 14 2	2 11 2½
12	Nasseerpore ...	29	479	81	...	589	2 14 2	2 11 2½
	Total, Chuk Pachenda Kulan	1,890	5,515	682	160	8,247
	GRAND TOTAL	3,513	13,837	1,098	408	18,956

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

4.		5.				
IRRIGATED ACRE.		REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
		28 5 0	46 7 0	1 14 0	...	76 10 0
		48 2 0	663 2 0	46 14 0	14 15 0	773 1 0
		36 13 0	424 5 0	...	...	461 2 0
		271 14 0	291 6 0	37 8 0	7 8 0	608 4 0
		82 2 0	525 13 0	5 10 0	26 3 0	639 12 0
		254 14 0	699 0 0	22 8 0	3 12 0	980 2 0
		68 0 0	956 11 0	9 6 0	3 12 0	1,037 13 0
		430 8 0	1,759 2 0	142 8 0	2 13 0	2,334 15 0
		56 10 0	523 2 0	86 4 0	...	656 0 0
		107 10 0	982 0 0	58 2 0	...	1,147 12 0
		155 12 0	407 9 0	39 6 0	1 14 0	604 9 0
		240 12 0	789 13 0	15 0 0	...	1,045 9 0
		138 13 0	470 15 0	1 14 0	...	611 10 0
		22 11 0	413 14 0	5 10 0	...	442 3 0
		...	154 2 0	13 2 0	...	167 4 0
		5 11 0	253 7 0	5 10 0	...	264 12 0
		2 13 0	63 6 0	...	...	66 3 0
		14 3 0	122 8 0	3 12 0	...	140 7 0
		215 4 0	403 6 0	...	11 4 0	629 14 0
...	...	2,180 13 0	9,940 0 0	495 0 0	72 1 0	12,687 14 0
1 10 6½	...	94 10 0	399 9 0	21 9 0	...	515 12 0
2 4 7½	...	413 6 0	233 1 0	2 5 0	...	648 12 0
2 7 4½	0 1 1½	691 12 0	1,688 2 0	216 9 0	...	2,596 7 0
1 14 0	0 1 8 7½	1,425 9 0	1,214 5 0	61 14 0	8 7 0	2,710 3 0
...	...	39 9 0	228 15 0	...	149 5 0	417 13 0
...	...	14 7 0	292 8 0	...	...	306 15 0
...	...	17 5 0	943 0 0	7 7 0	19 10 0	987 6 0
...	...	112 9 0	122 12 0	1 14 0	...	237 3 0
...	...	8 11 0	531 14 0	...	...	540 9 0
1 1 5½	1 4 11	109 10 0	120 11 0	9 5 0	24 14 0	264 8 0
...	...	51 15 0	599 6 0	...	37 15 0	689 4 0
...	...	57 11 0	605 8 0	...	2 10 0	665 13 0
...	...	...	75 11 0	...	...	75 11 0
1 13 9½	1 4 11	28 14 0	576 14 0	13 0 0	...	618 12 0
...	...	28 14 0	148 8 0	...	...	177 6 0
...	...	430 0 0	4,016 12 0	31 10 0	85 1 0	4,563 7 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	323 3 0	656 2 0	39 0 0	...	1,018 5 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	528 2 0	388 13 0	199 3 0	...	1,116 2 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	467 8 0	1,155 11 0	15 5 0	...	1,638 8 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	681 0 0	1,196 3 0	9 12 0	...	1,896 15 0
1 6 3½	1 6 3½	787 13 0	1,153 0 0	26 7 0	8 6 0	1,975 10 0
1 6 3½	0 14 11½	490 9 0	1,841 8 0	112 13 0	2 13 0	2,447 11 0
1 6 3½	2 11 2½	210 10 0	2,551 11 0	293 14 0	210 7 0	3,266 10 0
1 6 3½	...	637 12 0	1,082 12 0	68 4 0	...	1,788 12 0
1 6 3½	1 6 3	496 5 0	1,487 13 0	72 7 0	27 13 0	2,084 6 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	147 3 0	329 7 0	...	48 15 0	525 9 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	600 4 0	1,753 2 0	...	7 7 0	2,362 13 0
1 6 3½	1 1 0½	83 11 0	1,293 6 0	112 3 0	...	1,489 14 0
...	...	5,454 0 0	14,891 8 0	949 14 0	305 13 0	21,601 3 0
...	...	10,729 11 0	32,612 4 0	1,778 13 0	620 11 0	45,741 7 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the

1. Number.	2. Name of Mouzah.	6. REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Budheewala ...					13 13 0	30 6 0
2	Bummunharce ...					23 8 0	433 14 0
3	Beeheepore ...					17 15 0	277 12 0
4	Puchenda Khoord ...					132 10 0	190 11 0
5	Chandpore ...					40 1 0	344 1 0
6	Rampore ...					124 6 0	457 6 0
7	Raiee ...					33 2 0	626 4 0
8	Sisana ...					210 0 0	1,151 1 0
9	Sojroo ...					27 10 0	335 13 0
10	Shahb-ood-deen-pore ...	1 6 1½	1 6 1½	1 4 2	0 14 4½	52 8 0	642 9 0
11	Shairpore ...					76 0 0	266 11 0
12	Shairnugger ...					117 7 0	516 13 0
13	Mirzapore ...					67 11 0	308 2 0
14	Moozuffernugger, Puttee Aboosaeed ...					11 1 0	270 13 0
15	Ditto, Puttee Syud Taha ...					...	100 14 0
16	Ditto, ditto Awuz Alea ...					2 12 0	165 13 0
17	Ditto, ditto Nusroolla Khan ...					1 6 0	41 7 0
18	Ditto, ditto Wujh-ood-dee ...					6 15 0	80 2 0
19	Mimlana ...					105 0 0	263 14 0
	Total, Chuk Moozuffernugger ...	...	...	...	...	1,063 13 0	6,504 6 0
1	Kharee Chuk Jansuth ...	1 3 9½	1 3 9½	1 1 0	...	45 13 0	275 14 0
1	Bijoopoora Chuk Chuppai ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 11 0	...	161 2 0	167 0 0
1	Kookra ...	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	2 4 8½	...	311 8	338 8 0
1	Dutyana ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 15 0	724 15	843 12 0
1	Tigree ...	1 3 10½	1 3 10½	...	0 10 6½	22 6 0	166 7 0
1	Beeharee, Puttee Puhar Khan ...					7 5 0	209 13 0
2	Ditto, Punj Puttee ...					8 13 0	676 8 0
3	Bheemdoor ...					57 4 0	88 1 0
4	Bheekce ...					4 6 0	381 9 0
5	Jut Mirjhara ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 15 0	55 12 0	89 9 0
6	Dundhara ...					26 7 0	429 15 0
7	Nerana ...					29 6 0	434 6 0
8	Humayunpore ...					...	54 5 0
9	Yusufpore ...					14 11 0	413 13 0
10	Sulaj-ood-dee ...					14 11 0	80 11 0
	Total Chuk Goorh ...	...	...	...	...	218 11 0	2,855 10 0
1	Jilmaspore ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	...	164 5 0	356 0 0
2	Bujharee ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	...	268 8 0	211 4 0
3	Budheree ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	...	237 11 0	628 0 0
4	Bilaspore ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	...	346 14 0	650 0 0
5	Bunnee alias Bhaghonwalee ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	1 1 0½	400 9 0	626 9 0
6	Puchenda Kulan ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 13 0	249 0 0	1,000 11 0
7	Surwut ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	1 1 0½	107 2 0	1,386 10 0
8	Moostufabad ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	...	324 4 0	588 6 0
9	Mukhyalee ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	1 1 0½	252 6 0	808 8 0
10	Medpore ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 15 0	74 13 0	179 0 0
11	Megahkharce ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 15 0	305 3 0	953 12 0
12	Nusceerpore ...	1 7 5½	1 7 5½	1 5 4	0 15 0	42 9 0	702 13 0
	Total, Chuk Puchenda Kulan ...	...	...	...	...	2,773 4 0	8,091 9 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	5,321 8 0	20,243 2 0

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

7.			8.	9.	10.				
ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.			Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			Mecsun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
1 4 0	...	45 7 0	31 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 8 0	14 6 0	503 4 0	269 13 0	1	1	19	1	1	22
...	...	295 11 0	165 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 3 0	7 3 0	355 11 0	252 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 12 0	25 3 0	413 1 0	226 11 0	1	2	18	...	2	22
15 2 0	3 10 0	600 8 0	379 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 5 0	3 10 0	679 5 0	368 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
95 12 0	2 11 0	1,459 8 0	875 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 15 0	...	421 6 0	234 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 1 0	...	734 2 0	413 10 0	2	8	96	6	...	110
26 7 0	1 13 0	370 15 0	233 10 0	2	18	62	7	1	88
10 1 0	...	644 5 0	401 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	...	377 1 0	234 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3 12 0	...	285 10 0	156 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 13 0	...	109 11 0	57 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 12 0	...	172 5 0	92 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42 13 0	23 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 8 0	...	89 9 0	50 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 12 0	379 10 0	250 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
332 7 0	69 4 0	7,969 14 0	4,718 0 0	6	29	195	14	4	242
13 13 0	...	335 8 0	180 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 11 0	...	329 13 0	318 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
201 14 0	...	1,851 14 0	744 9 0	2	8	32	4	...	44
44 0 0	8 7 0	1,621 2 0	1,089 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63 14 0	252 11 0	165 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	217 2 0	89 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 5 0	14 1 0	704 11 0	282 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 5 0	...	146 10 0	90 9 0	1	9	13	...	...	22
...	...	385 15 0	154 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 11 0	17 13 0	166 13 0	97 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27 3 0	483 9 0	205 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 14 0	465 10 0	200 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54 5 0	21 6 0	1	...	22	...	...	22
9 5 0	...	437 13 0	180 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95 6 0	82 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 10 0	60 15 0	3,157 14 0	1,405 9 0	2	9	35	...	...	44
37 5 0	...	557 10 0	460 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
190 10 0	...	670 6 0	445 12 0	1	17	14	13	...	44
14 11 0	...	880 6 0	758 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 5 0	...	1,006 3 0	880 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 5 0	6 6 0	1,058 13 0	916 13 0	2	17	26	1	...	44
108 0 0	2 7 0	1,360 2 0	1,087 9 0	2	8	32	4	...	44
281 4 0	83 0 0	1,858 0 0	1,408 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 5 0	...	977 5 0	810 13 0	1	29	53	6	...	88
69 5 0	42 9 0	1,172 12 0	911 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43 2 0	296 15 0	228 10 0	1	5	12	...	5	22
...	6 9 0	1,265 8 0	1,097 5 0	1	5	17	...	...	22
...	...	745 6 0	744 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
801 2 0	184 1 0	11,850 0 0	9,751 3 0	8	52	101	18	5	176
1,417 9 0	386 9 0	27,368 12 0	18,372 11 0	18	98	363	36	9	506

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the

1.	2.	11.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Budheewala ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bummunharee ...	2 13 0	40 2 0	1 14 0	0 15 0	45 2 0
3	Beebceepore ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Puchenda Khoord ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chandpore ...	5 11 0	38 0 0	...	1 14 0	45 9 0
6	Rampore ...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Raicee ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sisona ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sojroo ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shahb-ood-deen-pore ...	22 10 0	202 12 0	11 4 0	...	236 10 0
11	Shairpore ...	51 0 0	130 15 0	13 2 0	0 15 0	196 0 0
12	Shairnugger ...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mirzapore ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Moozuffernugger, Puttee ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Abosseed ...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto, Puttee Synd Taha ...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto, ditto Awuz Alce ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto, ditto Nuroolla Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto, ditto Wujh-ood-dee ...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mimlana ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Moozuffernugger		82 2 0	411 13 0	26 4 0	3 12 0	523 15 0
1	Kharee Chuk Jansuth ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bijoopoora Chuk Chuppai ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Kookra ...	38 3 0	86 11 0	9 13 0	...	134 11 0
1	Dutyana ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tigree ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Becharee, Puttee Puhar Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, Panj Puttee ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bheemdour ...	26 0 0	26 9 0	...	...	52 9 0
4	Bheekee ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jut Mirjhara ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dundhara ...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nerana ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Humayunpore ...	...	45 0 0	...	...	45 0 0
9	Yusufpore ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sulaj-ood-dee ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Goorh		26 0 0	71 9 0	...	...	97 9 0
1	Jilmaspore ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bujharee ...	49 1 0	37 13 0	18 2 0	...	105 0 0
3	Budhrec ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bilaspore ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bunnee, alias Bhaghtonwalee ...	49 1 0	70 4 0	1 6 0	...	120 11 0
6	Puchenda Kulan ...	23 1 0	86 6 0	5 9 0	...	115 0 0
7	Sarwut ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Moostufabad ...	83 11 0	143 0 0	8 6 0	...	235 1 0
9	Mukhyalee ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Medpore ...	14 7 0	32 6 0	...	5 5 0	52 2 0
11	Megahkharee ...	14 7 0	45 14 0	...	...	60 5 0
12	Nusseerpore ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Puchenda Kulan		233 12 0	415 11 0	33 7 0	5 5 0	688 3 0
GRAND TOTAL		380 1 0	985 12 0	69 8 0	9 1 0	1,444 6 0

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Concluded.)

12.					13.	14.	15.
REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.					Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	Remarks.
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 3 0	
1 6 0	26 4 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	29 12 0	16 0 0	253 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	252 9 0	
2 12 0	24 14 0	...	1 13 0	29 7 0	16 2 0	210 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	379 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	368 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	875 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	234 10 0	
11 1 0	132 11 0	7 9 0	...	151 5 0	85 5 0	328 5 0	
24 14 0	85 11 0	8 13 0	0 14 0	120 4 0	75 12 0	157 14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	401 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	234 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	156 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	57 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	92 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	250 4 0	
40 1 0	269 8 0	17 10 0	3 9 0	330 12 0	193 3 0	4,524 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	180 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	318 15 0	
17 3 0	68 12 0	9 3 0	...	95 2 0	39 9 0	705 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089 1 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 2 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	89 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	282 11 0	
13 3 0	19 1 0	...	...	32 4 0	20 5 0	70 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	154 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	97 11 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	205 11 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 3 0	
...	32 5 0	...	...	32 5 0	12 11 0	8 11 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	180 15 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 0	
13 3 0	51 6 0	...	...	64 9 0	33 0 0	1,372 9 0	
24 15 0	20 9 0	17 5 0	...	62 13 0	42 3 0	460 11 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	493 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	758 2 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	880 12 0	
24 15 0	38 2 0	1 5 0	...	64 6 0	56 5 0	860 8 0	
11 12 0	46 15 0	5 5 0	...	64 0 0	51 0 0	1,036 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408 10 0	
42 9 0	77 13 0	8 0 0	...	128 6 0	106 11 0	704 2 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	911 10 0	
7 5 0	17 10 0	...	4 11 0	29 10 0	22 8 0	206 2 0	
7 5 0	24 15 0	...	...	32 4 0	28 1 0	1,079 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	744 8 0	
118 13 0	226 0 0	31 15 0	4 11 0	381 7 0	306 12 0	9,444 7 0	
189 4 0	615 10 0	58 12 0	8 4 0	871 14 0	572 8 0	17,800 3 0	

8,830 allowed as profits of canal in the entire pergunnah.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	MOZUFFERNUGGER.	Budheewala ...	33	31	...	31	Rs. 30 allowed.
2		Bummunharee ...	372	270	16	254	Rs. 150 ditto.
3		Beebeepore ...	214	165	...	165	Rs. 100 ditto.
4		Pachenda Khoord ...	262	253	...	253	Rs. 50 only allowed.
5		Chundpore ...	309	227	16	211	Rs. 200 allowed.
6		Rampore ...	437	380	...	380	Rs. 250 ditto.
7		Raie ...	486	368	...	368	Rs. 270 ditto.
8		Sisona ...	1,064	875	...	875	Rs. 400 ditto.
9		Soojroo ...	309	235	...	235	Rs. 140 ditto.
10		Shahbooddeenpore ...	534	413	85	328	Rs. 200 ditto.
11		Shairpore ...	271	234	76	158	No deduction necessary; assessment irrespective of canal. d for canal profit.
12		Shairnuggur ...	467	401	...	401	Rs. 200 ditto.
13		Mirzapore ...	273	235	...	235	Rs. 100 ditto. ditto.
14		Mozuffernugger, Puttee Aboosaced ...	207	157	...	157	Rs. 40 ditto ditto.
15		Ditto, Puttee Syud Taha, ...	80	58	...	58	Rs. 60 ditto ditto.
16		Ditto, Ditto Awuz Ali, ...	125	92	...	92	Rs. 60 ditto ditto.
17		Ditto, Ditto Nusroolla Khan ...	31	23	...	23	No deduction necessary, canal irrigation limited.
18		Ditto, Ditto Wujhooddeen, ...	65	51	...	51	Rs. 40 allowed.
19		Minlana ...	279	250	...	250	Rs. 150 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Mozuffernuggur ...	5,818	4,718	193	4,525	
1	CHUK GOORH.	Kharee (Chuk Jansuth), ...	273	180	...	180	Rs. 80 allowed for canal profits.
1		Bijoopora (Chuk Chuppar) ...	225	319	...	319	Rs. 200 allowed.
1		Kookra ...	856	745	40	705	Rs. 300 ditto.
1		Dutyana ...	1,111	1,089	...	1,089	Rs. 400 only allowed.
1		Tigree ...	249	165	...	165	Rs. 100 allowed.
1		Biharee, Puttee Puhar Khan ...	148	90	...	90	Rs. 70 ditto.
2		Ditto, Punj Puttee ...	486	283	...	283	Rs. 300 ditto.
3		Bhundour ...	100	90	20	70	Rs. 50 ditto.
4		Bheekce ...	263	155	...	155	Rs. 155 ditto.
5		Jut Mujhara ...	121	98	...	98	Rs. 60 ditto.
6	CHUK GOORH.	Dhundhera ...	340	206	...	206	No deduction necessary; assessment irrespective of canal.
7		Nerana ...	318	200	...	200	Rs. 200 allowed.
8		Honayonpore ...	37	21	13	8	No deduction necessary, canal irrigation being a mere trifle.
9		Yosufpore ...	299	181	...	181	Rs. 100 allowed.
10		Sullajooddee ...	65	82	...	82	Rs. 80 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Goorh ...	2,177	1,406	33	1,373	

Abstract of Statement A.—(Conclude
B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
			Ls.	Rs.	Ls.	Rs.	
1	MOZUFFERNUGGER—(Concluded.)	Ilmaspore ...	383	461	...	461	Allowed Rs. 150 only; no kutchha wells to be seen.
2		Bijharee ...	470	446	42	404	Rs. 400 allowed.
3		Budheree ...	601	758	...	758	Rs. 400 Ditto.
4		Bilaspore ...	686	881	...	881	It is difficult to say what to allow where there are no kutchha wells—say Rs. 600.
5		Bunce, alias Baghorwalce,	725	916	56	860	Rs. 300 allowed for canal profits.
6		Puchenda Kulan ...	936	1,087	51	1,036	Rs. 600 allowed.
7		Surwut ...	1,307	1,409	...	1,409	Rs. 400 only allowed.
8		Moostufabad ...	671	811	107	704	Rs. 400 ditto. The pukka wells on this estate cost Rs. 2,200 and 1,500.
9		Mukhyalce ...	795	912	...	912	Rs. 400 allowed.
10		Medpore ...	219	229	23	206	Rs. 50 only allowed.
11		Megahkharee ...	865	1,097	28	1,069	Rs. 400 allowed.
12		Nussacorpore ...	589	744	...	744	Rs 200 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Puchenda Kulan ...	8,247	9,751	307	9,444	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18,956	18,373	573	17,800	Rs. 8,830 allowed as profits of canal in the entire pergunnah. This is not much, surely.

Water in this pergunnah is distant twenty feet, and kutchha wells are not known. Mr. Thornton distinctly mentions this in his Settlement Report, and I have myself been all over the pergunnah. I can certify that kutchha wells are not feasible.

I have had a kutchha well dug in my presence: water appeared at twenty feet in a sandy substrata not fit for irrigation. The same results have been obtained at Surwut, about a mile from Mozuffernugger.

In proof of the correctness of this estimate of canal profits, I would cite actual jummaabundees taken from Lalla Oodey Ram's banking books for two years previous to introduction of Canal, and one year after canal in full play.

Mouzah Budheree, Pergunnah Mozuffernugger.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1258 and 1260 Fuslee, previous to canal.	Average net rental	...	...	...
	Government demand	...	...	...
1266 Fuslee, after introduction of canal.	Actual net rental by Mahajuns' books filed in office,	3,621	9	3
	Government demand, including canal profits	1,900	0	0

Increase in rental by canal, Rs. 1,006, or Rs. 37-8-0 per cent.

Increase in Government demand, at the very lowest computation, 19 per cent., which would represent a fall of Rs. 361. I have allowed Rs. 400.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNA II
Statement showing Profits due to

1.	2.	3.		
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED		
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.
1	Sinubhalki	17	98	...
2	Qootulpore	642	652	...
	Total, Chuk Mozuffernugger	659	750	...
1	Mahmoodpore Buhsance	234	347	1
2	Busschra Hossanpore	1,133	2,743	14
3	Bhooraharee	78	143	...
4	Phulaoda (5 Biawas)	179	111	...
5	Ditto (15 ditto)	541	206	...
6	Tikola	108	98	23
7	Chupra	148	173	12
8	Chuppar	897	866	3
9	Khowaja Nugla	126	270	...
10	Nugla Rutta	258	300	...
11	Sulaimpore	116	57	22
12	Khoodda	320	677	4
13	Koluharee	120	113	...
14	Lukhmontee	75	78	...
15	Muhraipore	120	293	5
16	Huraintec	144	196	13
	Total, Chuk Chuppar	4,597	6,711	97
1	Purnee (Chuk Goorh)	154	278	45
2	Burla (Chuk Rurlu)	707	1,058	98
1	Kalawala (Chuk Ruzkoollapore)	3	...	...
1	Boochia	40	43	...
2	Shukkurpore	108	18	...
3	Nusroollahpore ... ..	...	3	...
4	Noornuggur... ..	101	30	...
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal Sikundarpore	249	94	...
	Carried over	6,369	8,891	240

POOR.

the operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

		4.			
BY CANAL.		REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	115	} 2 4 3	1 11 0½	...	0 11 11½
9	1,303				
9	1,418
3	585	} 3 0 1½	1 10 1½	1 13 3½	1 0 8½
...	3,890				
...	221				
25	315				
16	763				
...	229				
...	333				
9	1,775				
...	396				
...	558				
4	239				
30	1,031				
...	233				
...	153				
19	437				
11	364				
117	11,522
7	484	2 4 11½	1 10 2½	1 7 9½	1 0 8½
...	1,863	3 14 7½	2 2 0½	2 6 1½	...
...	3	1 9 1½
9	92	} 1 13 3½	1 8 5	...	0 13 11½
...	126				
...	3				
...	131				
9	352
142	15,642

PERGUNNAH
Statement showing Profits due to

1.	2.	5.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dukur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Simbhalki	38 8 0	165 9 0	...	...	204 1 0
2	Qootubpore	1,454 8 0	1,101 8 0	...	6 12 0	2,562 12 0
	Total, Chuk Mozuffernugger	1,493 0 0	1,267 1 0	...	6 12 0	2,766 13 0
1	Mahmoodpore Buhsanee,	703 9 0	567 4 0	1 13 0	3 2 0	1,275 12 0
2	Bussehra Hossenpore ...	3,406 11 0	4,484 2 0	25 10 0	...	7,916 7 0
3	Bhooraharee	234 8 0	233 11 0	...	...	468 3 0
4	Phulaoda (5 Biswas) ...	538 4 0	181 7 0	...	26 2 0	745 13 0
5	Ditto (15 ditto)	1,626 11 0	336 12 0	...	16 12 0	1,980 3 0
6	Tikola	324 12 0	160 3 0	42 2 0	...	527 1 0
7	Chupra	444 15 0	282 12 0	22 0 0	...	749 11 0
8	Chuppar	2,697 2 0	1,415 11 0	5 8 0	9 6 0	4,127 11 0
9	Khowaja Nugla	378 13 0	441 6 0	...	...	820 3 0
10	Nugla Rutta	775 12 0	490 7 0	...	...	1,266 3 0
11	Salainpore	348 13 0	158 3 0	40 5 0	4 3 0	551 8 0
12	Khoodda	962 3 0	1,106 11 0	7 5 0	31 6 0	2,107 9 0
13	Kolaharee	360 13 0	184 11 0	...	...	545 8 0
14	Lukhmoutee	225 8 0	127 8 0	...	...	353 0 0
15	Muhrainpore	360 13 0	478 15 0	9 3 0	19 13 0	868 12 0
16	Huraintee	433 0 0	320 6 0	23 13 0	11 8 0	788 11 0
	Total, Chuk Chuppar ...	13,822 3 0	10,970 1 0	177 11 0	122 4 0	25,092 3 0
1	Purace (Chuk Goorb) ...	355 8 0	455 0 0	67 0 0	7 5 0	884 13 0
2	Burla (Chuk Burla) ...	2,767 4 0	2,251 0 0	233 8 0	...	5,251 12 0
1	Kalawala (Chuk Ruzkoollapore)	4 11 0	...	...	...	4 11 0
1	Boocha... ..	73 4 0	65 10 0	...	7 13 0	146 11 0
2	Shukkurpore	197 14 0	27 8 0	...	...	225 6 0
3	Nusroollahpore ... ..	...	4 9 0	...	...	4 9 0
4	Noornuggur	185 1 0	45 12 0	...	...	230 13 0
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal Sikundurpore ...	456 3 0	143 7 0	...	7 13 0	607 7 0
	Carried over	18,898 13 0	15,086 9 0	478 3 0	144 2 0	34,607 11 0

P O O R.—(Continued.)

the operation of the Ganges Canal.

6.				7.				
REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
} 1 1 8	1 1 8	...	0 11 6	18 13 0	108 5 0	...	...	127 2 0
				709 11 0	720 12 0	...	6 8 0	1,436 15 0
...	...	...	...	728 8 0	829 1 0	...	6 8 0	1,564 1 0
} 1 2 9	1 2 9	1 5 0	0 12 0	274 3 0	406 10 0	1 5 0	2 4 0	684 6 0
				1,327 11 0	3,214 7 0	18 6 0	...	4,560 8 0
				91 7 0	167 7 0	...	...	259 0 0
				209 12 0	130 1 0	...	18 12 0	358 9 0
				634 0 0	241 7 0	...	12 0 0	887 7 0
				126 9 0	114 14 0	30 3 0	...	271 10 0
				173 7 0	202 12 0	15 12 0	...	391 15 0
				1,051 3 0	1,014 13 0	3 15 0	6 12 0	2,076 11 0
				147 4 0	316 7 0	...	...	463 11 0
				302 6 0	351 9 0	...	...	653 15 0
				133 15 0	113 11 0	28 14 0	3 0 0	281 8 0
				375 0 0	793 5 0	5 4 0	22 8 0	1,196 1 0
				140 10 0	132 7 0	...	...	273 1 0
				87 14 0	91 6 0	...	...	179 4 0
				140 10 0	343 5 0	6 9 0	14 4 0	504 12 0
				168 12 0	229 11 0	17 1 0	8 4 0	423 12 0
...	...	...	...	5,386 11 0	7,864 6 0	127 5 0	87 12 0	13,466 2 0
1 2 9	1 2 9	1 1 0	0 12 0	180 12 0	326 5 0	48 0 0	5 4 0	560 5 0
1 2 9	1 2 9	1 4 0	...	828 8 0	1,239 13 0	122 8 0	...	2,190 13 0
0 12 1	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 4 0
} 1 1 6	1 1 0	...	0 10 0	43 12 0	47 0 0	...	5 10 0	96 6 0
				118 2 0	19 11 0	...	...	137 13 0
				...	3 5 0	...	...	3 5 0
				110 7 0	32 13 0	...	...	143 4 0
...	...	...	...	272 5 0	102 13 0	...	5 10 0	380 12 0
...	...	...	...	7,399 0 0	10,362 6 0	297 13 0	105 2 0	18,164 5 0

POOR.—(Continued.)

the operation of the Ganges Canal.

DERIVABLE IRRIGATION.			12.					13.	14.	15.
			REVENUE ON WELL-IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.					Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			
...	Rs. As. P.	
...	76 15 0	
...	1,125 13 0	
...	1,202 12 0	
...	591 6 0	
...	3,355 15 0	
...	209 3 0	
...	387 4 0	
...	1,092 12 0	
...	255 7 0	
...	357 12 0	
...	2,051 0 0	
...	356 8 0	
...	612 4 0	
...	270 0 0	
...	911 8 0	
...	272 7 0	
...	173 12 0	
...	364 0 0	
...	364 15 0	
...	11,626 1 0	
...	324 8 0	
...	3,060 15 0	
...	2 7 0	
...	50 5 0	
...	87 9 0	
...	1 4 0	
...	87 9 0	
...	226 11 0	
...	16,443 6 0	

PERGUNNAH
Statement showing Profits due to

1.	2.	3.				
No.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
	Brought over ...	6,369	8,891	240	142	15,642
1	Bhainsurharee ...	118	291	4	26	439
2	Bhumyaoree ...	20	144	1	...	165
3	Bhojaharee ...	120	235	...	11	366
4	Poor ...	311	336	3	26	676
5	Taijulhara ...	415	522	17	33	977
6	Tajpore ...	187	233	8	6	434
7	Raipore Jhoja ...	13	185	15	9	222
8	Simurtee ...	107	241	3	...	351
9	Sooaharee...	...	258	...	...	258
10	Shahjchanpore ...	49	87	...	2	138
11	Abdoolapore ...	...	153	...	...	153
12	Qasumpore ...	92	432	...	1	525
13	Kailanpore Jelalpore ...	120	307	...	...	427
14	Khankaree ...	571	720	4	...	1,295
15	Khindurya ...	127	299	30	8	464
16	Goomaoteo ...	128	183	1	...	302
17	Mandla ...	104	91	3	...	198
18	Nohpore ...	...	207	...	...	207
	Total, Chuk Poor ...	2,472	4,924	89	112	7,597
1	Buhlalpore ...	36	168	...	...	204
2	Chuppurpore ...	...	49	...	...	49
3	Dhumat Bangar ...	116	268	...	43	427
4	Doodhlee ...	84	211	...	...	295
5	Tooghluqpore ...	240	436	5	...	681
6	Kumhara ...	176	182	15	...	373
7	Godhna Godhnee ...	235	312	...	1	548
8	Mirzapore Shahjchanpore ...	...	19	...	...	19
9	Nugla Mehrdad ...	36	153	1	...	190
	Total, Chuk Birhmpore ...	923	1,798	21	44	2,786
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,764	15,613	350	298	26,025

P O O R.—(Continued.)

the operation of the Ganges Canal.

4.				5.				
REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	...	...	...	18,898 13 0	15,086 9 0	478 3 0	144 2 0	34,607 11 0
3 2 2½	1 9 1½	1 10 5¼	1 0 8½	370 4 0	456 10 0	6 10 0	27 3 0	860 11 0
				62 12 0	225 15 0	1 10 0	...	290 5 0
				376 8 0	368 12 0	...	11 8 0	756 12 0
				975 13 0	527 4 0	4 15 0	27 3 0	1,535 3 0
				1,302 2 0	819 10 0	28 1 0	24 1 0	2,173 14 0
				586 12 0	365 10 0	13 3 0	6 4 0	971 13 0
				40 13 0	290 4 0	24 13 0	9 6 0	365 4 0
				335 12 0	378 3 0	4 15 0	...	718 14 0
				...	404 14 0	...	...	404 14 0
				153 12 0	136 8 0	...	2 1 0	292 5 0
				...	240 2 0	...	...	240 2 0
				288 11 0	677 15 0	...	1 1 0	967 11 0
				376 8 0	481 12 0	...	...	858 4 0
				1,791 10 0	1,129 15 0	6 10 0	...	2,928 3 0
				398 8 0	469 4 0	49 9 0	8 6 0	925 11 0
				370 4 0	287 3 0	1 10 0	...	659 1 0
				326 5 0	142 13 0	4 15 0	...	474 1 0
				...	324 14 0	...	...	324 14 0
				7,756 6 0	7,727 8 0	146 15 0	117 1 0	15,747 14 0
				94 2 0	283 0 0	...	...	377 5 0
				...	82 9 0	...	...	82 9 0
2 9 10	1 10 11½	1 14 10½	0 12 3	303 6 0	451 12 0	...	32 13 0	787 15 0
				219 11 0	355 10 0	...	...	575 5 0
				627 11 0	734 14 0	9 10 0	...	1,372 3 0
				460 5 0	306 12 0	28 12 0	...	795 13 0
				614 9 0	525 14 0	...	0 12 0	1,141 3 0
				...	32 0 0	...	...	32 0 0
				94 2 0	257 14 0	1 15 0	...	353 15 0
...	...	...	...	2,413 14 0	3,030 8 0	40 5 0	33 9 0	5,518 4 0
...	...	...	...	29,069 1 0	25,844 9 0	665 7 0	294 12 0	55,873 13 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	6.				
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				Meesun.
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought over	...	...	...	...	7,399 0 0
1	Bhainsurharee	...	...	...	...	132 12 0
2	Bhumyaoree	...	...	...	...	22 8 0
3	Bhojaharee	...	...	...	...	135 0 0
4	Poor	...	...	...	...	349 14 0
5	Taijulhara	...	...	...	...	466 14 0
6	Tajpore	...	...	...	...	210 6 0
7	Raipore Jhoja	...	...	...	...	14 10 0
8	Simurtee	...	...	...	...	120 6 0
9	Sooaharee...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	...	55 2 0
11	Abdoollapore	...	...	...	...	...
12	Qaumpore	...	...	...	...	103 8 0
13	Kailanpore Jelalpore	...	...	...	...	135 0 0
14	Khankaree	...	...	...	...	642 6 0
15	Khindurya	...	...	...	...	142 14 0
16	Goomaotee	...	...	...	...	132 12 0
17	Mandala	...	...	...	...	117 0 0
18	Nohpore	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Poor	...	...	...	...	2,781 0 0
1	Buhlalpore	...	...	...	...	43 10 0
2	Chuppurpore	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dhumat Bangar	...	...	...	...	140 9 0
4	Doodhlee	...	...	...	...	101 13 0
5	Tooghluqpore	...	...	...	...	290 14 0
6	Kumhara	...	...	...	...	213 5 0
7	Godhna Godhnee	...	...	...	...	284 13 0
8	Mirzapore, Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nugla Mehrdad	...	...	...	...	43 10 0
	Total, Chuk Birhmpore	...	...	...	...	1,118 10 0
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	11,298 10 0

POOR.—(Continued.)

operation of the Ganges Canal.

7.				8.	9.
REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.
Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
10,362 6 0	297 13 0	105 2 0	18,164 5 0	16,443 6 0	...
327 6 0	4 12 0	19 8 0	484 6 0	376 5 0	...
162 0 0	1 3 0	...	185 11 0	104 10 0	...
264 6 0	...	8 4 0	407 10 0	349 2 0	...
378 0 0	3 9 0	19 8 0	750 15 0	784 4 0	...
587 4 0	20 3 0	17 4 0	1,091 9 0	1,082 5 0	...
262 0 0	9 8 0	4 8 0	486 6 0	485 7 0	...
208 2 0	17 13 0	6 12 0	247 5 0	117 15 0	...
271 2 0	3 9 0	...	395 1 0	323 13 0	...
290 4 0	...	...	290 4 0	114 10 0	...
97 14 0	...	1 8 0	154 8 0	137 13 0	...
172 2 0	...	...	172 2 0	68 0 0	...
486 0 0	...	0 12 0	590 4 0	377 7 0	...
345 6 0	...	...	480 6 0	377 14 0	...
810 0 0	4 12 0	...	1,457 2 0	1,471 1 0	...
336 6 0	35 10 0	6 0 0	520 14 0	404 13 0	...
205 14 0	1 3 0	...	339 13 0	319 4 0	...
102 6 0	3 9 0	...	222 15 0	251 2 0	...
232 14 0	...	...	232 14 0	92 0 0	...
5,539 6 0	105 11 0	84 0 0	8,510 1 0	7,237 13 0	...
203 10 0	...	...	247 4 0	130 1 0	...
59 6 0	...	...	59 6 0	23 3 0	...
324 13 0	...	22 5 0	487 11 0	300 4 0	...
255 11 0	...	...	357 8 0	217 13 0	...
528 6 0	4 11 0	...	823 15 0	548 4 0	...
220 9 0	13 11 0	...	447 9 0	348 4 0	...
378 2 0	...	0 9 0	663 8 0	477 11 0	...
23 0 0	...	...	23 0 0	9 0 0	...
185 7 0	0 15 0	...	230 0 0	123 15 0	...
2,179 0 0	19 5 0	22 14 0	3,339 13 0	2,178 7 0	...
18,080 12 0	422 13 0	212 0 0	30,014 3 0	25,859 10 0	...

POOR.—(Concluded.)

the operation of the Ganges Canal.

12.						13.	14.	15.
REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.						Difference of i.e. revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Total.	Meesun.	Rosice.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			
...	Rs. As. P. 16,443 6 0	
...	376 5 0	This pergunnah is devoid of either masonry or kutchha wells. The soil is so sandy, and water is so distant, kutchha wells would not last a year; consequently, they are never made. The masonry wells that do exist are used for drinking purposes only. The average cost of a masonry well in this pergunnah is close upon Rs. 1,000, and the zemindars inform me that a well large enough for irrigation, if carried to a firm clay bottom, would cost about Rs. 2,000. There are hardly any zemindars, excepting Lalla Sumboo Nath, Mahajun, of Chupar, rich enough to afford such an outlay. The average depth of water from the surface is 30 to 40 feet. There are some lands about Chupar and Khoooda that used to grow sugar-cane before canal irrigation was introduced, but it is extremely doubtful if they could do so now without water, because the soil has become impoverished by rapid succession of exhausting crops, and by the silt brought up with the canal water. It would not be prudent to apply full irrigated rent rates to such lands. The rates of rent are necessarily low in this pergunnah, owing to the general inferiority of the soil; and the entire absence of well irrigation of course makes the actual profits due to the canal mount up to a large sum. There is no avoiding this, and if Government is determined on making assessments irrespective of the canal, this difference must be deducted from the pergunnah jumma. In obedience to the minute recorded by Mr. R. Money, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated 25th March, 1865, I have had the pergunnah again examined, but have found no reason to alter the views I have previously expressed on this subject.
...	104 10 0	
...	349 2 0	
...	784 4 0	
...	1,082 5 0	
...	485 7 0	
...	117 15 0	
...	323 13 0	
...	114 10 0	
...	137 13 0	
...	68 0 0	
...	377 7 0	
...	377 14 0	
...	1,471 1 0	
...	404 13 0	
...	319 4 0	
...	251 2 0	
...	92 0 0	
...	7,237 13 0	
...	130 1 0	
...	23 3 0	
...	300 4 0	
...	217 13 0	
...	548 4 0	
...	348 4 0	
...	477 11 0	
...	9 0 0	
J.	123 15 0	
...	2,178 7 0	
...	25,859 10 0	Rs. 12,290 allowed.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue bet ween irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Poor.	Simbhalkee	115	77	...	77	No deduction.
2		Qootubpore	1,303	1,126	...	1,126	Rs. 600 allowed.
		Total, Chuk Mozuffer- nugger	1,418	1,203	...	1,203	
1		Mahmoodpore Buhsanee,	585	591	...	591	Rs. 100 allowed.
2		Bussehra Hossenpore ...	3,890	3,356	...	3,356	Rs. 1,800 ditto.
3		Bhoraharee	221	209	...	209	Rs. 100 ditto.
4		Phulaoda (5 Biswahs)...	315	387	...	387	Rs. 150 ditto.
5		Ditto (15 ditto) ...	763	1,093	...	1,093	Rs. 700 ditto.
6		Tikola	229	256	...	256	Rs. 100 ditto.
7		Chupra	333	358	...	358	Rs. 200 ditto.
8		Chuppar	1,775	2,051	...	2,051	Rs. 800 ditto.
9		Khowaja Nugla	396	356	...	356	Rs. 200 ditto.
10		Nugla Rutta	558	612	...	612	Rs. 310 ditto.
11		Salaimpore	239	270	...	270	Rs. 100 ditto.
12		Khoodda	1,031	912	...	912	Rs. 500 ditto.
13		Kolaharee	233	272	...	272	Rs. 150 ditto.
14		Lukhnouttee	153	174	...	174	Rs. 40 ditto.
15		Muhra'pore	437	364	...	364	Rs. 320 ditto.
16		Huraintee	364	365	...	365	Rs. 210 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Chuppar ...	11,522	11,626	...	11,626	
1		Purree (Chuk Goorh,)	484	325	...	325	R 300 allowed.
1		Barla (Chuk Barlah,)	1,863	3,061	...	3,061	Rs. 1,000 ditto.
1		Kalawala Chuk Ruz- koollapore	3	2	...	2	No deduction necessary.
1		Boocha	92	50	...	50	Rs. 50 allowed.
2		Shukkurpore... ..	126	88	...	88	Rs. 90 ditto.
3		Nusroollapore	3	1	...	1	No deduction necessary.
4		Noornuggur	131	88	...	88	Rs. 50 allowed.
		Total, Chuk Bhainswal Sikundurpore	352	227	...	227	
		Carried over	15,642	16,444	...	16,444	

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
		Brought over ...	15,642	16,444	...	16,444	
1	Poon.—(Concluded.)	Bhainsurharree ...	439	376	...	376	Ra. 200 allowed.
2		Bhumyaorree ...	165	105	...	105	No deduction necessary ; assessment independent of canal.
3		Bhojaharee ...	366	349	...	349	Ra. 100 only allowed.
4		Poor ...	676	784	...	784	Ra. 500 allowed.
5		Tajulhara ...	977	1,082	...	1,082	Ra. 400 ditto.
6		Tajpore ...	434	486	...	486	Ra. 300 ditto.
7		Raipore Jhoja ...	222	118	...	118	Ra. 100 ditto.
8		Simarree ...	351	324	...	324	Ra. 100 ditto.
9		Sooharree ...	258	115	...	115	No deduction necessary ; assessment independent of canal.
10		Shahjehanpore ...	138	138	...	138	Ditto ditto.
11		Abdoollapore ...	153	68	...	68	No deduction necessary.
12		Qasampore ...	525	377	...	377	Ra. 100 allowed.
13		Kailunpore Jelalpore ...	427	378	...	378	Ra. 200 ditto.
14		Khankharree ...	1,295	1,471	...	1,471	Ra. 650 ditto.
15		Khindurya ...	464	405	...	405	No deduction necessary.
16		Goomarree ...	302	319	...	319	Ra. 160 allowed.
17		Mandla ...	198	251	...	251	Ra. 150 ditto.
18		Nohpore ...	207	92	...	92	No deduction necessary ; assessment independent of canal.
		Total, Chuk Poor ...	7,597	7,238	...	7,238	
1	Poon.—(Concluded.)	Buhlalpore ...	204	130	...	130	Ra. 50 only allowed.
2		Chuppurpore ...	49	23	...	23	No deduction necessary ; assessment independent of canal.
3		Dhumat Bangur ...	427	300	...	300	Ra. 100 allowed.
4		Dhoodlee ...	295	218	...	218	Ra. 50 ditto.
5		Tooghluhpore ...	681	548	...	548	Ra. 300 ditto.
6		Kunhara ...	373	348	...	348	Ra. 180 ditto.
7		Godhna Godhnee ...	548	478	...	478	Ra. 300 ditto.
8		Mirzapore Shahjehanpore ...	19	9	...	9	No deduction necessary ; assessment independent of canal.
9		Nugla Mehrdad ...	190	124	...	124	Ra. 80 allowed for canal profits.
		Total, Chuk Birlhpore,	2,786	2,178	...	2,178	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	26,025	25,860	...	25,860	*Ra. 12,290 allowed as profits due to canal.

The Canoongoe of Moozuffernuggur has been deputed for the second time to ascertain if there are any wells in this pergunnah : he reports only one in Poor. The depth of water in this pergunnah is of an average between 30 to 40 feet from the surface. It varies of course, but never below 30 feet—frequently above that.

* I have made no calculation of the amount of land that would be thrown out of cultivation were the canal to be stopped. In very many places the cultivation without canal water would fall off immensely ; but I have no means of ascertaining the amount, even approximately, consequently have left this out altogether. This is one of the many difficulties of making an assessment independent of canal.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to

1.	2.	3.					4.	
No.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE PER	
		Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslec.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ajeetpoor ...	7	105	4	...	116		
2	Akburpoor ...	206	135	1	2	344		
3	Islamabad ...	71	85	1	...	157		
4	Balpoor Azcezpooor ...	38	117	26	...	181		
5	Burhsao ...	27	66	4	...	97		
6	Bowura Khoord ...	133	179	...	2	314		
7	Ditto Kullaa ...	77	257	...	...	334		
8	Boparah Hosseinpoor ...	60	36	...	...	96		
9	Bangee ...	181	360	20	...	561		
10	Bhenseo ...	535	452	13	4	1,004		
11	Bhoop Kharee ...	96	271	16	7	390		
12	Bulhara ...	6	77	...	...	83		
13	Boonta ...	61	42	...	...	103		
14	Peepulhara Yousufpoor,...	101	308	1	...	410		
15	Tajpoor ...	137	139	1	...	277		
16	Tigane ...	155	63	...	...	218		
17	Behut ...	232	66	...	...	298		
18	Titara ...	220	208	...	1	428		
19	Johra ...	75	131	...	...	206		
20	Juhangeepoor ...	66	139	1	...	206		
21	Chundseena ...	67	140	...	...	207		
22	Khanjehanpoor ...	46	75	...	...	121		
23	Khanoopoor ...	3	7	2	...	12		
24	Doodaharee ...	197	324	...	8	529		
25	Doodhlee ...	58	102	...	...	160		
26	Dahoor ...	135	153	5	...	293		
27	Raipore Nuglee ...	75	204	...	...	279		
28	Roostumpoor ...	45	107	...	...	152		
29	Rokunpoor ...	71	85	2	...	158		
30	Sutharce ...	26	40	...	...	66		
31	Surdhun ...	84	98	...	...	182		
32	Surai Russoolpoor ...	56	74	...	...	130	2 8 3	1 12 2
33	Sikrara ...	44	162	...	...	206		
34	Sikunderpoor Kulan ...	2	39	...	...	41		
35	Sonta Ubdoolia Nuggur ...	176	276	...	7	459		
36	Shahpoor ...	38	82	3	...	123		
37	Sherepoor ...	90	478	14	2	584		
38	Shekhoopoor ...	60	61	...	...	121		
39	Umberpoor ...	87	84	...	...	171		
40	Fuheempoor Kulan ...	84	230	2	...	316		
41	Fuheempoor Khoord ...	14	2	...	...	16		
42	Kukrala ...	13	11	...	...	24		
43	Khatoula ...	60	20	5	...	85		
44	Khatoulee ...	143	340	7	3	493		
45	Kharee Tugan ...	67	76	...	...	143		
46	Kharee Rungran ...	133	60	12	...	205		
47	Goonree ...	34	240	50	...	324		
48	Gungdhara, alias Moozoolla Nuggur, ...	6	136	2	...	144		
49	Gungdharee, alias Goonree ...	214	169	15	...	398		
50	Ladpoor ...	207	167	11	...	385		
51	Noona ...	85	319	7	2	413		
52	Lisora Oomurpoor ...	152	80	8	...	240		
53	Moolbarikpoor ...	96	95	...	...	191		
54	Mutharce ...	172	53	...	...	225		
55	Mujahndpoor ...	111	84	...	14	209		
56	Muhee-ood-deenpoor ...	70	91	...	...	161		
57	Murh Kureempoor ...	274	223	2	...	499		
58	Munsoorpoor ...	161	723	8	1	890		
59	Humeedpoor Mokpoor ...	40	183	3	6	232		
60	Munowurpoor ...	19	102	...	13	134		
61	Munowurpoor Muzra Naola...	4	89	1	1	95		
62	Naola ...	247	569	2	5	823		
63	Yahecapoor ...	120	49	...	...	169		
Total ...		6,370	9,935	249	78	16,632	...	...

KHATOWLEE.

the operation of the Ganges Canal.

		5.				
IRRIGATED ACRE.		REVENUE ON IRRIGATION AREA.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
		17 10 0	184 13 0	4 10 0	...	207 1 0
		518 14 0	237 11 0	1 2 0	2 15 0	760 10 0
		178 13 0	149 10 0	1 2 0	...	329 9 0
		95 11 0	206 0 0	29 15 0	...	331 10 0
		68 0 0	116 3 0	4 10 0	...	188 13 0
		335 0 0	315 2 0	...	2 15 0	653 1 0
		193 15 0	452 6 0	...	...	646 5 0
		151 2 0	63 6 0	...	...	214 8 0
		455 14 0	633 12 0	23 0 0	...	1,112 10 0
		1,347 9 0	795 11 0	14 15 0	5 13 0	2,164 0 0
		241 13 0	477 1 0	18 7 0	10 3 0	747 8 0
		15 2 0	135 9 0	...	...	150 11 0
		153 10 0	73 15 0	...	...	227 9 0
		254 6 0	542 3 0	1 2 0	...	797 11 0
		345 1 0	244 12 0	1 2 0	...	590 15 0
		390 6 0	110 14 0	...	...	501 4 0
		584 6 0	116 3 0	...	...	700 9 0
		554 3 0	366 3 0	...	1 7 0	921 13 0
		188 15 0	230 10 0	...	...	414 9 0
		166 4 0	244 11 0	1 2 0	...	412 1 0
		168 12 0	246 7 0	...	...	415 3 0
		115 14 0	132 1 0	...	...	247 15 0
		7 9 0	12 5 0	2 5 0	...	22 3 0
		496 3 0	570 6 0	...	11 10 0	1,078 3 0
		146 1 0	179 9 0	...	...	325 10 0
		340 1 0	269 5 0	5 12 0	...	615 2 0
		188 15 0	359 2 0	...	...	548 1 0
		113 6 0	188 6 0	...	...	301 12 0
		178 13 0	149 10 0	2 5 0	...	330 12 0
1 2 5	1 7 3	65 8 0	70 7 0	...	...	135 15 0
		211 9 0	172 8 0	...	...	284 1 0
		141 1 0	130 4 0	...	...	271 5 0
		110 13 0	285 3 0	...	...	296 0 0
		5 1 0	68 10 0	...	...	73 11 0
		443 5 0	485 14 0	...	10 3 0	939 6 0
		95 11 0	144 5 0	3 7 0	...	243 7 0
		226 11 0	841 8 0	16 2 0	2 15 0	187 4 0
		151 2 0	107 6 0	...	...	258 8 0
		219 2 0	147 13 0	...	...	366 15 0
		211 9 0	404 14 0	2 5 0	...	618 12 0
		35 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	38 12 0
		32 12 0	19 6 0	...	...	52 2 0
		151 2 0	35 3 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	192 1 0
		360 3 0	598 9 0	8 1 0	4 6 0	971 3 0
		168 12 0	133 12 0	...	...	302 8 0
		335 0 0	105 10 0	13 13 0	...	454 7 0
		85 10 0	422 8 0	57 9 0	...	565 11 0
		15 2 0	239 7 0	2 5 0	...	256 14 0
		539 0 0	297 8 0	17 4 0	...	853 12 0
		521 6 0	294 0 0	12 11 0	...	828 1 0
		214 2 0	561 9 0	8 1 0	2 15 0	786 11 0
		382 14 0	140 13 0	9 3 0	...	532 14 0
		241 13 0	167 4 0	...	...	409 1 0
		433 4 0	93 5 0	...	...	526 9 0
		279 9 0	147 14 0	...	20 6 0	447 13 0
		176 5 0	160 3 0	...	...	336 8 0
		690 2 0	392 9 0	2 5 0	...	1,085 0 0
		405 8 0	1,267 8 0	9 3 0	1 7 0	1,683 10 0
		100 12 0	322 2 0	3 7 0	8 11 0	435 0 0
		47 14 0	179 9 0	...	18 14 0	246 5 0
		10 1 0	156 11 0	1 2 0	1 7 0	169 5 0
		622 2 0	1,001 12 0	2 5 0	7 4 0	1,633 7 0
		302 4 0	86 4 0	...	...	388 8 0
...	...	16,044 9 0	17,489 8 0	216 8 0	113 7 0	33,934 0 0

PERGUNNAH
Statement showing Profits due to the

1. No.	2. Name of Mouzah.	6. REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ajeetpoor					7 12 0	116 9 0
2	Akburpoor					228 11 0	149 14 0
3	Islamabad					78 13 0	94 6 0
4	Bahpoor Azeezpoor ...					42 3 0	129 14 0
5	Burhsoo					29 15 0	73 4 0
6	Bowara Khoord					147 10 0	198 11 0
7	Ditto Kullian					85 7 0	285 4 0
8	Boparah Hossainpoor ...					66 10 0	89 15 0
9	Bangee					200 15 0	399 10 0
10	Bhensee					593 14 0	501 12 0
11	Bhoop Kharee					106 9 0	300 13 0
12	Bulhara					6 11 0	85 7 0
13	Boonta					67 12 0	46 10 0
14	Peepulhara Yousufpoor,					112 2 0	341 14 0
15	Tajpoor					152 1 0	154 5 0
16	Tigrance					172 1 0	69 15 0
17	Behut					257 9 0	73 5 0
18	Titara					244 3 0	230 14 0
19	Johra					83 4 0	145 7 0
20	Juhangcerpoor					73 5 0	154 5 0
21	Chundseena					74 7 0	155 6 0
22	Khanjehanpoor					51 1 0	83 4 0
23	Khanooipoor					3 5 0	7 12 0
24	Doodaharee					218 11 0	359 10 0
25	Doodhlee					64 6 0	113 4 0
26	Dahoor					149 14 0	169 13 0
27	Raipoor Nuglee					83 4 0	226 7 0
28	Roostumpoor					49 15 0	118 12 0
29	Rokunpoor					78 13 0	94 6 0
30	Sutharee					28 14 0	44 6 0
31	Sardhun					93 4 0	108 12 0
32	Saurah Chansolpoor ...					36 11 0	89 20 0
33	Sikrara	1 1 9	1 1 9	0 15 0	0 11 4	48 13 0	179 13 0
34	Sikunderpoor Kulian ...					2 3 0	43 4 0
35	Sonta Ubdoolia Nuggur,					195 6 0	306 5 0
36	Shahpoor					42 3 0	91 0 0
37	Sherepoor					99 14 0	530 9 0
38	Shekhoopoora					66 10 0	67 12 0
39	Umherpoor					96 9 0	93 4 0
40	Fuhecempoor Kulian ...					93 4 0	255 5 0
41	Fuhecempoor Khoord ...					15 8 0	2 4 0
42	Kukrala					14 7 0	12 3 0
43	Khatoula					66 10 0	22 3 0
44	Khatoulee					158 12 0	377 6 0
45	Kharee Tugan					74 6 0	84 6 0
46	Kharee Rungran					147 10 0	66 10 0
47	Gaonree						
48	Gungdhara, alias Moo- zoolla Nuggur					37 12 0	266 0 0
49	Gungdharee, alias Goo- rec					6 11 0	151 0 0
50	Ladpoor					237 9 0	187 10 0
51	Noona					229 12 0	185 6 0
52	Lisora Oomurpoor					94 6 0	354 1 0
53	Mooharikpoor					168 12 0	88 13 0
54	Mutharee					106 9 0	105 7 0
55	Mujahudpoor					190 15 0	58 13 0
56	Muhec-ood-deenpoor ...					123 3 0	93 4 0
57	Murh Kureempoor					77 11 0	102 0 0
58	Munsoorpoor					304 2 0	247 8 0
59	Humcedpoor Mokpoor ...					178 12 0	799 3 0
60	Munowurpoor					41 5 0	203 2 0
61	Munowurpoor M u z r a Naola					21 1 0	113 4 0
62	Naola					4 7 0	98 13 0
63	Yaheepoor					274 2 0	631 10 0
						133 0 0	54 6 0
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,070 12 0	11,028 8 0

KHATOWLEE.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

7.			8.	9.	10.				
UNIRRIGATED AREA.			Difference of Revenue be- tween irri- gated and unir- rigated rates.	Number of wells closed by canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
3 12 0	...	128 1 0	79 0 0	1	1	20	1	...	22
0 15 0	1 7 0	380 15 0	379 11 0	1	27	17	...	...	44
0 15 0	...	174 2 0	155 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 7 0	...	196 8 0	135 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 12 0	...	106 15 0	81 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 7 0	347 12 0	305 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	370 11 0	275 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	106 9 0	107 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 13 0	...	619 6 0	493 4 0	9	36	72	2	...	110
12 3 0	2 13 0	1,110 10 0	1,053 6 0	10	176	149	4	1	330
15 0 0	4 15 0	427 5 0	320 3 0	5	33	92	5	2	182
...	...	92 2 0	58 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	114 6 0	113 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 0	...	454 15 0	342 12 0	3	16	50	...	...	66
0 15 0	...	307 5 0	283 10 0	5	54	56	...	...	110
...	...	242 0 0	259 4 0	2	31	13	...	...	44
...	...	330 14 0	369 11 0	2	34	10	...	...	44
...	0 11 0	475 12 0	446 1 0	3	34	32	...	...	66
...	...	228 11 0	190 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 0	...	228 9 0	183 8 0	1	7	15	...	...	22
...	...	229 13 0	185 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	134 5 0	113 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	...	12 15 0	9 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 10 0	583 15 0	494 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	177 10 0	148 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 11 0	...	324 6 0	290 12 0	5	51	57	2	...	110
...	...	309 11 0	238 6 0	1	6	16	...	...	22
...	...	168 11 0	133 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	...	175 1 0	155 11 0	1	10	12	...	...	22
...	...	73 4 0	62 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	202 0 0	182 1 0	1	10	12	...	...	22
...	...	144 5 0	127 0 0	1	9	13	...	...	22
...	...	228 10 0	167 6 0	2	9	35	...	...	44
...	...	45 7 0	28 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 15 0	506 10 0	482 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 13 0	...	136 0 0	107 7 0	1	7	15	...	...	22
13 2 0	1 7 0	645 0 0	442 4 0	1	3	18	1	...	22
...	...	134 6 0	124 2 0	2	22	22	...	...	44
...	...	189 13 0	177 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	...	350 7 0	268 5 0	1	5	17	...	...	22
...	...	17 12 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26 10 0	25 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 11 0	...	93 8 0	98 9 0	1	16	5	1	...	22
6 9 0	2 2 0	544 13 0	426 6 0	1	13	30	1	...	44
...	...	158 12 0	143 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 4 0	...	225 8 0	223 15 0	5	190	45	9	...	54
46 15 0	...	350 11 0	215 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1 14 0	...	159 9 0	97 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
14 3 0	...	439 6 0	414 6 0	13	153	122	11	...	286
10 5 0	...	425 7 0	402 10 0	1	12	9	1	...	22
6 9 0	1 7 0	456 7 0	330 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 8 0	...	265 1 0	267 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	212 0 0	197 1 0	1	11	11	...	...	22
...	...	249 12 0	276 13 0	1	17	5	...	...	22
...	9 14 0	226 5 0	221 8 0	1	11	9	2	...	22
...	...	179 11 0	156 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	...	553 8 0	531 8 0	1	12	10	...	...	22
7 8 0	0 11 0	986 2 0	697 8 0	10	40	178	2	...	220
2 13 0	4 4 0	254 8 0	180 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 3 0	143 8 0	102 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
0 15 0	0 11 0	104 14 0	64 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	3 9 0	911 3 0	722 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	187 6 0	201 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
233 12 0	55 2 0	18,388 2 0	15,545 14 0	47	966	1,167	42	3	2,178

PERGUNNAH
Statement showing profits due to the

1.	2.	11.			
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ajeetpoor	2 8 0	35 3 0	1 2 0	...
2	Akburpoor	68 0 0	29 15 0	...	...
3	Islamabad' ... ..	...	...	...	...
4	Bahpoor Azeczpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	Burhsao ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Bowara Khoord ... ..	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto Kullan ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	Boparah Hosseipoor	90 11 0	126 12 0	2 5 0	...
9	Bangee	443 5 0	262 5 0	4 10 0	1 7 0
10	Bhensee	83 2 0	161 15 0	5 12 0	2 14 0
11	Bhoop Kharee ... ..	...	...	...	...
12	Bulhara ... ..	...	...	...	...
13	Boonta	40 5 0	88 0 0	...	...
14	Pecpulhara Yousufpoor	136 0 0	98 9 0	...	...
15	Tnjpoor	78 1 0	22 14 0	...	...
16	Tigance	85 10 0	17 10 0	...	...
17	Behut	85 10 0	56 5 0	...	...
18	Titora ... ..	...	...	...	...
19	Johra	17 10 0	26 6 0	...	...
20	Juhangceerpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
21	Chundsecna ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Khanjehanpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
23	Khanoopoer ... ..	...	...	...	...
24	Doodaharee ... ..	...	...	...	...
25	Doodhlee	128 7 0	100 5 0	2 5 0	...
26	Dahoor	15 2 0	28 2 0	...	...
27	Raipore Nuzlee ... ..	...	...	...	...
28	Roostumpoor	25 3 0	21 2 0	...	...
29	Rokunpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
30	Sutharee	25 3 0	21 2 0	...	...
31	Surdhun	22 11 0	22 14 0	...	...
32	Surai Russoolpoor	22 11 0	61 10 0	...	...
33	Sikrara ... ..	...	...	...	...
34	Sikunderpoor Kulan ... ..	...	...	...	...
35	Sonta Ubdoolia Nuggur	17 10 0	26 6 0	...	...
36	Shahpoor	7 9 0	31 11 0	1 2 0	...
37	Sherepoor	55 7 0	38 12 0	...	...
38	Shekhoopoora ... ..	...	...	...	...
39	Umberpoor	12 10 0	29 15 0	...	...
40	Fuheempoor Kulan ... ..	...	...	...	...
41	Fuheempoor Khoord ... ..	...	...	...	...
42	Kukrala	40 5 0	8 13 0	1 2 0	...
43	Khatoula	32 12 0	52 13 0	1 2 0	...
44	Khatonlee ... ..	...	...	...	...
45	Kharee Tngan	251 14 0	79 3 0	10 6 0	...
46	Kharee Rungran ... ..	...	...	...	...
47	Gaonree ... ..	...	...	...	...
48	Gangdhara, alias Moozoolla Nuggur	385 6 0	214 13 0	12 11 0	...
49	Gungdharee, alias Goonree	30 4 0	15 14 0	1 2 0	...
50	Ladpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
51	Noona ... ..	...	...	...	...
52	Lisora Oomurpoor	27 11 0	19 6 0	...	...
53	Moobarikpoor	42 13 0	8 13 0	...	...
54	Mutharee	27 11 0	15 13 0	2 5 0	...
55	Majahudpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
56	Muheo-ood-deenpoor	30 4 0	17 10 0	...	...
57	Murh Kureempoor	100 12 0	313 6 0	2 5 0	...
58	Munsoorpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
59	Hummedpoor Mokpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
60	Munowurpoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
61	Munowurpoor Muzra Naola ... ..	...	...	...	...
62	Naola ... ..	...	...	...	...
63	Yahecapoor ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total		2,433 3 0	2,054 5 0	48 5 0	4 5 0

KHATOWLEEF.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

12.					
IRRIGATION.					
REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATE.					
Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
38 13 0	1 2 0	22 3 0	0 15 0	...	24 4 0
97 15 0	29 15 0	18 13 0	...	...	48 12 0
...
...
...
...
...
...
219 12 0	39 15 0	79 14 0	1 14 0	...	121 11 0
711 11 0	195 5 0	165 6 0	3 12 0	0 11 0	365 2 0
253 11 0	36 10 0	102 2 0	4 11 0	1 7 0	144 14 0
...
...
128 5 0	17 12 0	55 8 0	...	...	73 4 0
234 9 0	59 15 0	62 3 0	...	...	122 2 0
100 15 0	34 6 0	14 7 0	...	...	48 13 0
163 4 0	37 12 0	11 2 0	...	...	48 14 0
141 15 0	37 12 0	35 7 0	...	...	73 3 0
...
44 0 0	7 12 0	16 10 0	...	...	24 6 0
...
...
...
...
231 1 0	56 10 0	63 4 0	1 14 0	...	121 12 0
43 4 0	6 11 0	17 12 0	...	...	24 7 0
...
46 5 0	11 2 0	13 5 0	...	...	24 7 0
...
46 5 0	11 2 0	13 5 0	...	...	24 7 0
45 9 0	10 0 0	14 7 0	...	...	24 7 0
84 5 0	10 0 0	38 13 0	...	...	48 13 0
...
...
44 0 0	7 12 0	16 10 0	...	...	24 6 0
40 6 0	3 5 0	20 0 0	0 15 0	...	24 4 0
94 3 0	24 7 0	24 7 0	...	...	48 14 0
...
42 9 0	5 9 0	18 14 0	...	...	24 7 0
...
...
50 4 0	17 12 0	5 9 0	0 15 0	...	24 4 0
86 11 0	14 7 0	33 5 0	0 15 0	...	48 11 0
...
341 7 0	111 0 0	49 15 0	8 7 0	...	169 6 0
...
...
612 14 0	169 13 0	135 7 0	10 5 0	...	315 9 0
47 4 0	13 5 0	10 0 0	0 15 0	...	24 4 0
...
...
47 1 0	12 3 0	12 3 0	...	...	24 6 0
51 10 0	18 14 0	5 9 0	...	...	24 7 0
45 13 0	12 3 0	10 0 0	1 14 0	...	24 1 0
...
47 14 0	13 5 0	11 2 0	...	...	24 7 0
416 7 0	44 6 0	197 9 0	1 14 0	...	243 13 0
...
...
...
...
...
4,540 2 0	1,072 2 0	1,295 3 0	39 6 0	2 2 0	2,408 13 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the

1.	2.	13.	14.
No.	Name of Mouzah.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ajeetpoor	14 9 0	64 7 0
2	Akburpoor	49 3 0	330 8 0
3	Islamabad ... ..	...	155 7 0
4	Bahpoor Azeezpoor ...	...	135 2 0
5	Burhsoo ... ..	...	81 14 0
6	Bowara Khoord ... ..	...	305 5 0
7	Ditto Kullan ... ..	...	275 10 0
8	Boparah Hosseinpoor ...	...	107 15 0
9	Bungee	98 1 0	395 3 0
10	Bhensee	346 9 0	706 13 0
11	Bhoop Kharee	108 13 0	211 6 0
12	Bulhara ... ..	...	58 9 0
13	Boonta ... ..	...	113 3 0
14	Pecpullhara Yousufpoor ...	55 1 0	287 11 0
15	Tajpoor	112 7 0	171 3 0
16	Tigancee	52 2 0	207 2 0
17	Behut	54 6 0	315 5 0
18	Titora	68 12 0	377 5 0
19	Johra ... ..	...	190 14 0
20	Juhangeerpoor	19 10 0	163 14 0
21	Chundseena ... ..	...	185 6 0
22	Khanjehanpoor ... ..	...	113 10 0
23	Khanooipoor ... ..	...	9 4 0
24	Doodaharee ... ..	...	494 4 0
25	Doodhlee ... ..	...	148 0 0
26	Dahoor	109 15 0	181 7 0
27	Raipore Nuglee	18 13 0	219 9 0
28	Roostumpoor... ..	...	133 1 0
29	Rokunpoor	21 14 0	133 13 0
30	Sutharee ... ..	...	62 11 0
31	Sardhun	21 14 0	160 3 0
32	Surai Russoolpoor	21 2 0	105 14 0
33	Sikrara	35 8 0	131 14 0
34	Sikunderpoor Kulan ... ..	...	28 4 0
35	Sonta Ubdoolia Nuggur ...	...	432 12 0
36	Shulpoor	19 10 0	87 13 0
37	Sherepoor	16 2 0	426 2 0
38	Shckhoopoora	45 5 0	78 12 0
39	Umberpoor ... ..	...	177 2 0
40	Fuheempoor Kulan	18 2 0	250 3 0
41	Fuheempoor Khoord ... ..	...	21 0 0
42	Kukrala ... ..	...	25 8 0
43	Khatoula	26 0 0	72 9 0
44	Khatoulee	38 0 0	388 6 0
45	Kharee Tugan ... ..	...	143 12 0
46	Kharee Rungran	172 1 0	56 14 0
47	Gaonree ... ..	...	215 0 0
48	Gungdhara, alias Moozoolla Nuggur ...	...	95 5 0
49	Gungdharee, alias Goonree ...	297 5 0	117 1 0
50	Ladpoor	23 0 0	379 10 0
51	Noona ... ..	...	330 4 0
52	Lisora Oomurpoor ... ..	...	267 13 0
53	Moobarikpoor	22 11 0	174 6 0
54	Mutharee	27 3 0	249 10 0
55	Mujahudpoor... ..	21 12 0	199 12 0
56	Muhce-ood deenpoor ... ..	...	156 13 0
57	Murh Kureempoor	23 7 0	593 1 0
58	Munsoorpoor	172 10 0	524 14 0
59	Hameedpoor Mokpoor ... ..	...	180 8 0
60	Munowurpoor ... ..	...	102 13 0
61	Munowurpoor Nuzra Naola ...	...	64 7 0
62	Naola ... ..	...	722 4 0
63	Yahceapoor ... ..	...	201 2 0
	Total	2,131 5 0	13,414 9 0

KHATOWLEE.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Concluded.)

15.	
Remarks.	
<p>For the sake of comparison a pergunnahwar form of this kind might be adopted, in order to ascertain the amount of canal profits,—</p> <p>The whole cultivated area is ... 40,364 acres.</p> <p>Taking an average, say of 22 acres to each well, gives in wells ... 1,835 „ including 300 <i>pucka</i> wells in existence.</p> <p>Grant 14 acres of irrigation to each masonry well, and an average revenue rate per acre of Rs. 1-11-6: thus, to 300 <i>pucka</i> wells there will be ... 4,200 „</p> <p>Grant 11 acres, ditto, to 1,535 <i>kutchas</i> wells, at a revenue rate of Rs. 1-11-6 ... 16,835 „</p> <p>There remain of the whole cultivated area 19,279 acres unirrigated, to which apply an average revenue rate all round of 15 annas, 7 pie, ...</p>	
19,279 acres × 15 as. 7 pie	... =18,776 15 1
Total revenue of pergunnah	... =55,016 12 7
The actual revised jumma, including canal profits	... 66,311 0 0
Difference due to canal	... 11,294 3 5
My first estimate after allowing only for actual, not probable wells, was	... 13,415 0 0
By mouzahwar revision canal profits, 2nd estimate	... 6,943 0 0



सत्यमेव जयते

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Acre irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	Khatowlee.	Ajeetpoor	116	Rs. 79	Rs. 15	Rs. 64	Rs. 60 allowed for Canal profits.
2		Akburpoor	344	380	49	331	Rs. 200 ditto.
3		Islamabad	157	155	...	155	Rs. 100 ditto.
4		Bahpoor Azcezpooor	181	135	...	135	Rs. 70 ditto.
5		Burhsao	97	82	...	82	Rs. 80 ditto.
6		Bowara Khoord	314	305	...	305	Rs. 200 ditto.
7		Ditto Kullan	334	276	...	276	Rs. 100 ditto.
8		Boparah Hosselnpoor	96	108	...	108	Rs. 100 ditto.
9		Bangee	561	493	98	395	Rs. 200 ditto.
10		Bhenseo	1,004	1,054	347	707	Rs. 400 ditto.
11		Bhoop Kharee	390	320	109	211	Rs. 150 ditto.
12		Bulhara	83	59	...	59	Rs. 60 ditto.
13		Boonta	103	113	...	113	Rs. 80 ditto.
14		Peepulhara Yousufpoor	410	343	55	288	Rs. 150 ditto.
15		Tajpoor	277	283	112	171	Rs. 130 ditto.
16		Tigancee	218	259	52	207	Rs. 120 ditto.
17		Behut	298	369	54	315	Rs. 100 ditto.
18		Titora	429	446	69	377	Rs. 200 ditto.
19		Johra	206	191	...	191	Rs. 110 ditto.
20		Juhangeerpooor	206	184	20	164	Rs. 90 ditto.
21		Chundseena	207	185	...	185	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
22		Khanjehanpoor	121	114	...	114	Rs. 70 allowed for Canal profits.
23		Khanoopoor	12	9	...	9	No deduction necessary; irrigation trifling.
24		Doodaharee	529	494	...	494	Rs. 200 allowed for Canal profits.
25		Doodhleoo	160	148	...	148	Rs. 50 ditto.
26		Dahoor	293	290	109	181	Rs. 100 ditto.
27		Raipore Nuglee	279	239	19	220	Rs. 150 ditto.
28		Roostumpoor	152	133	...	133	Rs. 70 ditto.
29		Rokunpoor	158	156	22	134	Rs. 90 ditto.
30		Sutharee	66	63	...	63	No deduction has been thought necessary on account of proximity of springs.
31		Surdhun	182	182	22	160	Rs. 100 allowed for Canal profits.
32		Surai Russoolpoor	130	127	21	106	Rs. 100 ditto.
33		Sikrara	206	167	35	132	Rs. 95 ditto.
34		Sikunderpoor Kulan... ..	41	28	...	28	Item so small, no deduction necessary.
		Carried forward	8,360	7,965	1,208	6,757	

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
		Brought over ...	8,360	Rs. 7,965	Rs. 1,208	Rs. 6,757	
35	Khatowlee.—(Concluded.)	Sonta Ubdoolia Nugger ...	459	433	...	433	Rs. 250 allowed for Canal profits.
36		Shahpoor	123	108	20	88	Rs. 50 ditto.
37		Sherepoor	584	442	16	426	Rs. 200 ditto.
38		Shekhopoora	121	124	45	79	Rs. 55 ditto.
39		Umberepoor	171	177	...	177	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
40		Fuheempoor Kulan	316	268	18	250	Rs. 175 allowed for Canal profits.
41		Fuheempoor Khoord	16	21	...	21	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
42		Kukrala	24	26	...	26	No deduction necessary; ditto.
43		Khatoula	85	99	26	73	Rs. 45 allowed for Canal profits.
44		Khatoulee	493	426	38	388	Rs. 213 ditto.
45		Kharee Tugan	143	144	...	144	Rs. 100 ditto.
46		Kharee Rungran	205	229	172	57	Rs. 60 ditto.
47		Gaouroo	324	215	...	215	Rs. 100 ditto.
48		Gungdhara, alias Mozoolla Nugger.	144	97	...	97	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
49		Gungdhara, alias Goonree ...	398	414	297	117	Rs. 100 allowed for Canal profits.
50		Ladpoor	385	403	23	380	Rs. 200 ditto.
51		Noona	413	330	...	330	Rs. 250 ditto.
52		Lisora Oomurpoor	240	268	...	268	Rs. 150 ditto.
53		Moobarikpoor	191	197	23	174	Rs. 60 ditto.
54		Mutharee	225	277	27	250	Rs. 60 ditto.
55		Mujahudpoor... ..	209	222	22	200	Rs. 100 ditto.
56		Muhce-ood-deenpoor	161	157	...	157	Rs. 100 ditto.
57		Murh Kureempoor	499	531	23	508	Rs. 100 ditto.
58		Munsoorpoor	890	698	173	525	Rs. 350 ditto.
59		Humeedpoor Mokpoor	232	181	...	181	Rs. 100 ditto.
60		Munowurpoor	134	103	...	103	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
61		Munowurpoor Muzra Naola,	95	64	...	64	No deduction ditto.
62		Naola	823	722	...	722	Rs. 300 allowed for Canal profits.
63		Yaheepoor	169	201	...	201	Rs. 100 ditto.
		Total ...	16,632	15,546	2,181	13,415	Rs. 6,943, Canal profits.

The average depth of water is 17 to 18 feet; in many places kutchia wells can be dug; note has been taken of this natural capability when assessing each village; there are other villages, again, where clay is entirely absent; and, owing to sandy substrata, kutchia wells cannot possibly be dug. I have closely examined each village; wherever Mr. Grant's assessments appeared below half assets, and the village had ordinary natural capability for digging wells, very little allowance has been made for canal profits. The jumma of this pergunnah is Rs. 66,311; canal profits only Rs. 6,943. This is owing to the facility of well irrigation.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement shewing Profits due to the

1.	2.	3.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Burla Jut	23	167	...	...	190
2	Bulwa Puttee Mosulmanan	145	282	...	...	427
3	Ditto Puttee Hindwan	113	123	...	...	236
4	Bamnolee	74	61	43	...	178
5	Tajpoor, alias Sumbhalka	131	179	...	...	310
6	Titoulee	128	507	8	...	643
7	Jhal Puttee Guthwala	51	146	3	2	202
8	Ditto Puttee Khurb... ..	...	12	...	...	12
9	Seekundra	64	266	8	...	338
10	Sehnta Puttee Goomanee ... ..	...	30	...	...	30
11	Shamlee Puttee Ghasce Ram	151	168	3	...	322
12	Ditto Puttee Bhugwan Singh	169	158	15	...	342
13	Ditto Puttee Jowahir Singh	72	217	5	...	294
14	Ditto Puttee Mehuldarpoora	43	174	...	...	217
15	Shekhopoor	30	60	12	...	102
16	Kusserwa Khoord	29	78	12	...	119
17	Kusserwa Kullán	228	156	30	10	424
18	Kheree Kurmoon	217	454	148	...	819
19	Gurh Shaishtpoor	43	36	29	...	108
20	Gogurpoor	32	121	...	...	153
21	Leloun	146	569	22	1	738
22	Moondet	42	162	63	...	267
Total, Chuk Shamlee		1,931	4,126	401	13	6,471
1	Budheo	15	153	8	...	176
2	Bhainswal	452	599	739	...	1,790
3	Jundheree	2	130	88	...	220
4	Dhunna	21	96	27	...	144
5	Sulawur... ..	196	383	124	...	703
6	Kurroree	91	202	83	...	376
7	Kunookhera	126	584	80	...	790
8	Gohurneo	177	248	329	...	754
9	Mehrumpoor	21	138	8	...	167
10	Niamut-oollahpoor	11	36	23	...	70
Total, Chuk Bhainswal		1,112	2,569	1,509	...	5,190
1	Babree Mehal Bahuk Ram	15	143	9	...	167
2	Ditto Mehal Nuwab ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
3	Bunut Puttee Ramzan Ali	15	149	8	...	172
4	Ditto Puttee Sowace Singh	45	124	17	...	186
5	Ditto Puttee Seelaput	14	34	12	...	60
6	Ditto Puttee Mohur Singh	16	64	15	...	95
7	Bunhera... ..	3	47	1	...	51
8	Sonta	308	413	99	...	820
Total, Chuk Koodana		416	977	161	...	1,554
1	Bootrara Puttee Afghanan	34	83	18	...	135
2	Ditto Puttee Játán	29	63	26	...	118
3	Khanpoor	210	185	27	...	422
4	Sikka	54	447	32	...	533
5	Kyree ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
6	Mehdoodpoor Afghanan ... ..	...	21	30	...	51
7	Ditto Játán ... ..	...	48	5	...	53
8	Muhabutpoor	26	38	13	...	77
Total, Chuk Buntée Khera		353	888	151	...	1,392
GRAND TOTAL		3,812	3,560	2,222	13	14,607

SHAMLEE.

operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

4.				5.				
REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 9 6	3 0 0	1 14 11	1 0 3	82 11 0	501 0 0	...	...	583 11 0
				521 2 0	846 0 0	...	...	1,367 2 0
				406 2 0	369 0 0	...	...	775 2 0
				265 15 0	183 0 0	83 4 0	...	532 3 0
				470 13 0	537 0 0	...	...	1,007 13 0
				460 0 0	1,521 0 0	15 8 0	...	1,996 8 0
				183 4 0	438 0 0	5 13 0	2 1 0	629 2 0
				...	36 0 0	...	...	36 0 0
				230 0 0	798 0 0	15 8 0	...	1,043 8 0
				...	90 0 0	...	...	90 0 0
				542 10 0	504 0 0	5 13 0	...	1,032 7 0
				607 5 0	474 0 0	29 1 0	...	1,110 6 0
				258 12 0	651 0 0	9 11 0	...	919 7 0
				154 8 0	522 0 0	...	...	676 8 0
				107 13 0	180 0 0	23 4 0	...	311 1 0
				104 4 0	234 0 0	23 4 0	...	361 8 0
				819 6 0	468 0 0	58 1 0	10 3 0	1,355 10 0
				779 14 0	1,362 0 0	286 9 0	...	2,428 7 0
				154 8 0	108 0 0	56 2 0	...	318 10 0
				115 0 0	363 0 0	...	...	478 0 0
				524 11 0	1,707 0 0	42 10 0	1 0 0	2,275 5 0
				150 15 0	486 0 0	122 0 0	...	758 15 0
...	...	...	...	6,939 9 0	12,378 0 0	776 8 0	0 13 4 0	20,107 5 0
4 2 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	1 1 6	61 14 0	363 6 0	30 0 0	...	455 4 0
				1,864 8 0	1,422 10 0	2,771 4 0	...	6,038 6 0
				18 4 0	308 12 0	330 0 0	...	647 0 0
				86 10 0	228 0 0	101 4 0	...	415 14 0
				808 8 0	909 10 0	465 0 0	...	2,183 2 0
				575 6 0	479 12 0	311 4 0	...	1,166 6 0
				519 12 0	1,387 0 0	300 0 0	...	2,206 12 0
				730 2 0	589 0 0	1,233 12 0	...	2,552 14 0
				86 10 0	327 12 0	30 0 0	...	444 6 0
				45 6 0	85 8 0	86 4 0	...	217 2 0
...	...	...	...	4,587 0 0	6,101 6 0	5,658 12 0	...	16,347 2 0
4 5 6	3 3 3	2 3 3	1 15 9	65 3 0	458 1 0	19 13 0	...	543 1 0
				...	9 10 0	...	...	9 10 0
				65 3 0	477 4 0	17 10 0	...	560 1 0
				195 9 0	397 3 0	37 7 0	...	630 3 0
				60 14 0	108 14 0	26 7 0	...	196 3 0
				69 9 0	205 0 0	33 1 0	...	307 10 0
				13 1 0	150 9 0	2 3 0	...	165 13 0
				1,338 11 0	1,322 14 0	218 2 0	...	2,879 11 0
...	...	...	...	1,808 2 0	3,129 7 0	354 11 0	...	5,292 4 0
3 8 0	2 5 6	1 12 0	0 14 0	119 0 0	194 9 0	31 8 0	...	345 1 0
				101 8 0	147 11 0	45 8 0	...	294 11 0
				735 0 0	433 10 0	47 4 0	...	1,215 14 0
				189 0 0	1,047 11 0	56 0 0	...	1,292 11 0
				...	7 1 0	...	...	7 1 0
				...	49 3 0	52 8 0	...	101 11 0
				...	112 8 0	8 12 0	...	121 4 0
...	...	...	...	91 0 0	89 1 0	22 11 0	...	202 13 0
...	...	...	...	1,235 8 0	2,081 6 0	264 4 0	...	3,581 2 0
...	...	...	...	14,570 3 0	23,690 3 0	7,054 3 0	0 13 4 0	45,327 13 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	6.				
Number.	Name of Muuzah.	REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhuor.	Meesun.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Barla Jut ...					47 11 0
2	Bulwa Puttee Mosulmanan ...					300 9 0
3	Ditto Puttee Hindwan ...					294 4 0
4	Bamnolee ...					153 6 0
5	Tajpore, alias Sunbhalka ...					271 9 0
6	Tituulee ...					265 5 0
7	Jhal Puttee Guthwala ...					105 12 0
8	Ditto Puttee Khurb... ..					...
9	Seekundra ...					132 11 0
10	Sehnta Puttee Goomance ...					...
11	Shamlee Puttee Ghasee Ram ...	2 1 2	2 1 2	1 7 1	0 12 0	313 0 0
12	Ditto Puttee Bhugwan Singh ...					350 5 0
13	Ditto Puttee Juwahir Singh ...					149 4 0
14	Ditto Puttee Mehuldarpoura ...					89 2 0
15	Shekhuopoor ...					62 3 0
16	Kusserwa Khoord ...					60 2 0
17	Kusserwa Kullan ...					472 10 0
18	Kharee Kurmoon ...					440 13 0
19	Gurh Shaishtpoor ...					89 2 0
20	Gogurpoor ...					66 5 0
21	Leloun ...					302 10 0
22	Muondet ...					87 1 0
	Total, Chuk Shamlee ...	...	...	...	...	4,002 12 0
1	Budheo ...					26 4 0
2	Bhainswal ...					791 0 0
3	Jundhatee ...					3 8 0
4	Dhunnena ...					36 12 0
5	Sulawur ...					343 0 0
6	Kurroree ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	0 13 7	159 4 0
7	Kannookhera ...					220 8 0
8	Gohurnee ...					309 12 0
9	Mehrumpoor ...					36 12 0
10	Niamut-collahpoor ...					19 4 0
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal ...	...	...	...	...	1,946 0 0
1	Babree Mehal Baluk Ram ...					35 10 0
2	Ditto Mehal Nuwah... ..					...
3	Bunut Puttee Runzan Ali ...					35 10 0
4	Ditto Puttee Sowasee Singh ...					106 14 0
5	Ditto Puttee Seelaput ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 12 8	0 15 5	33 4 0
6	Ditto Puttee Mohur Singh ...					38 0 0
7	Bunhera ...					7 2 0
8	Sonta ...					791 8 0
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...	...	...	...	...	988 0 0
1	Bootrara Puttee Afghanan ...					57 6 0
2	Ditto Puttee Jatan ...					48 15 0
3	Khanpoor... ..					354 6 0
4	Sikka ...					91 4 0
5	Kyree ...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	...
6	Mehdoodpoor Afghanan ...					...
7	Ditto Jatan ...					...
8	Muhabutpoor ...					43 14 0
	Total, Chuk Buntce Khera ...	...	...	...	...	595 11 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	7,532 7 0

SHAMLEE.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

7.				8.	9.
REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.
Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
346 3 0	...	...	393 14 0	189 13 0	...
584 9 0	...	...	885 2 0	482 0 0	5
255 0 0	...	...	489 4 0	285 14 0	10
126 7 0	62 1 0	...	341 14 0	190 5 0	1
371 1 0	...	...	642 10 0	365 3 0	...
1,050 15 0	11 9 0	...	1,327 13 0	668 11 0	...
302 10 0	4 5 0	1 8 0	414 3 0	214 15 0	2
24 14 0	...	...	24 14 0	11 2 0	...
551 6 0	11 9 0	...	695 10 0	347 14 0	4
62 3 0	...	...	62 3 0	27 13 0	...
348 4 0	4 5 0	...	665 9 0	386 14 0	9
327 8 0	21 10 0	...	699 7 0	410 15 0	15
449 13 0	7 3 0	...	606 4 0	313 3 0	2
360 11 0	...	...	449 13 0	226 11 0	6
424 6 0	17 5 0	...	203 14 0	107 3 0	...
161 11 0	17 5 0	...	239 2 0	122 6 0	...
323 6 0	43 5 0	7 8 0	846 13 0	508 13 0	2
941 2 0	213 8 0	...	1,604 7 0	824 0 0	10
74 10 0	41 13 0	...	205 9 0	113 1 0	...
250 13 0	...	...	317 2 0	160 14 0	1
1,179 8 0	31 12 0	0 12 0	1,514 10 0	760 11 0	5
335 13 0	90 14 0	...	513 12 0	245 3 0	...
8,552 13 0	578 8 0	9 12 0	13,143 13 0	6,963 8 0	72
267 12 0	21 0 0	...	315 0 0	140 4 0	...
1,048 4 0	1,939 14 0	...	3,779 2 0	2,279 4 0	13
227 8 0	231 0 0	...	462 0 0	185 0 0	...
168 0 0	70 14 0	...	275 10 0	140 4 0	...
670 4 0	325 8 0	...	1,338 12 0	844 6 0	...
353 8 0	217 14 0	...	730 10 0	435 12 0	5
1,022 0 0	210 0 0	...	1,452 8 0	754 4 0	4
434 0 0	863 10 0	...	1,607 6 0	945 8 0	9
241 8 0	21 0 0	...	299 4 0	145 2 0	...
63 0 0	60 6 0	...	142 10 0	74 8 0	...
4,495 12 0	3,961 2 0	...	10,402 14 0	5,944 4 0	31
339 10 0	16 2 0	...	391 6 0	151 11 0	7
7 2 0	...	...	7 2 0	2 8 0	...
353 14 0	14 5 0	...	403 13 0	156 4 0	5
294 8 0	30 7 0	...	431 13 0	198 6 0	1
80 12 0	24 8 0	...	135 8 0	60 11 0	1
152 0 0	26 14 0	...	216 14 0	90 12 0	...
111 10 0	1 13 0	...	120 9 0	45 4 0	...
989 14 0	177 6 0	...	1,889 12 0	989 15 0	15
2,320 6 0	288 7 0	...	3,596 13 0	1,695 7 0	29
140 1 0	24 12 0	...	222 3 0	122 14 0	...
106 5 0	35 12 0	...	191 0 0	103 11 0	...
312 3 0	37 2 0	...	703 11 0	512 3 0	3
754 5 0	44 0 0	...	889 7 0	403 4 0	8
5 1 0	...	...	5 1 0	2 0 0	...
35 7 0	41 4 0	...	76 11 0	25 0 0	...
81 0 0	6 14 0	...	87 14 0	33 6 0	...
64 2 0	17 14 0	...	125 14 0	76 15 0	...
1,498 8 0	207 10 0	...	2,301 13 0	1,279 5 0	11
16,867 7 0	5,035 11 0	9 12 0	29,445 5 0	15,882 8 0	143

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.				10.				
					TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
					Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Number.	Name of Mouzah.								
1	Burla Jut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bulwa Puttee Mosulmanan	...	...	...	67	131	...	...	198
3	Ditto Puttee Hindwan	...	...	...	105	115	...	...	220
4	Bamnolee	...	...	...	9	8	5	...	22
5	Tajpore, alias Sumbhalka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Titoulce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jhal Puttee Guthwala	...	...	...	11	32	1	...	44
8	Ditto Puttee Khurb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Seekundra	...	...	...	17	69	2	...	88
10	Sehnta Puttee Goomancee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shamlee Puttee Ghasee Ram	...	...	...	93	103	2	...	198
12	Ditto Puttee Bhugwan Singh	...	...	...	163	152	15	...	330
13	Ditto Puttee Jowahir Singh	...	...	...	11	32	1	...	44
14	Ditto Puttee Mehuldarpooa	...	...	...	26	106	...	...	132
15	Shekhopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kusserwa Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kusserwa Kullian	...	...	...	24	16	3	1	44
18	Kheree Kurmoon	...	...	...	58	122	40	...	220
19	Gurh Shaishtpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gogurpoor	...	...	...	5	17	...	...	22
21	Leloun	...	...	...	22	85	3	...	110
22	Moondet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Shamlee				611	988	72	1	1,672
1	Budheo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bhainswal	...	...	...	72	96	118	...	286
3	Jundharee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhunnna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sulawur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kurroree	...	...	...	27	59	24	...	110
7	Kannookhera	...	...	...	14	65	9	...	88
8	Gohurnee	...	...	...	62	87	115	...	264
9	Mehrumpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Niamut-collahpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal				175	307	266	...	748
1	Babree Mehal Baluk Ram	...	...	...	14	132	8	...	154
2	Ditto Mehal Nuwab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Banut Puttee Rumzan Ali	...	...	...	13	134	7	...	154
4	Ditto Puttee Sawace Singh	...	...	...	6	15	1	...	22
5	Ditto Puttee Seclaput	...	...	...	5	13	4	...	22
6	Ditto Puttee Mohur Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bunhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sonta	...	...	...	124	166	40	...	330
	Total, Chuk Koodana				162	469	60	...	682
1	Bootrara Puttee Afghanan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto Puttee Jâtân	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Khanpore	...	...	...	33	29	4	...	66
4	Sikka	...	...	...	20	166	12	...	198
5	Kyree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mehdoodpoor Afghanan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto Jâtân	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Muhabutpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Buntée Khera				53	195	16	...	264
	GRAND TOTAL				1,001	1,950	414	1	3,366

SHAMLEE.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

11.					12.				
REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL-IRRIGATION.					REVENUE ON WELL-IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATE.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	R A P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	R A P	Rs. As. P.
...
240 13 0	393 0 0	...	...	633 13 0	138 14 0	271 8 0	...	...	410 6 0
377 5 0	345 0 0	...	...	722 5 0	217 11 0	238 6 0	...	...	456 1 0
32 6 0	24 0 0	9 11 0	...	66 1 0	18 10 0	16 9 0	7 3 0	...	42 6 0
...
39 9 0	96 0 0	1 15 0	...	137 8 0	22 13 0	66 5 0	1 7 0	...	90 9 0
...
61 2 0	207 0 0	3 14 0	...	272 0 0	35 4 0	143 1 0	2 14 0	...	181 3 0
...
334 3 0	309 0 0	3 14 0	...	647 1 0	192 13 0	213 8 0	2 14 0	...	409 3 0
584 12 0	456 0 0	29 1 0	...	1,070 13 0	337 14 0	315 1 0	21 10 0	...	674 9 0
39 8 0	96 0 0	1 15 0	...	137 7 0	22 13 0	66 5 0	1 7 0	...	90 9 0
93 7 0	318 0 0	...	...	411 7 0	53 14 0	219 12 0	...	...	273 10 0
...
86 4 0	48 0 0	5 13 0	1 0 0	141 1 0	49 12 0	33 3 0	4 5 0	12 0	88 0 0
208 7 0	366 0 0	77 7 0	...	651 14 0	120 4 0	252 14 0	57 11 0	...	430 13 0
...
18 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	69 0 0	10 6 0	35 4 0	...	...	45 10 0
70 1 9	255 0 0	5 13 0	...	339 14 0	45 10 0	176 3 0	4 5 0	...	226 2 0
...
2,195 13 0	2,964 0 0	139 7 0	1 0 0	5,300 4 0	1,266 10 0	2,047 15 0	103 12 0	0 12 0	3,419 1 0
...
297 0 0	228 0 0	442 8 0	...	967 8 0	126 0 0	168 0 0	309 12 0	...	603 12 0
...
...
111 6 0	140 2 0	90 0 0	...	341 8 0	47 4 0	103 4 0	63 0 0	...	213 8 0
57 12 0	154 6 0	33 12 0	...	245 14 0	24 8 0	113 12 0	23 10 0	...	161 14 0
255 12 0	206 10 0	431 4 0	...	893 10 0	108 8 0	152 4 0	301 14 0	...	562 10 0
...
...
721 14 0	729 0 0	997 8 0	...	2,448 8 0	306 4 0	537 4 0	698 4 0	...	1,541 12 0
...
60 12 0	422 13 0	17 10 0	...	501 3 0	33 4 0	313 8 0	14 5 0	...	361 1 0
...
56 8 0	429 4 0	15 7 0	...	501 5 0	30 14 0	318 4 0	12 9 0	...	361 11 0
26 1 0	48 1 0	2 3 0	...	76 5 0	14 4 0	35 10 0	1 13 0	...	51 11 0
21 12 0	41 10 0	8 13 0	...	72 3 0	11 14 0	30 14 0	7 3 0	...	49 15 0
...
538 15 0	531 12 0	88 12 0	...	1,158 13 0	294 8 0	394 4 0	71 11 0	...	760 7 0
...
704 2 0	1,473 8 0	132 3 0	...	2,309 13 0	384 12 0	1,092 8 0	107 9 0	...	1,594 13 0
...
115 8 0	68 0 0	7 0 0	...	190 8 0	55 11 0	48 15 0	5 8 0	...	110 2 0
70 0 0	389 1 0	21 0 0	...	480 1 0	33 12 0	280 2 0	16 8 0	...	330 6 0
...
...
...
185 8 0	457 1 0	28 0 0	...	670 9 0	89 7 0	329 1 0	22 0 0	0 12 0	440 8 0
3,807 5 0	5,623 11 0	1,297 2 0	1 0 0	10,729 2 0	2,047 1 0	4,006 12 0	931 9 0	...	6,986 2 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	13.	14.
No.	Name of Mouzah.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Burla Jut ... ..	...	189 13 0
2	Baliwa Puttee Mosalmaman	223 7 0	258 9 0
3	Ditto Puttee Hindwan	266 1 0	19 10 0
4	Baumolee	23 11 0	166 10 0
5	Tajpoor, alias Sumbhalka ... ..	...	365 3 0
6	Titoulee ... ..	...	668 11 0
7	Jhal Puttee Guthwala	46 15 0	168 0 0
8	Ditto Puttee Khurb ... ..	...	11 2 0
9	Seekundra	90 13 0	257 1 0
10	Selmta Puttee Goomance ... ..	...	27 13 0
11	Shamlee Puttee Ghasee Ram	237 14 0	149 0 0
12	Ditto Puttee Bhugwan Singh	396 4 0	14 11 0
13	Ditto Puttee Jowahir Singh	46 14 0	266 5 0
14	Ditto Puttee Mehuldarpoura	137 13 0	88 14 0
15	Shekhopoor ... ..	...	107 3 0
16	Kusserwa Khoord ... ..	...	122 6 0
17	Kusserwa Kullian	53 1 0	455 12 0
18	Khereo Kurmoon	221 1 0	602 15 0
19	Gurh Shaishtpoor ... ..	...	113 1 0
20	Gogurpoor	23 6 0	137 8 0
21	Leloun	113 12 0	646 15 0
22	Moondet ... ..	...	245 3 0
Total, Chuk Shamlee		1,881 3 0	5,082 5 0
1	Budhee ... ..	...	140 4 0
2	Bhainswal	363 12 0	1,915 8 0
3	Jundlicree ... ..	...	185 0 0
4	Dhunnena ... ..	...	140 4 0
5	Sulawur ... ..	...	844 6 0
6	Kurroree	128 0 0	397 12 0
7	Kannookhara	84 0 0	670 4 0
8	Goharnee	331 0 0	614 8 0
9	Mehrunpoor ... ..	...	145 2 0
10	Niamt-eollapoor ... ..	...	74 8 0
Total, Chuk Bhainswal		906 12 0	5,037 8 0
1	Babree Mehal Baluk Ram	140 2 0	11 9 0
2	Ditto Mehal Nawab ... ..	...	2 8 0
3	Bamat Puttee Ramzan Ali	139 10 0	16 10 0
4	Ditto Puttee Sawace Singh	24 10 0	173 12 0
5	Ditto Puttee Seelaput	22 4 0	38 7 0
6	Ditto Puttee Mohur Singh ... ..	...	90 12 0
7	Bunhera ... ..	...	45 4 0
8	Sonta	398 6 0	591 9 0
Total, Chuk Koodana		725 0 0	970 7 0
1	Bootrara Puttee Afghanan ... ..	...	122 14 0
2	Ditto Puttee Jatan ... ..	...	103 11 0
3	Khanpoor	80 6 0	431 13 0
4	Sikka	149 11 0	253 9 0
5	Kyree ... ..	...	2 0 0
6	Mehdoopoor Afghanan ... ..	...	25 0 0
7	Ditto Jatan ... ..	...	33 6 0
8	Muhabutpoor ... ..	...	76 15 0
Total, Chuk Bunttee Khara		230 1 0	1,049 4 0
GRAND TOTAL		3,743 0 0	12,139 8 0

SHAMLEE.

of the Eastern Junna Canal.—(Concluded.)

15.

Remarks.

Mr. Colvin holds the opinion that unirrigated 'Meesun' is no better than unirrigated 'Roslee'; it is only when 'Roslee' is irrigated and matured that it becomes 'Meesun'; the difference between unirrigated Meesun and Roslee is very slight. In Chuk Bhainswal Dakur produces two crops,—1st, Dhan (rice); 2nd crop, gram; hence rent-rate higher than Roslee.

The total cultivated area in this pergunnah is 45,455 acres.

Wells being numerous in this pergunnah, the high average of one well to 22 acres might be allowed. This would make the number of wells 2,066, of which there are already 747 masonry wells, the balance 1,319 must be reckoned as *kutcha* wells—giving 18 acres of irrigation to a masonry, and 15 acres to a *kutcha* well, the account will stand thus:—

747 masonry wells $\times 18 = 13,446$ acres of irrigation.
1319 *kutcha* ditto $\times 15 = 19,785$ ditto.

			Rs. As. P.	
Total	...	33,231 acres of irrigation	$\times 2 \ 9 \ 1$	
		Average Revenue rate of circles,		Rs. As. P.
Balance	...	12,224 acres unirrigated	$\times 1 \ 6 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	= 85,327 8 3
		Average Revenue rate	...	= 16,951 4 0
		Total Pergunnah Jumma	...	= 1,02,278 12 3
		Jumma assessed	...	= 1,20,057 0 0
		Difference due to canal were this average pergunnah account to be accepted, which of course is liable to variation when tested mouzahwar	...	17,778 3 9
		Amount of canal profits by first estimate very much below above	...	12,139 8 0
		By second estimate under directions of Senior Member, Board of Revenue	...	5,107 0 0

The reason of the smallness of canal profits is, as a rule, water is very close to the surface.

I have not made any estimate for lands that might be thrown out of cultivation were the canal to be closed as I really have no data to go upon. I hold that the increase of population will of necessity keep up the cultivation to the full mark, or nearly so; food must be procured for a crowded population, and this can only be done by utilising every acre of culturable land.

Total deduction allowed, Rs. 5,107.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	SHANLEE.	Burla Jut	190	190	...	190	Rs. 100 allowed for canal profits; water on high lands distant 30 feet.
2		Bulwa Puttee Mosulmanan	427	482	223	259	Rs. 100 canal profits.
3		Bulwa Puttee Hindwan,	236	286	266	20	Rs. 20 ditto.
4		Bamnolee	178	190	24	166	Rs. 152 ditto.
5		Tajpoor, alias Sumbhalka,	310	365	...	365	Rs. 300 ditto.
6		Titoulee	643	669	...	669	Rs. 200 ditto.
7		Jhal Puttee Guthwala...	202	215	47	168	Rs. 100 ditto.
8		Jhal Puttee Khurb ...	12	11	...	11	No deduction necessary; canal irrigation trifling.
9		Seekundra	338	348	91	257	Ditto ditto; jumma low.
10		Sehnta Puttee Goomancee,	30	28	...	28	Ditto ditto ditto.
11		Shamlee Puttee Ghasee Ram	322	387	238	149	No deduction; water close to the surface.
12		Ditto Puttee Bhugwan Singh	342	411	396	15	Ditto ditto ditto.
13		Ditto Puttee Jowahur Singh	294	313	47	266	Ditto ditto ditto.
14		Ditto Puttee Mehuldarpoora	217	227	138	89	Ditto ditto ditto.
15		Shekhopoor	102	107	...	107	Rs. 51 canal profits.
16		Kusserwa Khoord ...	119	122	...	122	No deduction; great natural capability.
17		Kusserwa Kullan ...	424	509	53	456	Rs. 213 allowed for canal profits.
18		Kheree Kurmoon ...	819	824	221	603	Rs. 297 ditto.
19		Gurh Shahtpoor ...	108	113	...	113	Rs. 50 the outside that ought to be allowed.
20		Gogurpoor	153	161	23	138	Rs. 73 canal profits.
21		Lcloun	738	761	114	647	Rs. 275 ditto.
22		Moondet	267	245	...	245	No reduction necessary; water close to the surface.
		Total, Chuk Shanlee...	6,471	6,964	1,881	5,083	
1		Budheo	176	140	...	140	Rs. 100 canal profits.
2		Bhainswal	1,790	2,279	364	1,915	No deduction allowed; water close to the surface.
3		Jundheree	220	185	...	185	Do.; jumma below deduced rates.
4		Dhunnena	144	140	...	140	Rs. 140 allowed as canal profits.
5		Salawur	703	844	...	844	Rs. 400 ditto.
6		Kuroree	376	436	128	308	Rs. 200 ditto.
7		Kunnookhera	790	754	84	670	Rs. 324 ditto.

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8	SHANLEE.—(Concluded.)	Gohurnee	754	946	331	615	Rs. 300 allowed as canal profits.
9		Mehrumpoor	167	145	...	145	Rs. 136 ditto.
10		Niamut-oollahpoor	70	75	...	75	Rs. 50 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Bhainswal,	5,190	5,944	907	5,037	
1		Babree Mehal Balukram,	167	152	140	12	No deduction necessary ; great natural capabilities.
2		Ditto Mehal Nuwab	3	2	...	2	Items below Rs. 10 disallowed.
3		Banut Puttee Rumzan Ali	172	156	140	16	Rs. 16 allowed for canal profits after deducting all possible irrigation.
4		Ditto Puttee Sawace Singh	186	198	25	173	Rs. 100 canal profits; jumma short of full half assets.
5		Ditto Puttee Selaput	60	61	22	39	No deduction necessary.
6		Ditto Puttee Mohur Singh	95	91	...	91	Rs. 60 canal profits.
7		Bunhera	51	45	...	45	Rs. 47 ditto.
8		Sonta	820	990	398	592	Rs. 407 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Koodana...	1,554	1,695	725	970	
1		Bootrara Puttee Afghanan	135	123	...	123	Rs. 100 allowed for canal profits ; no <i>kutchu</i> wells.
2		Ditto Puttee Jātān,	118	104	...	104	Rs. 100 ditto.
3		Khanpore	422	512	80	432	Rs. 350 ditto.
4		Sikka	533	403	150	253	Rs. 200 ditto.
5		Kyree	3	2	...	2	Items below Rs. 10 disallowed.
6		Mehdoodpoor Afghanan,	51	25	...	25	No deduction necessary ; jumma below deduced rates.
7		Ditto Jātān	53	33	...	33	Ditto ditto.
8		Muhabutpoor	77	77	...	77	Rs. 76 canal profits.
		Total, Chuk Buntē Khēra,	1,392	1,279	230	1,049	
		GRAND TOTAL	14,607	15,882	3,743	12,139	Total allowed, Rs. 5,157.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	3.				
		AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
No.	Name of Monzah.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Aldee, Puttee Nanak Chund ...	25	350	2	...	377
2	Ditto, ditto Byjnath ...	9	227	17	...	253
3	Ditto, ditto Sudasookh ...	22	260	27	...	309
4	Alam, ditto Khoord ...	171	514	62	...	747
5	Ditto, ditto Kallan ...	283	311	191	...	785
6	Bunchra ...	137	187	16	...	340
7	Buharsee ...	225	351	21	...	597
8	Khowaspoor ...	86	276	41	...	403
9	Dangrore ...	180	205	151	...	536
10	Rampoor Kharee, Puttee Bunscedhur...	127	179	20	...	326
11	Ditto ditto, ditto Gosance ...	53	72	29	...	154
12	Shahpoor ...	31	235	50	...	316
13	Soona ...	38	184	3	...	225
14	Tahurpoor Bhuhceesa ...	452	577	6	...	1,035
15	Futtehpoor ...	24	194	56	...	274
16	Kandhla Mehal Muzbootta ...	259	812	170	...	1,241
17	Ditto ditto, 15 biswaha ...	664	1,637	354	...	2,655
18	Ditto ditto, Mootfurkat ...	81	263	48	...	392
19	Ditto ditto, 5 biswaha... ..	73	139	23	...	235
20	Kewana ...	54	141	42	...	237
21	Kunyan ...	175	185	7	...	367
22	Goojpurpoor ...	50	121	13	...	184
23	Mutnaolee ...	67	119	26	...	212
24	Mulukpoor ...	46	147	152	...	345
25	Meenila ...	72	366	14	...	452
26	Nala ...	489	468	125	...	1,082
27	Hurmuzpoor ...	137	108	5	...	250
Total, Chuk Kandhla ...		4,030	8,628	1,671	...	14,329
1	Asudpoor ...	25	129	15	...	169
2	Ambetta ...	23	240	74	...	337
3	Basse ...	30	94	...	...	124
4	Bannoolee ...	38	153	80	...	271
5	Bhogurpoor ...	10	48	43	...	101
6	Churhoo ...	120	213	2	...	335
7	Doondoo Khara ...	95	432	31	...	558
8	Doodahur ...	7	117	...	...	124
9	Esapoor, Puttee Sheroo ...	25	170	13	...	208
10	Ditto, ditto Dhun Singh ...	2	90	...	...	92
11	Qasimpoor ...	49	183	40	...	272
12	Koortan ...	90	575	40	...	705
13	Kasolee ...	87	671	71	...	829
14	Gungairoo, Puttee Sadat ...	81	1,836	116	...	2,033
15	Ditto, ditto Hindooan ...	26	183	23	...	232
16	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...	1	104	...	...	105
Total, Chuk Kyrana ...		709	5,238	548	...	6,495
1	Brim Khara, Puttee Lada ...	24	63	...	...	87
2	Ditto, ditto Ramdut ...	50	131	...	...	181
3	Pijokhara ...	108	272	195	...	575
4	Jinsola ...	459	286	202	...	947
5	Chuk Doona Kharea ...	37	131	53	...	221
6	Russoolpoor ...	81	228	12	...	321
7	Salah Kharee ...	8	82	39	...	129
8	Fazulpoor Khalsea ...	64	365	97	...	526
9	Ditto Lakhraj ...	42	223	32	...	297
10	Khindraolee, Puttee Hindooan ...	302	441	38	...	781
11	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...	149	416	193	...	758
12	Lahorepoor ...	89	51	68	...	208
Total, Chuk Shamlee ...		1,413	2,689	929	...	5,031
GRAND TOTAL ...		6,152	16,555	3,148	...	25,855

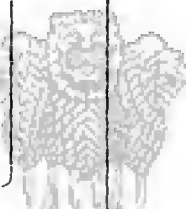
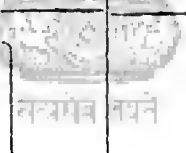
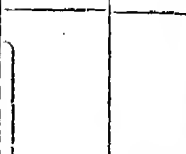
KANDHLA.

operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

4.				5.				
REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4 4 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	1 15 9	106 4 0	1,181 4 0	6 0 0	...	1,293 8 0
				38 4 0	766 2 0	51 0 0	...	855 6 0
				93 8 0	877 8 0	81 0 0	...	152 0 0
				726 12 0	1,734 12 0	186 0 0	...	2,647 8 0
				1,202 12 0	1,049 10 0	573 0 0	...	2,825 6 0
				582 4 0	631 2 0	48 0 0	...	1,261 6 0
				956 4 0	1,184 10 0	63 0 0	...	2,203 14 0
				365 8 0	931 8 0	123 0 0	...	1,420 0 0
				765 0 0	691 14 0	453 0 0	...	1,909 14 0
				533 12 0	604 2 0	60 0 0	...	1,203 14 0
				225 4 0	243 0 0	87 0 0	...	555 4 0
				131 12 0	793 2 0	150 0 0	...	1,074 14 0
				161 8 0	621 0 0	9 0 0	...	791 8 0
				1,321 0 0	1,947 6 0	18 0 0	...	3,886 6 0
				102 0 0	654 12 0	168 0 0	...	924 12 0
				1,100 12 0	2,740 8 0	510 0 0	...	4,351 4 0
				2,822 0 0	5,524 14 0	1,062 0 0	...	9,408 14 0
				344 4 0	887 10 0	144 0 0	...	1,375 14 0
				310 4 0	469 2 0	69 0 0	...	848 4 0
				229 8 0	475 14 0	126 0 0	...	831 6 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 2	0 15 6	743 12 0	624 6 0	21 0 0	...	1,389 2 0
				212 8 0	408 6 0	39 0 0	...	659 14 0
				284 12 0	401 10 0	78 0 0	...	764 6 0
				195 8 0	496 2 0	456 0 0	...	1,147 10 0
				306 0 0	1,235 4 0	42 0 0	...	1,583 4 0
				2,078 4 0	1,579 8 0	375 0 0	...	4,032 12 0
				582 4 0	364 8 0	15 0 0	...	961 12 0
				17,127 8 0	29,119 8 0	5,013 0 0	...	51,260 0 0
				75 0 0	258 0 0	18 15 0	...	351 15 0
				69 0 0	480 0 0	93 4 0	...	642 4 0
3 9 6	3 0 0	1 14 11	1 0 31	90 0 0	188 0 0	...	...	278 0 0
				114 0 0	306 0 0	100 13 0	...	520 13 0
				30 0 0	96 0 0	54 3 0	...	180 3 0
				360 0 0	426 0 0	2 8 0	...	788 8 0
				285 0 0	864 0 0	39 1 0	...	1,188 1 0
				21 0 0	234 0 0	...	...	255 0 0
				75 0 0	340 0 0	16 6 0	...	431 6 0
				6 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	186 0 0
				147 0 0	366 0 0	50 7 0	...	563 7 0
				270 0 0	1,150 0 0	50 7 0	...	1,470 7 0
...	...	...	...	261 0 0	1,342 0 0	89 8 0	...	1,692 8 0
				243 0 0	3,672 0 0	146 3 0	...	4,061 3 0
				78 0 0	366 0 0	29 0 0	...	473 0 0
				3 0 0	208 0 0	...	...	211 0 0
				2,127 0 0	10,476 0 0	696 11 0	...	13,293 11 0
				86 4 0	189 0 0	...	...	275 4 0
				179 11 0	393 0 0	...	...	572 11 0
				388 2 0	816 0 0	377 9 0	...	1,581 11 0
				1,649 9 0	858 0 0	391 2 0	...	2,898 11 0
				133 0 0	393 0 0	102 10 0	...	628 10 0
...	...	...	...	291 0 0	684 0 0	23 4 0	...	998 6 0
				28 12 0	246 0 0	75 8 0	...	350 4 0
				230 0 0	1,095 0 0	87 13 0	...	1,512 13 0
				150 15 0	669 0 0	61 15 0	...	881 14 0
				1,085 5 0	1,323 0 0	73 9 0	...	2,481 14 0
				535 8 0	1,248 0 0	373 11 0	...	2,157 3 0
				319 15 0	153 0 0	131 11 0	...	604 10 0
				5,078 3 0	8,067 0 0	1,798 12 0	...	14,943 15 0
				24,332 11 0	47,662 8 0	7,502 7 0	...	79,497 10 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	6.								
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				
1	Aldee, Puttee Nanuk Chund ...					64 1 0				
2	Ditto, ditto Byjnath ...					23 1 0				
3	Ditto, ditto Sudasookh ...					56 6 0				
4	Alum, ditto Khoord ...					438 3 0				
5	Ditto, ditto Kullan ...					725 0 0				
6	Bunehra ...					351 1 0				
7	Buharsce ...					576 9 0				
8	Khowaspoor ...					220 6 0				
9	Dangrore ...					461 4 0				
10	Rampoor Kharee, Puttee Bunscedhur...					325 7 0				
11	Ditto ditto, ditto Gosanee ...					135 13 0				
12	Shahpoor ...					79 7 0				
13	Soona ...					97 6 0				
14	Tahurpoor Bhubheesa ...					2 9 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	0 15 5	1,158 4 0
15	Futcheppoor ...									61 8 0
16	Kandhla Mehal Mazbootta ...									663 11 0
17	Ditto ditto, 15 biswahs ...									1,701 8 0
18	Ditto ditto Mootfarkat ...									207 9 0
19	Ditto ditto, 5 biswahs ...									187 1 0
20	Kewana ...									138 6 0
21	Kunyan ...									448 7 0
22	Goojurpoor ...									128 2 0
23	Mutnaolee ...									171 11 0
24	Mulukpoor ...									117 14 0
25	Meeula ...									184 8 0
26	Nala ...									1,253 1 0
27	Hurmuzpoor ...									351 1 0
	Total, Chuk Kandhla ...	...	...	...	...	10,326 14 0
1	Asndpoor ...					34 6 0				
2	Ambehta ...					31 10 0				
3	Bussee ...					41 4 0				
4	Bannolee ...					52 4 0				
5	Bhogurpoor ...					13 12 0				
6	Churhoo ...					165 0 0				
7	Doondoo Khara ...					130 10 0				
8	Doodahur ...					9 10 0				
9	Esapoer, Puttee Sheroo ...					1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 2	...	34 6 0
10	Ditto, ditto Dhun Singh ...									2 14 0
11	Qasimpoor ...									67 6 0
12	Koortan ...									123 12 0
13	Kasolee ...									119 10 0
14	Gunguroo, Puttee Sadat ...									111 6 0
15	Ditto, ditto Hindooan ...									35 12 0
16	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...									1 6 0
	Total, Chuk Kyrarah ...	...	...	...	...	974 14 0
1	Brim Khara, Puttee Lada ...					49 12 0				
2	Ditto, ditto Ramdut ...					103 10 0				
3	Pijokhara ...					223 14 0				
4	Jusola ...					951 8 0				
5	Chuk Doona Khara ...					76 11 0				
6	Russoolpoor ...					2 1 2	2 1 2	1 7 1	0 12 0	167 15 0
7	Salah Khara ...									16 9 0
8	Fuzulpoor Khalsea ...									132 11 0
9	Ditto Lakhraj ...									87 1 0
10	Khindraolee, Puttee Hindooan ...									626 0 0
11	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...									308 14 0
12	Lahorecpoor ...									184 8 0
	Total, Chuk Shamlee ...	...	...	...	...	2,929 1 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	14,230 13 0

KANDHLA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

7.				8.	9.	10.				
ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
896 14 0	4 0 0	...	964 15 0	328 9 0	6	9	122	1	...	132
581 11 0	34 0 0	...	638 12 0	216 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
666 4 0	54 0 0	...	776 10 0	275 6 0	4	6	74	8	...	88
1,317 2 0	124 0 0	...	1,879 5 0	768 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
796 15 0	382 0 0	...	1,904 2 0	921 4 0	6	48	52	32	...	132
479 3 0	32 0 0	...	862 4 0	399 2 0	5	44	61	5	...	110
839 7 0	42 0 0	...	1,518 0 0	685 14 0	5	41	65	4	...	110
707 4 0	82 0 0	...	1,009 10 0	410 6 0	1	5	15	2	...	22
525 5 0	302 0 0	...	2,288 9 0	621 5 0	18	133	151	112	...	396
458 11 0	40 0 0	...	824 2 0	379 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
184 8 0	58 0 0	...	378 5 0	176 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
602 3 0	100 0 0	...	781 10 0	293 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
471 8 0	6 0 0	...	574 14 0	216 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,478 9 0	12 0 0	...	2,648 13 0	1,237 9 0	7	67	86	1	...	154
497 2 0	112 0 0	...	670 10 0	254 2 0	1	2	16	4	...	22
2,080 12 0	340 0 0	...	3,084 7 0	1,266 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,194 13 0	708 0 0	...	6,604 5 0	2,804 9 0	19	104	258	56	...	418
673 15 0	96 0 0	...	977 8 0	398 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
356 3 0	46 0 0	...	589 4 0	259 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
361 5 0	84 0 0	...	583 11 0	247 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
474 1 0	14 0 0	...	936 8 0	452 10 0	6	63	66	3	...	132
310 1 0	26 0 0	...	464 3 0	195 11 0	1	6	14	2	...	22
304 15 0	52 0 0	...	528 10 0	235 12 0	3	21	37	8	...	66
376 11 0	304 0 0	...	798 9 0	349 1 0	1	3	9	10	...	22
937 14 0	28 0 0	...	1,150 6 0	432 14 0	10	35	178	7	...	220
1,199 4 0	250 0 0	...	2,702 5 0	1,330 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
276 12 0	10 0 0	...	637 13 0	323 15 0	1	12	10	...	...	22
22,109 4 0	3,342 0 0	...	35,778 2 0	15,481 14 0	94	599	1,214	255	...	2,068
177 6 0	15 3 0	...	226 15 0	125 0 0	2	6	34	4	...	44
330 0 0	74 12 0	...	436 6 0	205 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
129 4 0	...	...	170 8 0	107 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
210 6 0	80 13 0	...	343 7 0	177 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 0 0	43 7 0	...	123 3 0	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
292 14 0	2 0 0	...	459 14 0	328 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
594 0 0	31 5 0	...	755 15 0	432 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
160 14 0	...	...	170 8 0	84 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
233 12 0	13 2 0	...	281 4 0	150 2 0	1	5	36	3	...	44
123 12 0	...	...	126 8 0	59 8 0	2	1	43	...	...	44
251 10 0	40 7 0	...	359 7 0	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
790 10 0	40 7 0	...	954 13 0	515 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
922 10 0	71 12 0	...	1,114 0 0	578 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,524 8 0	117 3 0	...	2,753 1 0	1,308 2 0	5	5	99	6	...	110
251 10 0	23 4 0	...	310 10 0	162 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 0 0	...	...	144 6 0	66 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,202 4 0	553 11 0	...	8,730 13 0	4,562 14 0	10	17	212	13	...	242
130 10 0	...	...	180 6 0	94 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
271 9 0	...	...	375 3 0	197 8 0	1	6	12	...	...	22
563 13 0	281 5 0	...	1,069 0 0	512 11 0	5	25	62	45	...	132
592 14 0	291 7 0	...	1,835 15 0	1,062 14 0	8	96	60	42	...	198
271 9 0	76 7 0	...	424 11 0	203 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
472 10 0	17 5 0	...	657 14 0	340 8 0	7	39	109	6	...	154
170 0 0	56 4 0	...	242 13 0	107 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
756 10 0	139 15 0	...	1,029 4 0	483 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
462 4 0	46 3 0	...	595 8 0	286 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
914 3 0	54 13 0	...	1,595 0 0	886 14 0	15	128	186	16	...	330
862 6 0	278 7 0	...	1,449 11 0	707 8 0	8	35	96	45	...	176
105 12 0	98 2 0	...	388 6 0	216 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,574 4 0	1,340 4 0	...	9,843 9 0	5,100 6 0	44	329	529	151	...	1,012
34,885 12 0	5,235 15 0	...	54,352 8 0	25,145 2 0	148	945	1,955	422	...	3,322

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	11.			
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Aldee, Puttee Nanuk Chund ...	38 4 0	411 12 0	3 0 0	...
2	Ditto, ditto Byjnath ...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto, ditto Sudasookh ...	25 8 0	249 12 0	24 0 0	...
4	Alum, ditto Khoord ...	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto, ditto Kullan ...	204 0 0	175 8 0	96 0 0	...
6	Bunehra ...	187 0 0	205 14 0	15 0 0	...
7	Buharsee ...	174 4 0	219 6 0	12 0 0	...
8	Khawaspoor ...	21 4 0	50 10 0	6 0 0	...
9	Dangrore ...	565 4 0	509 10 0	336 0 0	...
10	Rampoor Kharee, Puttee Bunacedhur	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, ditto Gosanee...	...	...	...	...
12	Shahpoor ...	...	...	...	...
13	Soona ...	...	...	...	...
14	Tahurpoor Bhubheesa...	284 12 0	290 4 0	3 0 0	...
15	Futtehpoor ...	8 8 0	54 0 0	12 0 0	...
16	Kandhla Mehal Muzbootta	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto ditto, 15 biswas	442 0 0	870 12 0	168 0 0	...
18	Ditto ditto, Mootfurkat	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto ditto, 5 biswas	...	...	...	...
20	Kewana ...	...	...	...	...
21	Kunyan ...	267 12 0	222 12 0	9 0 0	...
22	Goojurpoor ...	25 8 0	47 4 0	6 0 0	...
23	Mutnaolee ...	89 4 0	124 14 0	24 0 0	...
24	Mulukpoor...	12 12 0	80 6 0	30 0 0	...
25	Meenla ...	148 12 0	600 12 0	21 0 0	...
26	Nala ...	...	...	...	...
27	Hurmuzpoor ...	51 0 0	33 12 0	...	...
Total, Chuk Kandhla ...		2,545 12 0	4,097 4 0	765 0 0	...
1	Asudpoor ...	18 0 0	68 0 0	5 1 0	...
2	Ambehta ...	...	...	...	...
3	Bussee ...	...	...	...	...
4	Bamnolee ...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhogurpoor ...	...	...	...	...
6	Churhoo ...	...	...	...	...
7	Doondoo Khara ...	...	...	...	...
8	Doodakur ...	...	...	...	...
9	Eaapoor, Puttee Sheroo	15 0 0	72 0 0	3 13 0	...
10	Ditto, ditto Dhun Singh	3 0 0	86 0 0	...	...
11	Qasimpoor ...	...	...	...	...
12	Koortan ...	...	...	...	...
13	Kasolee ...	...	...	...	...
14	Gungairoo, Pundit Sadat	15 0 0	198 0 0	7 9 0	...
15	Ditto, ditto Hindooan	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Kyranah ...		51 0 0	424 0 0	16 7 0	...
1	Brim Khara, Puttee Lada	...	...	...	...
2	Ditto, ditto Ramdut	21 9 0	48 0 0	...	...
3	Pijokhera ...	89 14 0	186 0 0	87 2 0	...
4	Jusola ...	345 0 0	180 0 0	81 5 0	...
5	Chuk Doona Khara ...	...	...	...	...
6	Russoolpoor ...	140 3 0	327 0 0	11 10 0	...
7	Salah Kherce ...	...	...	...	...
8	Fuzulpoor Khalsa	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto Lakhraj ...	...	...	...	...
10	Khindraolee, Puttee Hindooan	460 0 0	558 0 0	31 0 0	...
11	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan	125 13 0	288 0 0	87 2 0	...
12	Lahoreepoor ...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Shamlee ...		1,182 7 0	1,587 0 0	298 3 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,779 8 0	6,108 4 0	1,079 10 0	...

KANDHLA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

12.					
IRRIGATION.	REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.				
Total.	Mecsun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
453 0 0	23 1 0	312 10 0	2 0 0	...	337 11 0
...
299 4 0	15 6 0	189 10 0	16 0 0	...	221 0 0
...
475 8 0	123 0 0	133 4 0	64 0 0	...	320 4 0
407 14 0	112 12 0	156 5 0	10 0 0	...	279 1 0
405 10 0	105 1 0	166 9 0	8 0 0	...	279 10 0
77 14 0	12 13 0	38 7 0	4 0 0	...	55 4 0
1,410 14 0	340 13 0	386 15 0	224 0 0	...	951 12 0
...
...
...
578 0 0	171 11 0	220 6 0	2 0 0	...	394 1 0
74 8 0	5 2 0	41 0 0	8 0 0	...	54 2 0
...
1,480 12 0	266 8 0	661 2 0	112 0 0	...	1,039 10 0
...
...
...
499 8 0	161 7 0	169 2 0	6 0 0	...	336 9 0
78 12 0	15 6 0	35 14 0	4 0 0	...	55 4 0
238 2 0	53 13 0	94 13 0	16 0 0	...	164 10 0
73 2 0	7 11 0	23 1 0	20 0 0	...	50 12 0
770 8 0	89 11 0	456 2 0	14 0 0	...	559 13 0
...
84 12 0	30 12 0	25 10 0	...	...	58 6 0
7,408 0 0	1,534 15 0	3,110 14 0	510 0 0	...	5,155 13 0
91 1 0	8 4 0	46 12 0	4 1 0	...	59 1 0
...
...
...
...
...
90 13 0	6 14 0	49 8 0	3 1 0	...	59 7 0
89 0 0	1 6 0	59 2 0	...	...	60 8 0
...
...
220 9 0	6 14 0	136 2 0	6 1 0	...	149 1 0
...
...
491 7 0	23 6 0	291 8 0	13 3 0	...	328 1 0
...
69 9 0	12 7 0	33 3 0	...	...	45 10 0
363 0 0	51 13 0	128 8 0	64 15 0	...	245 0 0
606 5 0	199 0 0	124 0 0	60 10 0	...	384 0 0
...
478 13 0	80 14 0	225 15 0	8 11 0	...	315 8 0
...
...
1,049 7 0	265 5 0	385 9 0	23 1 0	...	673 15 0
500 15 0	72 9 0	199 0 0	64 0 0	...	336 8 0
...
3,967 10 0	682 0 0	1,096 9 0	222 4 0	...	2,000 13 0
10,967 1 0	2,240 5 0	4,498 15 0	745 7 0	...	7,484 11 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	13.	14.
No.	Mouza.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells,	Actual profits due to Canal.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Aldec, Puttee Nanuk Chund ...	115 5 0	214 0 0
2	Ditto, ditto Byjuauth ...	...	217 0 0
3	Ditto, ditto Sudasookh ...	78 4 0	197 0 0
4	Alum, ditto Khoord ...	...	768 0 0
5	Ditto, ditto Kullau ...	155 4 0	766 0 0
6	Bunchra ...	128 13 0	270 0 0
7	Buharsee ...	126 0 0	560 0 0
8	Khowaspoor ...	22 10 0	387 0 0
9	Dangroor ...	459 2 0	162 0 0
10	Rampoor Kharee, Puttee Bunseedhur ...	...	380 0 0
11	Ditto ditto, ditto Gosance ...	...	177 0 0
12	Shahpoor ...	...	293 0 0
13	Soona ...	...	217 0 0
14	Tahurpoor Bhubheesa ...	183 15 0	1,054 0 0
15	Futtehpoor ...	20 6 0	234 0 0
16	Kandhla Mehal Muzboota ...	...	1,267 0 0
17	Ditto, ditto 15 biswas ...	441 2 0	2,363 0 0
18	Ditto, ditto Mootfurkat ...	...	398 0 0
19	Ditto, ditto 5 biswas ...	...	259 0 0
20	Kewana ...	...	248 0 0
21	Kunyan ...	162 15 0	290 0 0
22	Goojpurpoor ...	23 8 0	172 0 0
23	Mutnaolee ...	78 8 0	162 0 0
24	Mulukpoor ...	22 6 0	327 0 0
25	Meemla ...	210 11 0	222 0 0
26	Nala ...	...	1,330 0 0
27	Hurmuzpoor ...	28 6 0	296 0 0
Total, Chuk Kandhla ...		2,252 3 0	13,230 0 0
1	Asudpoor ...	32 0 0	93 0 0
2	Ambehta ...	...	206 0 0
3	Bussee ...	...	108 0 0
4	Bamnolee ...	...	177 0 0
5	Bhogurpoor ...	...	57 0 0
6	Churhoo ...	...	329 0 0
7	Doondoo Khara ...	...	434 0 0
8	Doodahur ...	...	84 0 0
9	Easpoor, Puttee Sheroo ...	31 6 0	119 0 0
10	Ditto, ditto Dhun Singh ...	28 8 0	31 0 0
11	Qasimpoor ...	...	204 0 0
12	Koortan ...	...	516 0 0
13	Kasolee ...	...	578 0 0
14	Gungairoo, Puttee Sadat ...	71 8 0	1,237 0 0
15	Ditto, ditto Hindooan ...	...	162 0 0
16	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...	...	67 0 0
Total, Chuk Kyrana ...		163 6 0	4,400 0 0
1	Brim Khara, Puttee Lada ...	...	95 0 0
2	Ditto, ditto Ramdut ...	23 15 0	174 0 0
3	Pejokhira ...	117 12 0	395 0 0
4	Jusola ...	222 5 0	841 0 0
5	Chuk Doona Khara ...	...	204 0 0
6	Russoolpoor ...	163 5 0	177 0 0
7	Salah Kheree ...	...	107 0 0
8	Fuzulpoor Khalsa ...	...	484 0 0
9	Ditto Lakhraj ...	...	286 0 0
10	Khindraolee, Puttee Hondoan ...	375 1 0	512 0 0
11	Ditto, ditto Mosulmanan ...	164 7 0	542 0 0
12	Lahorepoor ...	...	216 0 0
Total, Chuk Shamlee ...		1,066 13 0	4,033 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,482 6 0	21,663 0 0

KANDHILA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Concluded.)

15.

Remarks.

Water is near the surface in this pergunnah, averaging 5 to 6 feet from surface. In very many places kutchas wells can be made at a moderate cost (Rs. 30) ; hence it comes to pass that out of a total pergunnah jumma of Rs. 1,11,410, the Canal has been credited with only Rs. 9,456 ; were the Canal to stop, no doubt the zemindars would take largely to well irrigation. The number of wells that might be constructed under a pressure of this kind is of course conjectural, but it has been thought the safest to assimilate as nearly as possible to the average given by the most advanced estate in each circle. I cannot pretend to precise accuracy in this account so liable to fluctuations of all kinds—the circumstances of each estate have however been carefully considered before applying averages. It has been a work of great labour, as I have had virtually to go over all the assessments *de novo*. The number of actual wells, masonry and kutchas, were a second time tested before these proposals were completed, and wherever errors were found to exist they were corrected.



Rs. 9,456 allowed in Column 14, Canal profits.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	KANDHILA.	Aldce, Puttee Nanukchund ...	377	329	115	214	The assessment being already below half assets, no deduction necessary on account of Canal profits.
2		Ditto, Puttee Byjnath ...	253	217	...	217	Ditto ditto.
3		Ditto, Puttee Sudasook...	309	275	78	197	Ditto ditto.
4		Alum, Puttee Khoord ...	747	768	...	768	Rs. 302 Canal profits.
5		Ditto, Puttee Kullau ...	785	921	155	766	Rs. 368 ditto.
6		Bunehra ...	340	399	129	270	Rs. 100 ditto.
7		Buharsee ...	597	686	126	560	Rs. 400 ditto.
8		Khowaspoor ...	403	410	23	387	Rs. 300 ditto.
9		Dangrore ...	536	621	459	162	No deduction; assessment independent of Canal.
10		Rampoor Kharee, Puttee Bunscedhur ...	326	380	...	380	Rs. 150 Canal profits.
11		Rampoor, Puttee Gosance,	154	177	...	177	Rs. 100 ditto.
12		Shahpoor ...	316	293	...	293	Rs. 150 ditto.
13		Soona ...	225	217	...	217	Rs. 130 ditto.
14		Tahurpoor Bhubheesa ...	1,035	1,238	184	1,054	Rs. 500 ditto.
15		Futtehpoor ...	274	254	20	234	Rs. 130 ditto.
16		Kandhla Mehal Muzbootta	1,241	1,267	...	1,267	Nothing allowed; assessment independent of Canal.
17		Ditto ditto, 15 biswas,	2,655	2,804	441	2,363	Rs. 1,000 allowed as Canal profits.
18		Ditto ditto, Mootfurkat,	392	398	...	398	Rs. 200 ditto.
19		Ditto ditto, 5 biswas ...	235	259	...	259	Rs. 100 ditto.
20		Kewana ...	237	248	...	248	Rs. 191 ditto.
21		Kunyan ...	367	453	163	290	Rs. 100 ditto.
22		Goojurpoor...	184	196	24	172	No deduction; necessary.
23		Mutnaolee ...	212	236	74	162	Rs. 100 Canal profits.
24		Mulukpoor ...	345	349	22	327	Rs. 100 allowed ditto.
25		Meemla ...	452	433	211	222	Rs. 200 ditto.
26		Nala ...	1,082	1,330	...	1,330	Rs. 472 ditto.
27		Hurmuzpoor ...	250	324	28	296	Rs. 117 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Kandhila...	14,329	15,482	2,252	13,230	
1		Asudpoor ...	169	125	32	93	Rs. 93 Canal profits.
2		Ambhta ...	337	206	...	206	Rs. 100 ditto.
3		Bussee ...	124	108	...	108	Rs. 105 ditto.
4		Bamnaolee ...	271	177	...	177	Rs. 150 ditto.
5		Bhoogurpoor ...	101	57	...	57	Rs. 45 ditto.
6		Churlhao ...	335	329	...	329	Rs. 200 ditto.
7		Doondoo Khara ...	558	432	...	432	Rs. 300 ditto.

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8	KANDHUA.—(Concluded.)	Doodahur ...	124	84	...	84	Rs. 50 Canal profits.
9		Esapoor, Puttee Shero...	208	150	31	119	Rs. 77 ditto.
10		Ditto, Puttee Dhansing	92	60	29	31	No deduction called for.
11		Qashimpoor ...	272	204	...	204	Rs. 100 Canal profits.
12		Koortan ...	705	516	...	516	Rs. 200 ditto.
13		Kasolee ...	829	578	...	578	Rs. 150 ditto.
14		Gungairoo, Puttee Sadat,	2,033	1,308	71	1,237	Rs. 500 ditto.
15		Ditto, Puttee Hindooan,	232	162	...	162	Rs. 97 ditto.
16		Ditto, Puttee Mosulmanan ...	105	67	...	67	Assessment below half assets; no deduction necessary.
		Total, Chuk Kyranah ...	6,495	4,563	163	4,400	
1		Birm Khera, Puttee Lada ...	87	95	...	95	Rs. 73 Canal profits.
2		Ditto, Puttee Ramdut...	181	198	24	174	Rs. 152 ditto.
3		Pijokhera ...	575	513	118	395	Rs. 238 ditto.
4		Jusala ...	947	1,063	222	841	Rs. 500 ditto.
5		Chuk Doonakheree ...	221	204	...	204	Rs. 100 ditto.
6		Rusoolpoor ...	321	340	163	177	Rs. 151 ditto.
7		Salah Kheree ...	129	107	...	107	Rs. 50 ditto.
8		Fuzulpoor Khalsa ...	526	484	...	484	Rs. 200 ditto.
9		Ditto Lakhraj ...	297	286	...	286	Rs. 94 ditto.
10		Khindraolee, Puttee Hindooan ...	781	887	375	512	Rs. 322 ditto.
11		Ditto, Puttee Mosulmanan ...	758	707	165	542	Rs. 200 ditto.
12		Lahoreepoor ...	208	216	...	216	Rs. 99 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Shamlee ...	5,031	5,100	1,067	4,033	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	22,855	25,145	3,482	21,663	Rs. 9,456 allowed as Canal profits.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH
Statement showing Profits due

1.	2.	3.		
No.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED		
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.
1	Tundehra	701	236	...
2	Kashimpoor Bhooma... ..	22	42	...
3	Kheree Serai	66	288	6
	Total, Chuk Bhookurharee ...	195	566	6
1	Buhadurpoor	153	25	...
2	Tiroula	90	121	9
3	Rajpoor Kullari	82	89	...
4	Sohnjnee	225	182	16
5	Kooraree	94	389	...
6	Kethara	88	3	...
7	Ghutaen Shemalee	339	252	...
8	Ghutaen Junoobee	405	59	1
9	Noonee Khara	84	260	1
	Total, Chuk Tissa ...	1,560	1,389	27
1	Bhooma, 12 biswahs... ..	420	44	...
2	Ditto, 8 ditto	157	93	3
3	Tipurpoor	21	63	...
4	Surburahpoor, alias Tourharee ...	42	365	1
5	Chooreala	63	131	...
6	Hyderpoor	10	81	...
7	Digdhara	21	130	...
8	Rajpoor Khoord	120	88	1
9	Sumbhulhera	23	12	...
10	Kuteah	33	114	...
11	Kootubpoor	221	294	...
12	Mujhera	86	166	...
13	Nizampoor Khola ... ..	...	119	...
14	Nugla Kheper	58	78	2
15	Hashimpoor, 7 biswahs	94	122	1
16	Ditto, Mohsun Ali, 3 biswahs	46	6	...
17	Ditto, Bindrabun, 2 biswahs	20	9	5
18	Ditto, Shoojant Ali, 1 biswah	21	30	...
19	Ditto, Kurum Ali, 3 biswahs	50	31	1
20	Ditto Chooneelall	25	15	3
	Total, Chuk Joulee ...	1,531	1,991	17
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,286	3,946	50

BHOOMA SUMBULHERA.

to the operation of the Ganges Canal.

		4.			
BY CANAL.		REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16	359	2 2 2	1 8 5½	0 0 0	0 13 0½
19	83				
3	363				
38	805
...	178	2 4 0	2 0 0½	1 6 2½	1 0 11
6	226				
...	171				
1	424				
16	499				
...	91				
27	618				
10	475				
66	420				
126	3,102
31	495	1 12 1	1 5 10½	1 0 2	1 3 8
4	257				
...	84				
...	408				
16	210				
...	91				
9	160				
45	254				
6	41				
4	151				
46	561				
21	273				
...	119				
...	138				
3	220				
...	52				
...	34				
...	51				
...	82				
...	43				
185	3,724
349	7,631

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	5.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
		Mecsun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bho or.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Tundehra ...	228 7 0	360 12 0	...	13 1 0	602 4 0
2	Kasimpoor Bhooma ...	47 0 0	64 3 0	...	15 8 0	126 11 0
3	Kheree Serai ...	140 15 0	440 4 0	9 3 0	2 7 0	592 13 0
	Total, Chuk Bhookurharce ...	416 6 0	865 3 0	9 3 0	31 0 0	1,321 12 0
1	Buhadurpoor ...	344 4 0	50 1 0	...	...	394 5 0
2	Tiroula ...	202 8 0	242 5 0	12 8 0	6 5 0	463 10 0
3	Rajpoor Kullan ...	184 8 0	178 4 0	...	...	362 12 0
4	Sohnjnec ...	506 4 0	364 8 0	22 3 0	1 1 0	894 0 0
5	Koorace ...	211 8 0	779 0 0	...	16 15 0	1,007 7 0
6	Kethora ...	198 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	204 0 0
7	Ghutaen Shemalee ...	762 12 0	504 11 0	...	28 9 0	1,296 0 0
8	Ghutaen Junoobee ...	911 4 0	118 2 0	1 6 0	10 9 0	1,041 5 0
9	Noonee Khara ...	189 0 0	538 11 0	1 6 0	69 13 0	798 14 0
	Total, Chuck Tissa ...	3,510 0 0	2,781 10 0	37 7 0	133 4 0	6,462 5 0
1	Bhooma, 12 biswahs ...	738 4 0	60 3 0	...	38 2 0	836 9 0
2	Ditto, 8 ditto ...	275 15 0	127 3 0	3 1 0	4 15 0	411 2 0
3	Tipurpoor ...	36 15 0	86 2 0	...	...	123 1 0
4	Surburahpoor, alias Tourharce...	73 13 0	499 0 0	1 0 0	...	573 13 0
5	Chooreala ...	110 12 0	179 2 0	...	19 11 0	309 9 0
6	Hyderpoor ...	17 9 0	110 12 0	...	...	128 5 0
7	Digdhera ...	36 15 0	177 12 0	...	11 1 0	225 12 0
8	Rajpoor Khoord ...	210 15 0	120 5 0	1 0 0	55 5 0	387 9 0
9	Sumbhulhera ...	40 7 0	16 6 0	...	7 6 0	64 3 0
10	Kuteah ...	58 0 0	155 14 0	...	4 15 0	218 13 0
11	Kootubpoor ...	338 8 0	401 15 0	...	56 9 0	847 0 0
12	Mujhera ...	151 3 0	226 15 0	...	25 13 0	403 15 0
13	Nizampoor Khola ...	...	162 11 0	...	...	162 11 0
14	Nugla Kheper ...	101 15 0	106 10 0	2 0 0	...	210 9 0
15	Hashimpoor, 7 biswahs ...	165 4 0	166 13 0	1 0 0	3 11 0	336 12 0
16	Ditto, Mohsun Ali, 3 biswahs ...	80 14 0	8 3 0	...	...	89 1 0
17	Ditto, Bindrabun, 2 biswahs ...	35 2 0	12 5 0	5 1 0	...	52 8 0
18	Ditto, Shoojaut Ali, 1 biswah...	36 15 0	41 0 0	...	...	77 15 0
19	Ditto, Kurum Ali, 3 biswahs ...	87 14 0	42 6 0	1 0 0	...	131 4 0
20	Ditto Chooneelall ...	43 15 0	20 8 0	3 1 0	...	67 8 0
	Total, Chuck Joulee ...	2,691 3 0	2,722 1 0	17 3 0	227 8 0	5,657 15 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,617 9 0	6,368 12 0	63 13 0	391 12 0	13,442 0 0

BHOOMA SUMBULHERA.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

6.				7.				
REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 1 5½	1 1 5½	1 0 10	0 9 4	116 12 0	257 8 0	...	9 5 0	383 9 0
				24 0 0	45 13 0	...	30 1 0	99 14 0
				72 0 0	304 4 0	6 3 0	1 12 0	384 3 0
				212 12 0	697 9 0	6 3 0	41 2 0	867 10 0
1 6 11	1 6 11	0 15 10½	0 12 1	219 2 0	35 13 0	...	...	254 15 0
				128 15 0	173 5 0	8 15 0	4 9 0	315 12 0
				117 7 0	127 7 0	...	...	244 14 0
				322 4 0	260 11 0	15 13 0	0 12 0	599 8 0
				134 10 0	557 3 0	...	12 1 0	703 14 0
				126 1 0	4 4 0	...	...	130 5 0
				485 9 0	360 15 0	...	20 6 0	866 14 0
				580 1 0	84 8 0	1 0 0	7 8 0	673 1 0
				120 5 0	385 5 0	1 0 0	49 13 0	556 7 0
				2,234 6 0	1,989 7 0	26 12 0	95 1 0	4,345 10 0
0 15 10½	0 15 10½	0 11 6½	0 8 5	416 12 0	43 10 0	...	16 5 0	476 11 0
				155 12 0	92 4 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	252 3 0
				20 13 0	62 8 0	...	...	83 5 0
				41 11 0	362 2 0	0 12 0	...	404 9 0
				62 8 0	130 0 0	...	8 7 0	200 15 0
				9 15 0	80 6 0	...	...	90 5 0
				20 13 0	129 0 0	...	4 12 0	154 9 0
				119 1 0	87 5 0	0 11 0	23 11 0	230 12 0
				22 13 0	11 15 0	...	3 2 0	37 14 0
				32 12 0	113 2 0	...	2 2 0	148 0 0
				219 4 0	291 11 0	...	24 3 0	535 2 0
				85 5 0	164 11 0	...	11 1 0	261 1 0
				...	118 1 0	...	...	118 1 0
				57 9 0	77 7 0	1 7 0	...	136 7 0
				93 5 0	121 1 0	0 12 0	1 9 0	216 11 0
				45 10 0	5 15 0	...	...	51 9 0
				19 14 0	8 15 0	3 10 0	...	32 7 0
				20 13 0	29 12 0	...	...	50 9 0
				49 10 0	30 12 0	0 11 0	...	81 1 0
				24 13 0	14 14 0	2 3 0	...	41 14 0
...	...	...	...	1,519 1 0	1,975 7 0	12 4 0	97 5 0	3,604 1 0
...	...	...	...	3,966 3 0	4,572 7 0	45 3 0	233 8 0	8,817 5 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

[illegible]

BHOOMA SUMBULHERA.

operation of the Ganges Canal.—(Concluded.)

DERIVABLE FROM IRRIGATION.			12. REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.					13. Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	14. Actual profits due to Canal.	15. Remarks.
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		Rs. As. P.	
...	218 11 0	
...	26 13 0	
...	208 10 0	
...	454 2 0	
...	139 6 0	
...	147 14 0	
...	117 14 0	
...	294 8 0	
...	303 9 0	
...	73 11 0	
...	429 2 0	
...	368 4 0	
...	242 7 0	
...	2,116 11 0	
...	359 14 0	
...	158 15 0	
...	39 12 0	
...	169 4 0	
...	108 10 0	
...	38 0 0	
...	71 3 0	
...	156 13 0	
...	26 5 0	
...	70 13 0	
...	311 14 0	
...	142 14 0	
...	44 10 0	
...	74 2 0	
...	120 1 0	
...	37 8 0	
...	20 1 0	
...	27 6 0	
...	50 3 0	
...	25 10 0	
...	2,953 14 0	
...	1,624 11 0	Rs. 3,553 allowed for Canal profits

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	BHOOMA SUMBULHERA.	Tundehra ...	359	219	...	219	Rs. 200 allowed as Canal profits; no wells on the property.
2		Kasimpoor Bhooma ...	83	27	...	27	No deduction necessary; irrigation trifling.
3		Khoree Serai ...	363	208	...	208	Rs. 200 Canal profits.
		Total, Chuk Bhokurharee ...	805	454	...	454	
1		Buhadurpoor ...	178	139	...	139	Rs. 50 Canal profits.
2		Tiroula ...	226	148	...	148	Rs. 175 ditto.
3		Rajpoor Kullian ...	171	118	...	118	Rs. 120 ditto.
4		Sohnjnee ...	424	295	...	295	Rs. 200 ditto.
5		Kooruee ...	499	304	...	304	Rs. 250 ditto.
6		Kethora ...	91	74	...	74	Rs. 50 ditto.
7		Guhtaen Shemalee ...	618	429	...	429	Rs. 400 ditto.
8		Glutaen Junobee ...	475	368	...	368	Rs. 350 ditto.
9		Noonee Khera ...	420	242	...	242	Rs. 150 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Tissa ...	3,102	2,117	...	2,117	
1		Bhooma, 12 Biswas ...	495	360	...	360	Rs. 300 ditto.
2		Ditto, 8 ditto ...	257	159	...	159	Rs. 150 ditto.
3		Tipurpoor ...	84	40	...	40	No deduction necessary.
4		Surburahpoor, alias Tourharee ...	408	169	...	169	Rs. 100 Canal profits.
5		Choorcala ...	210	109	...	109	Rs. 100 ditto.
6		Hyderpoor... ..	91	38	...	38	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
7		Digdhera ...	160	71	...	71	Rs. 65 Canal profits.
8		Rajpoor Khoord ...	254	157	...	157	Rs. 50 ditto.
9		Sumbulhera ...	41	26	...	26	No deduction necessary; Canal irrigation a mere trifle.
10		Kuteah ...	151	71	...	71	No deduction necessary.
11		Kootubpoor ...	561	312	...	312	Rs. 250 Canal profits.
12		Mujhera ...	253	143	...	143	Rs. 100 ditto.
13		Nuzampoor Khola ...	119	45	...	45	Rs. 40 ditto.
14		Nugla Kheper ...	138	74	...	74	Rs. 70 ditto.
15		Hashimpoor, 7 biswas ...	220	120	...	120	Rs. 100 ditto.

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Nouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16	BUOOMA SUMBULHERA.—(Concluded.)	Hashimpoor, Mohsun Ali, 3 biswas ...	52	38	...	38	Rs. 38 Canal profits.
17		Ditto, Bindrabun, 2 biswas ...	34	20	...	20	Rs. 25 ditto.
18		Ditto, Shoojat Ali, 1 biswa ...	51	27	...	27	No deduction necessary.
19		Ditto, Kurum Ali, 3 Biswas ...	82	50	...	50	No deduction necessary
20		Ditto, Choonee Lall ...	43	25	...	25	Rs. 20 Canal profits.
		Total, Chuk Joulee ...	3,724	2,054	...	2,054	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,631	4,625	...	4,625	Rs. 3,553 allowed for Canal profits.

This pergunnah is particularly high and dry—no kutchas wells; nor can they possibly be made in such a sandy tract; average depth of water is 30 feet. In the above estimate no allowance has been made for cultivated land that would probably lie waste were the Canal to be stopped. I find it impossible to calculate the amount of such land; for all practical purposes the above is as correct an estimate as can be made.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	3.					
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					Meesun.
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	
							Rs. As. P.
1	Untwara	245	321	1	...	567	2 0 9
2	Untee	28	47	...	...	75
3	Bazcedpoor Kowalee	205	225	...	3	433	
4	Bisanch	81	479	7	...	567	
5	Bitora	85	200	20	...	305	
6	Pal	166	206	9	...	381	
7	Pulree	106	225	6	...	337	
8	Talra	56	227	5	5	293	
9	Tisung	119	217	...	...	366
10	Jansuth	252	151	...	...	503
11	Jitwara	36	102	...	...	138
12	Jundharee	19	...	...	...	19
13	Chittora	43	98	...	...	141
14	Choganwa	211	677	4	...	892	
15	Ratour	102	159	7	...	268	
16	Sadpoor	39	110	1	...	150	
17	Salarpoor	14	31	...	1	46	
18	Sikhara	147	450	1	18	626	
19	Kowal	67	177	...	...	244
20	Kawalee	253	164	...	...	417
21	Khurtoulee	19	52	...	...	71
22	Khalwara	74	178	2	4	258	
23	Kola Potha	16	104	...	...	120
24	Muldour	110	249	3	...	362	
25	Muhelkee	173	536	2	15	726	
26	Nugla Churhao	551	362	25	13	951	
27	Nugla Kubeerpoor	120	138	...	...	258
28	Nugla Muhasing	155	139	13	...	307	
	Total, Chuk Jansuth	3,592	6,064	106	59	9,821	...
1	Ahurwa	68	24	92	1 12 1½
2	Bhundour	42	35	...	...	77
3	Bultaree	213	70	...	...	283
4	Bhulwa	101	182	1	9	293	
5	Behra Asa	125	129	...	...	254
6	Tooleepoor	24	59	...	11	94	
7	Jeralra	34	50	...	4	88	
8	Joulee	145	679	7	9	840	
9	Chindonra	5	24	...	...	29
10	Chindouree	88	62	...	3	153	
11	Dulakharce	36	73	...	...	109
12	Dubasree	118	204	...	1	323	
13	Russolpoor Kelour	...	62	...	...	62
14	Roorkulee Talib Ali	46	193	3	...	242	
15	Roorkulee Futtch Ali	52	257	10	...	319	
16	Kathka	34	259	...	...	293
17	Kumbhara	20	100	6	...	126	
18	Khojluhara	64	209	2	1	276	
19	Khooknee	53	59	...	...	112
20	Kharee Ferozabad	48	262	...	...	310
21	Mutka	38	35	1	...	74	
22	Muvce Sadat	93	136	6	9	244	
23	Nugla Boozoorg	101	583	5	43	732	
24	Nugla Mobarick	162	272	...	...	389
	Total, Chuk Joulee	1,710	3,973	41	90	5,814	...
	GRAND TOTAL	5,302	10,037	147	149	15,635	...
25	Pumbora, Chuk Joulee	116	130	246	1 12 1½
	Total	5,418	10,167	147	149	15,881	...

JOULEE.

operation of the Ganges Canal.

4.			5.				
REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Mcesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
1 6 11½	1 5 2½	0 4 10½	501 8 0	460 8 0	1 5 0	...	963 5 0
			57 5 0	67 7 0	...	...	124 12 0
			419 10 0	322 13 0	...	3 15 0	746 6 0
			165 13 0	687 3 0	9 5 0	...	862 5 0
			174 0 0	286 15 0	26 9 0	...	487 8 0
			339 12 0	295 8 0	11 15 0	...	647 3 0
			216 15 0	322 13 0	7 15 0	...	547 11 0
			114 10 0	325 11 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	453 7 0
			243 9 0	354 5 0	...	...	597 11 0
			720 8 0	216 10 0	...	...	937 2 0
			73 11 0	146 5 0	...	...	220 0 0
			38 14 0	...	...	...	38 14 0
			88 0 0	140 9 0	...	...	228 9 0
			431 14 0	971 3 0	5 5 0	...	1,408 6 0
			908 13 0	228 1 0	9 0 0	...	446 3 0
			79 13 0	157 13 0	1 5 0	...	238 15 0
			28 10 0	44 8 0	...	1 5 0	74 7 0
			300 14 0	659 14 0	1 5 0	23 8 0	985 9 0
			187 2 0	253 15 0	...	...	391 1 0
			517 14 0	285 2 0	...	...	753 0 0
			38 14 0	74 9 0	...	...	113 7 0
			151 3 0	255 5 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	414 11 0
			32 12 0	149 3 0	...	...	181 15 0
			225 2 0	337 3 0	4 0 0	...	586 5 0
			354 2 0	768 15 0	2 10 0	19 9 0	1,145 4 0
			1,127 13 0	519 5 0	33 3 0	17 0 0	1,697 5 0
			245 10 0	198 0 0	...	...	443 10 0
			217 4 0	199 6 0	17 4 0	...	433 14 0
...	...	...	7,252 4 0	8,699 1 0	140 10 0	77 1 0	16,169 0 0
1 5 10½	1 0 2½	1 3 8½	119 9 0	32 13 0	...	...	152 6 0
			73 3 0	47 14 0	...	...	121 11 0
			374 6 0	95 11 0	...	...	470 1 0
			177 9 0	248 13 0	1 0 0	11 1 0	438 7 0
			219 11 0	176 6 0	...	...	396 1 0
			42 3 0	80 11 0	...	13 9 0	136 7 0
			59 12 0	68 6 0	...	4 15 0	133 1 0
			254 14 0	928 5 0	7 1 0	11 1 0	1,201 5 0
			8 13 0	32 13 0	...	...	41 10 0
			154 11 0	84 12 0	...	3 11 0	243 2 0
			63 4 0	99 13 0	...	...	163 1 0
			207 7 0	278 15 0	...	1 4 0	487 10 0
			...	84 12 0	...	...	84 12 0
			80 14 0	263 14 0	3 0 0	...	347 12 0
			91 6 0	351 6 0	10 2 0	...	452 14 0
			59 12 0	354 2 0	...	...	413 14 0
			35 3 0	136 12 0	6 1 0	...	178 0 0
			112 8 0	285 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	401 8 0
			93 3 0	80 13 0	...	...	173 13 0
			84 6 0	358 3 0	...	...	442 9 0
			66 13 0	47 14 0	1 0 0	...	115 11 0
			163 8 0	185 15 0	6 1 0	11 1 0	366 9 0
			177 9 0	796 9 0	5 1 0	52 15 0	132 2 0
			284 8 0	310 6 0	...	...	594 14 0
...	...	...	3,005 10 0	5,431 7 0	41 6 0	110 13 0	8,289 4 0
...	...	...	10,257 14 0	14,130 8 0	182 0 0	187 14 0	24,758 4 0
1 5 10½	1 0 2½	1 3 8½	203 15 0	117 12 0	...	...	381 11 0
...	...	...	10,461 13 0	14,308 4 0	182 0 0	187 14 0	25,139 15 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	6.			
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Untwara	...	...	...	...
2	Untee	...	...	...	...
3	Bazcedpoor Kowalee	...	...	...	...
4	Bisanch	...	...	...	...
5	Bitora	...	...	...	...
6	Pal	...	...	...	...
7	Pulree	...	...	...	...
8	Talra	...	...	...	...
9	Tisung	...	...	...	...
10	Jansuth	...	...	...	...
11	Jitwara	...	...	...	...
12	Jundharee	...	...	...	...
13	Chittora	...	...	...	...
14	Choganwa	0 15 10	0 15 10	0 14 5½	0 11 1½
15	Ratour	...	...	...	...
16	Sadpoor	...	...	...	...
17	Salarpoor	...	...	...	...
18	Sikhara	...	...	...	...
19	Kowal	...	...	...	...
20	Kawalee	...	...	...	...
21	Khurtonlee	...	...	...	...
22	Khalwara	...	...	...	...
23	Kola Potha	...	...	...	...
24	Muhdour	...	...	...	...
25	Muhelkee	...	...	...	...
26	Nugla Churhao	...	...	...	...
27	Nugla Kubeerpoor	...	...	...	...
28	Nugla Muhasing	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Jansuth	...	...	...	...
1	Ahurwa	...	...	...	...
2	Bhundour	...	...	...	...
3	Bulharee	...	...	...	...
4	Bhulwa	...	...	...	...
5	Behra Asa	...	...	...	...
6	Toolseepoor	...	...	...	...
7	Jerahra	...	...	...	...
8	Joulee	...	...	...	...
9	Chindoura	...	...	...	...
10	Chindouree	...	...	...	...
11	Duhakharee	...	...	...	...
12	Duhasree	0 15 10½	0 15 10½	0 11 6¾	0 8 5½
13	Russoolpoor Kelour	...	...	...	...
14	Roorkulee Talib Ali	...	...	...	...
15	Roorkulee Futeh Ali	...	...	...	...
16	Kathka	...	...	...	...
17	Kunhara	...	...	...	...
18	Khojulhara	...	...	...	...
19	Khooknee	...	...	...	...
20	Kharee Ferozabad	...	...	...	...
21	Mutka	...	...	...	...
22	Muvee Sadat	...	...	...	...
23	Nugla Boozoorg	...	...	...	...
24	Nugla Mobarick	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Joulee	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...
25	Pumbora, Chuk Joulee	0 15 10½	0 15 10½	0 11 6¾	0 8 5½
	Total	...	...	...	...

JOULEE.

of the Ganges Canal.--(Continued.)

7.					8.	9.
REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.					Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
242 6 0	317 9 0	0 14 0	...	560 13 0	402 8 0	...
27 11 0	46 8 0	...	...	74 3 0	50 9 0	...
202 13 0	222 9 0	...	2 1 0	427 7 0	318 15 0	1
80 2 0	473 14 0	6 5 0	...	560 5 0	302 0 0	2
84 1 0	197 14 0	18 2 0	...	300 1 0	187 7 0	...
164 4 0	203 12 0	8 2 0	...	376 2 0	271 1 0	3
104 14 0	222 9 0	5 7 0	...	332 14 0	214 13 0	3
55 6 0	224 9 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	287 15 0	165 8 0	...
117 12 0	244 6 0	...	...	362 2 0	235 12 0	...
348 3 0	149 6 0	...	...	497 9 0	439 9 0	19
35 10 0	100 14 0	...	...	136 8 0	83 8 0	...
18 13 0	...	...	...	18 13 0	20 1 0	...
42 9 0	96 15 0	...	...	139 8 0	89 1 0	...
208 12 0	679 9 0	3 10 0	...	881 15 0	526 7 0	...
100 12 0	157 4 0	6 5 0	...	264 5 0	181 14 0	...
38 9 0	108 13 0	0 14 0	...	148 4 0	90 11 0	...
13 13 0	30 10 0	...	0 11 0	45 2 0	29 5 0	...
145 7 0	455 4 0	0 14 0	12 8 0	614 1 0	371 8 0	2
66 4 0	175 4 0	...	...	241 8 0	149 9 0	...
250 4 0	162 5 0	...	...	412 9 0	340 7 0	...
18 13 0	51 7 0	...	...	70 4 0	43 3 0	1
73 3 0	176 6 0	1 13 0	2 12 0	254 2 0	160 9 0	1
15 13 0	102 14 0	...	...	118 11 0	63 4 0	1
108 12 0	246 8 0	2 11 0	...	357 15 0	228 6 0	...
171 2 0	529 2 0	1 13 0	10 6 0	712 7 0	432 13 0	4
545 1 0	358 5 0	22 10 0	9 0 0	936 0 0	761 5 0	6
118 11 0	136 9 0	...	...	255 4 0	188 6 0	...
153 5 0	137 8 0	11 12 0	...	302 9 0	131 5 0	10
3,554 1 0	5,998 9 0	95 12 0	40 14 0	9,689 4 0	6,479 12 0	53
67 7 0	23 13 0	...	...	91 4 0	61 2 0	2
41 11 0	34 11 0	...	...	76 6 0	45 5 0	...
211 6 0	69 7 0	...	...	280 13 0	189 4 0	...
100 3 0	180 10 0	0 12 0	4 12 0	286 5 0	152 2 0	2
124 0 0	128 0 0	...	...	252 0 0	144 1 0	1
23 13 0	58 8 0	...	5 13 0	88 2 0	48 5 0	...
33 12 0	49 10 0	...	2 2 0	85 8 0	47 9 0	...
143 14 0	673 11 0	5 1 0	4 12 0	827 6 0	373 15 0	...
4 15 0	23 13 0	...	...	28 12 0	12 4 0	...
87 5 0	61 8 0	...	1 9 0	150 6 0	92 12 0	...
35 11 0	71 7 0	...	...	107 2 0	15 15 0	...
117 2 0	202 7 0	...	0 8 0	320 1 0	167 9 0	...
...	61 8 0	...	...	61 8 0	23 4 0	...
45 10 0	191 9 0	2 2 0	...	239 5 0	108 7 0	...
51 9 0	255 1 0	7 4 0	...	313 14 0	139 0 0	...
33 12 0	257 1 0	...	...	290 13 0	123 1 0	2
19 14 0	99 4 0	4 5 0	...	123 7 0	54 9 0	3
63 7 0	208 6 0	1 7 0	0 8 0	273 12 0	127 12 0	1
52 9 0	58 8 0	...	...	111 1 0	62 12 0	...
47 10 0	259 15 0	...	...	307 9 0	135 0 0	...
37 11 0	34 12 0	0 11 0	...	73 2 0	42 9 0	...
92 4 0	134 15 0	4 5 0	4 12 0	236 4 0	130 5 0	...
100 3 0	578 8 0	3 10 0	22 11 0	705 0 0	327 2 0	...
160 12 0	225 4 0	...	...	386 0 0	208 14 0	...
1,696 8 0	3,942 4 0	29 9 0	47 7 0	5,715 12 0	2,873 8 0	11
5,250 9 0	9,940 13 0	125 5 0	88 5 0	15,405 0 0	9,353 4 0	64
115 2 0	129 0 0	...	...	244 2 0	137 9 0	...
5,365 11 0	1,069 13 0	125 5 0	88 5 0	15,649 2 0	9,490 13 0	64

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	10.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Untwara	...	...	...	...	...
2	Untee	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bazeedpoor Kowalee	10	12	...	...	22
4	Bisanch	6	37	1	...	47
5	Bitora	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pal	29	36	1	...	66
7	Pulree	21	44	1	...	66
8	Talra	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tisung	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jansuth	293	125	...	...	418
11	Jitwara	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jundharee	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chittora	...	...	...	...	...
14	Choganwa	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratour	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sadpoor	...	...	...	...	...
17	Salarpoor	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sikhara	5	49	...	2	66
19	Kowal	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kawalee	...	...	...	...	...
21	Khurtoulee	6	16	...	...	22
22	Khalwara	6	15	...	1	22
23	Kula Potha	3	19	...	...	22
24	Muhdour	...	...	...	...	...
25	Muhelkee	31	96	...	3	132
26	Nugla Churhao	89	59	4	2	154
27	Nugla Kubeerpoor	...	...	...	...	...
28	Nugla Muhasing	61	54	5	...	220
	Total, Chuk Jansuth	570	561	12	8	1,154
1	Ahurwa	33	11	...	...	44
2	Bhundour	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bulharee	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhulwa	15	28	1	...	44
5	Behra Asa	11	11	...	...	22
6	Toolseepoor	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jerahra	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jowlee	...	...	...	...	...
9	Chindoura	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chindourae	...	...	...	...	...
11	Duhakharce	...	...	...	...	...
12	Duhasree	...	...	...	...	...
13	Russoolpoor Kelour	...	...	...	...	...
14	Roorkulee Fali Ali	...	...	...	...	...
15	Roorkulee Futeh Ali	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kathka	5	39	...	...	44
17	Kamhara	14	70	1	...	88
18	Khojulhara	5	17	...	...	22
19	Khooknee	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kharee Ferozatad	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mutka	...	...	...	...	...
22	Muvee Sadat	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nugla Bouzoorg	...	...	...	...	...
24	Nugla Mobarick	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Joulce	83	176	5	...	264
	GRAND TOTAL	653	740	17	8	1,418
25	Pumbora, Chuk Joulce	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	653	740	17	8	1,418

JOLEE.

of the Ganges Canal.—(Continued.)

11.

REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.

Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhcor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...
...
20 8 0	17 3 0	...	...	37 11 0
12 5 0	53 1 0	1 5 0	...	66 11 0
...
59 6 0	51 10 0	1 5 0	...	112 5 0
43 0 0	63 2 0	1 5 0	...	107 7 0
...
...
599 12 0	179 5 0	...	...	779 1 0
...
...
...
...
...
...
30 11 0	70 5 0	...	2 10 0	103 10 0
...
12 5 0	22 5 0	...	...	35 4 0
12 5 0	21 8 0	...	1 5 0	35 2 0
6 2 0	27 4 0	...	...	33 6 0
...
63 7 0	130 10 0	...	3 15 0	198 0 0
182 3 0	84 10 0	5 5 0	2 10 0	274 12 0
...
124 14 0	77 7 0	6 10 0	...	208 15 0
...
1,166 14 0	799 0 0	15 14 0	10 8 0	1,992 4 0
...
58 0 0	15 1 0	...	...	73 1 0
...
26 6 0	38 5 0	1 0 0	...	65 11 0
19 5 0	15 1 0	...	...	34 6 0
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
8 13 0	53 5 0	...	...	62 2 0
24 10 0	95 11 0	4 1 0	...	124 6 0
8 13 0	23 4 0	...	...	32 1 0
...
...
...
...
...
...
145 15 0	240 11 0	5 1 0	...	391 11 0
...
1,312 13 0	1,039 11 0	20 15 0	10 8 0	2,383 15 0
...
...
1,312 13 0	1,039 11 0	20 15 0	10 8 0	2,383 15 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	12.			
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Untwara ...	...	...	...	...
2	Untee ...	...	...	...	...
3	Bazeedpoor Kowalee ...	9 14 0	11 14 0	...	...
4	Bisanch ...	5 15 0	36 10 0	0 14 0	...
5	Bitora ...	...	...	...	...
6	Pal ...	28 11 0	35 10 0	0 14 0	...
7	Pulree ...	20 12 0	43 8 0	0 14 0	...
8	Talra ...	...	...	...	...
9	Tisung ...	...	...	...	...
10	Jansuth ...	289 14 0	123 10 0	...	...
11	Jitwara ...	...	...	...	...
12	Jundharee ...	...	...	...	...
13	Chittora ...	...	...	...	...
14	Choganwa ...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratour ...	...	...	...	...
16	Sadpoor ...	...	...	...	...
17	Salarpoor ...	...	...	...	...
18	Sikhara ...	14 13 0	48 8 0	...	1 6 0
19	Kowal ...	...	...	...	...
20	Kawalee ...	...	...	...	...
21	Khurtoulee ...	5 15 0	15 13 0	...	...
22	Khalwara ...	5 15 0	14 13 0	...	0 11 0
23	Kola Potha ...	2 15 0	18 13 0	...	...
24	Muhdour ...	...	...	...	...
25	Muhelkee ...	30 10 0	97 0 0	...	2 1 0
26	Nugla Churhao ...	88 0 0	58 6 0	3 10 0	1 6 0
27	Nugla Kubeerpoor ...	...	...	...	...
28	Nugla Muhasing ...	60 6 0	53 7 0	4 8 0	...
Total, Chuk Jansuth ...		553 12 0	558 0 0	10 2 0	5 8 0
1	Ahurwa ...	32 12 0	10 15 0	...	...
2	Bhundour ...	...	...	...	...
3	Bullharee ...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhulwa ...	14 14 0	27 13 0	0 11 0	...
5	Behra Asa ...	10 15 0	10 15 0	...	...
6	Toolacepoor ...	...	...	...	...
7	Jerahra ...	...	...	...	...
8	Joulee ...	...	...	...	...
9	Chindoura ...	...	...	...	...
10	Chindouree ...	...	...	...	...
11	Duhakharee ...	...	...	...	...
12	Duhasree ...	...	...	...	...
13	Russoolpoor Kelour ...	...	...	...	...
14	Roorkulee Talib Ali ...	...	...	...	...
15	Roorkulee Futteh Ali ...	...	...	...	...
16	Kathka ...	4 15 0	38 11 0	...	...
17	Kumhara ...	13 14 0	69 7 0	2 14 0	...
18	Khojullhara ...	4 15 0	16 4 0	...	...
19	Khooknee ...	...	...	...	...
20	Kharee Ferozabad ...	...	...	...	...
21	Mutka ...	...	...	...	...
22	Muvee Sadat ...	...	...	...	...
23	Nugla Boozoorg ...	...	...	...	...
24	Nugla Mobarick ...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Joulee ...		82 5 0	174 11 0	3 9 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		646 1 0	732 11 0	14 5 0	5 8 0
25	Pumbora, Chuk Joulee ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		646 1 0	732 11 0	14 5 0	5 8 0

JOLEE.

of the Ganges Canal.—(Concluded.)

			13.	14.	15.
			Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Total.					
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
...	...	402 8 0			The cultivated area in this pergunnah is 48,763 acres,—calculating the possibility of having one well to 30 acres, this would give 1,626 wells. Of these there are already in existence 184 masonry wells, leaving 1,442 kutchu wells to be accounted for; allow 13 acres of irrigation to a masonry, and 11 acres of irrigation to a kutchu well, the account then would be thus,— 184 × 13 = 2,392 acres. 1442 × 11 = 15,862 „ 18,254 acres, total irrigation. 30,509 „ unirrigated. 48,763 acres of cultivation.
...	...	50 9 0			
21 12 0	15 5 0	303 0 0			
43 7 0	23 4 0	278 12 0			
...	...	187 7 0			
65 3 0	47 2 0	223 15 0			
65 2 0	42 5 0	172 8 0			
...	...	165 0 0			
...	...	235 12 0			
413 8 0	365 9 0	74 0 0			
...	...	83 8 0			
...	...	20 1 0			
...	...	89 1 0			
...	...	526 7 0			
...	...	181 14 0			
...	...	90 11 0			
...	...	29 5 0			
64 11 0	38 15 0	332 9 0			
...	...	149 9 0			
...	...	340 7 0			
21 12 0	13 8 0	29 11 0			
21 7 0	13 11 0	146 14 0			
21 12 0	11 10 0	51 10 0			
...	...	228 6 0			
129 11 0	68 5 0	364 8 0			
151 6 0	123 6 0	637 15 0			
...	...	188 6 0			
118 5 0	90 10 0	40 11 0			
1,138 0 0	854 4 0	5,625 8 0			
43 11 0	29 6 0	31 12 0			
...	...	45 5 0			
...	...	189 4 0			
43 6 0	22 5 0	129 13 0			
21 14 0	12 8 0	131 9 0			
...	...	48 5 0			
...	...	47 9 0			
...	...	373 15 0			
...	...	12 14 0			
...	...	92 12 0			
...	...	55 15 0			
...	...	167 9 0			
...	...	23 4 0			
...	...	108 7 0			
...	...	139 0 0			
43 10 0	18 8 0	104 9 0			
86 3 0	38 3 0	16 6 0			
21 13 0	10 4 0	117 8 0			
...	...	62 12 0			
...	...	135 0 0			
...	...	42 9 0			
...	...	130 5 0			
...	...	327 2 0			
...	...	208 14 0			
260 9 0	131 2 0	2,742 6 0			
1,398 9 0	986 5 0	8,367 14 0			
...	...	137 9 0			
1,398 9 0	986 5 0	8,505 7 0			

Apply the average irrigated and unirrigated revenue rates to the above areas:—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
18,254 irrigated acres × 1 5 11½ =	25,027 15 3	
30,509 unirrigated do. × 0 13 4 =	25,424 2 8	

Total Revenue 50,452 1 11

Actual revised demand ... 58,578 0 0

Difference due to canal profits ... 8,125 14 1

Amount of canal profits by first estimate ... 8,505 0 0

Amount by second estimate according to orders of Senior

Member, Board of Revenue, 3,716 0 0

The average depth of water from the surface is 16 feet 7 inches, actual depth of water in wells 15 feet 3 inches, total to bottom 31 feet 10 inches.

The jumma of canal-irrigated villages is Rs. 53,633, while the profits due to canal are estimated only at Rs. 3,716. There are two reasons for the smallness of canal profits—*first*, Mr. Charles Grant's assessments appear to me to have been light; *second*, as in most villages kutchu wells can be constructed at a moderate cost, I have allowed proportionately less for the influence of canal, and more for natural capability. This account does not admit of mathematical accuracy—some discretion must be left to the Settlement Officer; but I confidently believe I have fixed jummas which will stand the severe test of closure of canal.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Monzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	JOLEE.	Untwara ...	567	Rs. 402	...	Rs. 402	As kutchia wells feasible at a cost of Rs. 40 only ; Rs. 200 allowed for canal profits.
2		Untee ...	75	51	...	51	No deduction necessary ; great natural capability.
3		Bazeedpoor Kowalee ...	433	319	16	303	Rs. 170 canal profits.
4		Bisanch ...	567	302	23	279	Rs. 100 ditto.
5		Betora ...	305	187	...	187	Rs. 150 ditto.
6		Pal ...	381	271	47	224	Rs. 100 ditto.
7		Pulree ...	337	215	42	173	Rs. 100 ditto.
8		Talra ...	293	165	...	165	Rs. 100 ditto.
9		Tisung ...	366	236	...	236	Rs. 200 ditto.
10		Jansuth ...	503	440	366	74	Rs. 70 ditto.
11		Jitwara ...	138	84	...	84	No deduction necessary ; considerable natural capability.
12		Jundharee ...	19	20	...	20	No deduction ditto.
13		Chittora ...	141	89	...	89	Rs. 50 canal profits.
14		Choganwa ...	892	526	...	526	Rs. 216 ditto.
15		Ratour ...	268	182	...	182	Rs. 95 ditto.
16		Sadpore ...	150	91	...	91	Rs. 50 ditto.
17		Salarpore ...	46	29	...	29	No deduction necessary ; canal irrigation trifling.
18		Sikhara ...	626	392	39	333	Rs. 150 canal profits.
19		Kowal ...	244	150	...	150	Rs. 100 ditto.
20		Kawalee ...	417	340	...	340	No deduction necessary ; jumma moderate.
21		Khurtoulee ...	71	43	13	30	Rs. 30 canal profits.
22		Khalwara ...	258	161	14	147	Rs. 50 ditto.
23		Kola Potha ...	120	64	12	52	Rs. 50 ditto.
24		Muhdour ...	362	228	...	228	Rs. 100 ditto.
25		Muhelkee ...	726	433	68	365	Rs. 100 ditto.
26		Nugla Churhao ...	951	761	123	638	Rs. 350 ditto.
27		Nugla Kubeerpore ...	258	188	...	188	Rs. 100 ditto.
28		Nugla Muhasing ...	307	131	91	40	Rs. 40 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Jansuth ...	9,821	6,480	854	5,626	
1	JOLEE.	Ahurwa ...	92	61	29	32	Rs. 30 canal profits.
2		Bhundour ...	77	45	...	45	No deduction necessary ; canal irrigation trifling.
3		Bulharee ...	283	189	...	189	Rs. 100 canal profits.
4		Bhulwa ...	293	152	22	130	Rs. 50 ditto.

Abstract Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzahi.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
5	Joulee.	Behra Asa ...	254	Rs. 144	Rs. 13	Rs. 131	Rs. 50 canal profits.
6		Tootseepoor ...	94	48	...	48	Rs. 40 ditto.
7		Jerahra ...	88	48	...	48	No deduction necessary; jumma moderate.
8		Joulee ...	840	374	...	374	Rs. 150 canal profits.
9		Chindoura ...	29	13	...	13	No deduction necessary; canal irrigation very trifling.
10		Chindouree ...	153	93	...	93	Rs. 55 canal profits.
11		Dulakharee ...	109	56	...	56	No deduction necessary; much culturable area.
12		Duhasree ...	323	168	...	168	No deduction necessary; jumma low; ditto as above.
13		Russoolpoor Kelour ...	62	23	...	23	No deduction; canal irrigation trifling.
14		Roorkulee Talib Ali ...	242	108	...	108	Rs. 50 canal profits.
15		Roorkulee Futtch Ali ...	319	139	...	139	Rs. 50 ditto.
16		Kathka ...	293	123	19	104	No deduction necessary; jumma below deduced rates.
17		Kumhara ...	126	54	38	16	No deduction necessary; ditto.
18		Khojulhara ...	276	128	10	118	No deduction necessary; jumma moderate.
19		Khooknee ...	112	63	...	63	Rs. 50 canal profits.
20		Kharee Ferozabad ...	310	135	...	135	No deduction necessary; original jumma low.
21		Mutka ...	74	43	...	43	Rs. 20 canal profits.
22		Mavee Sadat ...	244	130	...	130	Rs. 50 ditto.
23		Nugla Boozoorg ...	732	327	...	327	Rs. 100 ditto.
24		Nugla Mobarik ...	389	209	...	209	Rs. 150 ditto.
25		Pumbora ...	246	137	...	137	Rs. 100 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Joulee ...	6,060	3,010	131	2,879	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	15,881	9,490	985	8,505	Total canal profits, Rs. 3,716.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

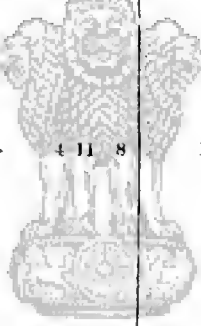
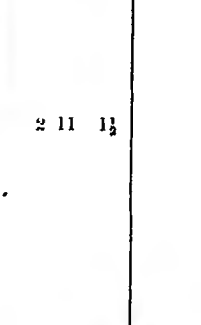
PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	3.		
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED		
		Meesun.	Roslea.	Dakur.
1	Ahmudpoor	20	90	56
2	Ambchta Yakoobpoor	92	226	83
3	Oorungabad	64	313	185
4	Boonta	115	230	34
5	Bunchra Ooda	137	383	108
6	Thirwa	1	97	58
7	Janeepoor	3	9	68
8	Jasana, alias Mustgurh	84	98	80
9	Khownpoor	20	53	62
10	Oosmanpoor	77	153	54
11	Qadirpoor ... ..	...	20	12
12	Qazeepoor	62	77	29
13	Khaira Gudaie	159	241	49
14	Kylshikarpoor	286	294	132
15	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Seom	52	211	32
16	Ditto, Puttee Huftoom	2	20	...
17	Ditto, Puttee Hushtoom	17	40	13
18	Goorhana	144	102	19
19	Mandulpoor	118	92	88
20	Heend	98	210	136
21	Yarpoor	94	135	128
22	Younispoor	21	50	11
23	Sohnunjee	15	120	125
24	Pultchree	2	7	4
Total, Chuk Bhainswal		1,692	3,271	1,566
1	Bhundora	125	57	...
2	Bhainsanee	169	256	160
3	Thana Bhowun, Puttee Kalroo, ... ..	...	8	1
4	Ditto Mehal Muzbutta	25	64	14
5	Ditto Mehal Baghian	6	54	26
6	Dubhairee ... ..	...	6	...
7	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Puchdoo	40	163	25
8	Gogwan	67	72	...
9	Loharce ... ..	...	3	1
10	Niralsa, alias Maroo Kheree	198	168	19
11	Munut Muntce	33	358	117
12	Nojul Nojlee	126	418	179
13	Harrur Futtchpoor	9	7	...
14	Jellabad ... ..	...	26	...
Total, Chuk Bheaoree		798	1,660	542
GRAND TOTAL		2,490	4,931	2,108

THANA BHOWUN.

operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

BY CANAL.		4.			
		REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
32	198				
33	434				
...	562				
...	379				
...	628				
...	156				
...	80				
...	262				
2	146				
...	284				
...	32				
...	168				
...	449				
...	712				
...	295				
...	22				
1	71				
...	265				
...	298				
...	444				
...	357				
1	83				
...	260				
...	18				
69	6,598
...	182				
...	585				
...	9				
...	103				
...	86				
...	6				
...	228				
...	139				
...	4				
...	385				
...	508				
...	723				
...	16				
...	26				
...	3,000
69	9,598

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzali.	5.					
		REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.					
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Ahmudpoor ...	94 9 0	172 14 0	108 13 0	33 2 0	409 6 0	
2	Ambekhta Yakooobpoor ...	435 1 0	434 1 0	161 5 0	34 2 0	1,064 9 0	
3	Oorungabad ...	302 11 0	601 3 0	359 9 0	...	1,263 7 0	
4	Boonta ...	543 14 0	441 12 0	66 1 0	...	1,051 11 0	
5	Bunehra Ooda ...	647 14 0	735 9 0	209 14 0	...	1,593 5 0	
6	Thirwa ...	4 12 0	186 5 0	112 11 0	...	303 12 0	
7	Janeepoor ...	14 3 0	17 5 0	132 2 0	...	163 10 0	
8	Jusana, alias Mustgurlh ...	397 4 0	188 3 0	155 8 0	...	740 15 0	
9	Khanpoor ...	137 2 0	101 13 0	120 8 0	2 1 0	361 8 0	
10	Oosmanpoor ...	364 2 0	293 14 0	104 15 0	...	762 15 0	
11	Kadirpoor ...	...	38 7 0	23 5 0	...	61 12 0	
12	Kazeepoor ...	293 3 0	147 14 0	56 6 0	...	497 7 0	
13	Khaira Gudaie ...	751 15 0	462 14 0	95 4 0	...	1,310 1 0	
14	Kylshikarpoor ...	1,352 9 0	564 10 0	256 8 0	...	2,173 11 0	
15	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Seoom ...	245 15 0	405 4 0	62 3 0	...	713 6 0	
16	Ditto, Puttee Huftoom ...	9 7 0	38 7 0	...	...	47 14 0	
17	Ditto, Puttee Hushtoom ...	80 7 0	76 13 0	25 4 0	1 1 0	183 9 0	
18	Goorhana ...	681 0 0	195 14 0	36 15 0	...	913 13 0	
19	Mandulpoor ...	558 1 0	176 11 0	171 0 0	...	905 12 0	
20	Heend ...	463 7 0	403 5 0	264 5 0	...	1,131 1 0	
21	Yarpoor ...	444 9 0	259 5 0	248 12 0	...	952 10 0	
22	Younispoor ...	99 5 0	96 0 0	21 6 0	1 1 0	217 12 0	
23	Sohnunjee ...	70 15 0	230 8 0	242 15 0	...	544 6 0	
24	Pultchree ...	9 7 0	13 7 0	7 12 0	...	30 10 0	
Total, Chuk Bhainswal ...		8,001 12 0	6,282 6 0	3,043 5 0	71 7 0	17,398 14 0	
1	Bhundora ...	336 15 0	100 0 0	...	...	436 15 0	
2	Bhainsancee ...	455 8 0	449 4 0	232 6 0	...	1,137 2 0	
3	Thana Bhowun, Puttee Kalroo ...	...	14 1 0	1 7 0	...	15 8 0	
4	Ditto Mehal Muzbutta ...	67 6 0	112 5 0	20 5 0	...	200 0 0	
5	Ditto Mehal Baghian ...	16 3 0	94 12 0	37 12 0	...	148 11 0	
6	Dubhairee ...	...	10 8 0	...	...	10 8 0	
7	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Puchdoo ...	107 13 0	285 15 0	36 5 0	...	430 1 0	
8	Gogwan ...	180 9 0	126 6 0	...	...	306 15 0	
9	Loharee ...	...	5 4 0	1 7 0	...	6 11 0	
10	Niralsa, alias Maroo Kheree ...	533 11 0	294 13 0	27 9 0	...	856 1 0	
11	Munut Munttee ...	88 15 0	628 4 0	169 14 0	...	887 1 0	
12	Nojul Nojlee ...	339 10 0	733 9 0	259 15 0	...	1,333 2 0	
13	Hurrur Futehpore ...	24 4 0	12 5 0	...	...	36 9 0	
14	Jellabad ...	...	45 10 0	...	...	45 10 0	
Total, Chuk Bhcaoree ...		2,150 14 0	2,913 0 0	787 0 0	...	5,850 14 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...		10,152 10 0	9,195 6 0	3,830 5 0	71 7 0	23,219 12 0	

THANA BHOWUN.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

6.				7.				
REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 4 10	1 4 10	1 3 10	0 12 10	26 1 0	117 5 0	69 8 0	25 11 0	238 9 0
				119 15 0	294 9 0	101 0 0	26 8 0	512 0 0
				83 7 0	408 7 0	229 9 0	...	721 7 0
				149 14 0	299 0 0	42 3 0	...	491 13 0
				178 9 0	499 3 0	134 0 0	...	811 12 0
				1 5 0	126 7 0	72 0 0	...	199 12 0
				3 15 0	11 12 0	84 6 0	...	100 1 0
				109 8 0	127 12 0	99 4 0	...	336 8 0
				37 13 0	69 1 0	76 15 0	1 10 0	185 7 0
				100 6 0	199 7 0	67 0 0	...	366 13 0
				...	26 1 0	14 14 0	...	40 15 0
				80 13 0	100 6 0	36 0 0	...	217 3 0
				207 4 0	314 2 0	60 13 0	...	582 3 0
				372 12 0	383 3 0	163 13 0	...	919 12 0
				67 12 0	275 0 0	49 11 0	...	382 7 0
				2 10 0	26 1 0	...	...	28 11 0
				22 3 0	52 2 0	16 2 0	0 13 0	91 4 0
				187 11 0	132 15 0	23 9 0	...	344 3 0
				153 13 0	119 15 0	109 3 0	...	382 15 0
				127 12 0	273 11 0	168 12 0	...	570 3 0
				122 8 0	176 0 0	158 13 0	...	457 5 0
1 4 0	1 4 0	1 1 3	...	27 6 0	65 3 0	13 10 0	0 13 0	107 0 0
				19 9 0	156 7 0	155 2 0	...	331 2 0
				2 10 0	9 2 0	4 15 0	...	16 11 0
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
...	...	...	...	2,205 8 0	4,263 15 0	1,941 2 0	55 7 0	8,466 0 0
1 4 0	1 4 0	1 1 3	...	156 12 0	71 7 0	...	...	228 3 0
				211 15 0	321 0 0	173 2 0	...	706 1 0
				...	10 1 0	1 1 0	...	11 2 0
				31 6 0	80 4 0	15 2 0	...	126 12 0
				7 8 0	67 11 0	28 2 0	...	103 5 0
				...	7 8 0	...	...	7 8 0
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
...	...	...	...	1,000 11 0	2,081 5 0	586 7 0	...	3,668 8 0
...	...	...	...	3,206 3 0	6,345 5 0	2,527 9 0	55 7 0	12,134 8 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	8.	9.	10.		
		Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED		
				Mecann.	Roslee.	Dakur.
		Ra. As. P.				
1	Ahmudpoor ...	170 13 0	2	4	20	13
2	Ambehta Yakoolpoor ...	522 9 0	...	...	...	...
3	Oorungabad ...	542 0 0	4	10	49	29
4	Boonta ...	559 14 0	3	20	40	6
5	Bunehra Ooda ...	781 9 0	6	29	80	23
6	Thirwa ...	104 0 0	3	...	41	25
7	Janeepoor ...	63 9 0	...	...	...	...
8	Jusana, alias Mustgurlh ...	404 7 0	5	35	41	...
9	Khanpoor ...	176 1 0	2	9	16	34
10	Oosmanpoor ...	396 2 0	3	18	36	18
11	Kadirpoor ...	20 13 0	...	...	...	12
12	Kazcepoor ...	280 4 0	3	24	30	...
13	Khaira Gudaic ...	727 14 0	1	8	12	12
14	Kylshikarpoor ...	1,253 15 0	3	27	27	2
15	Gurhee Ubdoolia Khan, Puttee Secoom ...	330 15 0	4	5	63	12
16	Ditto, Puttee Hushoom ...	19 3 0	...	...	...	10
17	Ditto, Puttee Hushoom ...	92 6 0	2	11	25	...
18	Goorhana ...	569 10 0	3	36	25	7
19	Mandulpoor ...	522 13 0	2	17	14	5
20	Hcend ...	560 14 0	2	10	21	13
21	Yarpoor ...	496 5 0	8	46	66	13
22	Younispoor ...	110 12 0	1	6	13	64
23	Solunjee ...	213 4 0	4	5	41	3
24	Pultehree ...	13 15 0	...	...	...	42
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal ...	8,932 14 0	61	330	660	343
1	Bhundora ...	208 12 0	...	...	...	...
2	Bhainsanee ...	431 1 0	...	...	...	...
3	Thana Bhowun, Puttee Kalroo, ...	4 6 0	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto Mehal Muzbatta ...	73 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto Mehal Baghian ...	45 6 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dubhalree ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
7	Gurhee Ubdoolia Khan, Puttee Puchdoo ...	148 7 0	8	31	126	19
8	Gogwan ...	132 11 0	...	...	...	...
9	Loharee ...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...
10	Niralsa, alias Maroo Kherce ...	376 9 0	...	...	...	...
11	Munut Muntce ...	270 3 0	3	4	47	...
12	Nojul Nojlee ...	457 5 0	6	23	76	15
13	Hurrur Futchpore ...	16 8 0	...	...	...	33
14	Jellabad ...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Ilhaoree ...	2,182 6 0	17	58	249	67
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,115 4 0	78	388	909	410

THANA BHOWUN.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

		11.				
TO EACH WELL.		REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.				
Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakor.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7	44	18 15 0	38 7 0	25 4 0	7 4 0	89 14 0
...
...	88	47 10 0	94 2 0	56 6 0	...	198 2 0
...	66	94 9 0	76 13 0	21 11 0	...	183 1 0
...	132	137 2 0	153 10 0	44 11 0	...	335 7 0
...	66	...	78 12 0	48 9 0	...	127 5 0
...
...	110	165 8 0	78 12 0	66 1 0	...	310 5 0
...	44	42 9 0	30 12 0	35 0 0	1 1 0	109 6 0
1	66	85 2 0	69 2 0	23 5 0	...	177 9 0
...
...	66	113 8 0	57 10 0	23 5 0	...	194 7 0
...	22	37 13 0	23 1 0	3 14 0	...	64 12 0
...	66	127 11 0	51 14 0	23 5 0	...	202 4 0
...
...	88	70 15 0	121 0 0	19 7 0	...	211 6 0
...
1	44	52 0 0	48 0 0	13 10 0	1 1 0	114 11 0
...	66	170 4 0	48 0 0	9 11 0	...	227 15 0
...	44	80 6 0	26 14 0	25 4 0	...	132 8 0
...	44	47 5 0	40 5 0	25 4 0	...	112 14 0
...	176	217 9 0	126 12 0	124 6 0	...	468 11 0
...	22	28 6 0	24 15 0	5 13 0	...	59 2 0
...	88	23 10 0	78 12 0	81 10 0	...	184 0 0
...
9	1,342	1,560 14 0	1,267 9 0	666 8 0	9 6 0	3,504 5 0
...
...
...
...
...	176	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	83 9 0	221 1 0	27 9 0	...	332 3 0
...
...
...	66	10 13 0	82 8 0	21 13 0	...	115 2 0
...	132	62 0 0	133 6 0	47 15 0	...	243 5 0
...
...
...	374	156 6 0	436 15 0	97 5 0	...	690 10 0
9	1,716	1,717 4 0	1,704 8 0	763 13 0	9 6 0	4,194 15 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	12.		
		REVENUE ON WELL-IRRIGATED AREA		
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.
		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
1	Ahmudpoor ...	5 3 0	26 1 0	16 2 0
2	Ambehta Yakoobpoor ...	...	...	...
3	Ooringabad ...	13 1 0	63 14 0	36 0 0
4	Boonta ...	26 1 0	52 2 0	7 7 0
5	Bunehra Ooda ...	37 13 0	104 4 0	28 9 0
6	Thirwa ...	...	53 7 0	31 0 0
7	Janeepoor ...	...	...	...
8	Jusana, alias Mustgurb ...	45 10 0	53 7 0	42 3 0
9	Khownpoor ...	11 12 0	20 14 0	22 5 0
10	Oosmanpoor ...	23 7 0	46 15 0	14 14 0
11	Qadirpoor ...	...	...	...
12	Qazeepoor ...	31 4 0	39 2 0	14 14 0
13	Khaira Gudaie ...	10 7 0	15 10 0	2 8 0
14	Kylshikarpoor ...	35 3 0	35 3 0	14 14 0
15	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Seoom ...	19 9 0	82 2 0	12 7 0
16	Ditto, Puttee Huftoom ...	...	...	...
17	Ditto, Puttee Hushtoom ...	14 5 0	32 9 0	8 11 0
18	Goorhana ...	48 14 0	32 9 0	6 3 0
19	Mandulpoor ...	22 3 0	18 4 0	16 2 0
20	Iicend ...	13 1 0	27 6 0	16 2 0
21	Yarpoor ...	59 15 0	86 0 0	79 7 0
22	Younispoor ...	7 13 0	17 1 0	3 12 0
23	Sohnunjee ...	6 8 0	53 7 0	52 2 0
24	Pultchree ...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Bhainswal ...		430 1 0	860 5 0	425 10 0
1	Bhundora ...	...	...	...
2	Bhainsance ...	...	...	...
3	Thana Bhowan, Puttee Kalroo ...	...	...	...
4	Ditto Mehal Muzbutta ...	...	...	...
5	Ditto Mehal Baghian ...	...	...	...
6	Dubhairee ...	...	...	...
7	Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Puchdoo ...	38 14 0	158 0 0	20 9 0
8	Gogwan ...	...	...	...
9	Loharee ...	...	...	...
10	Niralsa, alias Maroo Kheree ...	...	...	...
11	Munut Munttee ...	5 0 0	58 15 0	16 4 0
12	Nojul Nojlee ...	28 13 0	95 5 0	35 11 0
13	Hurrur Futtehpoor ...	...	...	...
14	Jellabad ...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Bheaozee ...		72 11 0	312 4 0	72 8 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		502 12 0	1,172 9 0	498 2 0

THANA BHOWUN.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Concluded.)

		13.	14.	15.
BY DRY RATES.		Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Bhoor.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
5 10 0	53 0 0	36 14 0	133 15 0	
...	...	...	522 9 0	
...	112 15 0	85 3 0	456 13 0	
...	85 10 0	97 7 0	462 7 0	
...	170 10 0	154 13 0	616 12 0	
...	84 7 0	42 14 0	61 2 0	
...	...	...	63 9 0	
...	141 4 0	169 1 0	235 6 0	
0 13 0	55 12 0	53 10 0	122 7 0	
...	85 4 0	92 5 0	303 13 0	
...	...	...	20 13 0	
...	85 4 0	169 3 0	171 1 0	
...	28 9 0	36 3 0	691 11 0	
...	85 4 0	117 10 0	1,136 5 0	
...	
...	114 2 0	97 4 0	233 11 0	
...	...	...	19 3 0	
0 13 0	56 6 0	58 5 0	34 0 0	
...	85 10 0	142 5 0	427 5 0	
...	56 9 0	75 15 0	446 14 0	
...	56 9 0	56 5 0	504 9 0	
...	225 6 0	243 5 0	252 0 0	
...	28 10 0	30 8 0	80 4 0	
...	112 1 0	71 15 0	141 5 0	
...	...	...	13 15 0	
7 4 0	1,723 4 0	1,781 1 0	7,151 13 0	
...	
...	...	...	268 12 0	
...	...	...	431 1 0	
...	...	...	4 6 0	
...	...	...	73 4 0	
...	...	...	45 6 0	
...	...	...	3 0 0	
...	217 7 0	114 12 0	33 11 0	
...	...	...	132 11 0	
...	...	...	1 14 0	
...	...	...	376 9 0	
...	80 3 0	34 15 0	235 4 0	
...	159 13 0	83 8 0	373 13 0	
...	...	...	16 8 0	
...	...	...	13 0 0	
...	457 7 0	233 3 0	1,949 3 0	
7 4 0	2,180 11 0	2,014 4 0	9,101 0 0	Rs. 6,024 allowed as profits due to Canal.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Pergunah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	THANA BHOWUN.	Ahmudpore ...	198	171	37	134	Rs 106 allowed.
2		Ambhta Yakoobpoor,	434	523	...	523	Rs 300 ditto.
3		Oorungabad ...	562	542	85	457	Rs 436 ditto.
4		Boonta ...	379	560	98	462	Rs 300 ditto.
5		Bunchra Ooda ...	628	782	165	617	Rs 500 ditto.
6		Thirwa ...	156	104	43	61	Rs 61 ditto.
7		Janecpoor ...	80	64	...	64	Rs 57 ditto.
8		Jusana, alias Mustgurb,	262	404	169	235	Rs 230 ditto.
9		Khanpoor ...	146	176	54	122	Rs 121 ditto.
10		Oosmanpoor ...	284	396	92	304	Rs 271 ditto.
11		Kadirpoor ...	32	21	...	21	No deduction necessary—canal-irrigated area being a mere trifle.
12		Kazeepoor ...	168	280	109	171	Rs 146 allowed as canal profits.
13		Khatra Gudaic ...	440	728	36	672	Rs 400 ditto.
14		Kylshikarpoor ...	712	1,254	118	1,136	Rs 230 ditto.
15		Gurhee Ubdoolia Khan, Puttee Seoom ...	295	331	97	234	Rs 200 ditto.
16		Ditto, Puttee Hushtoom,	22	19	...	19	No deduction necessary.
17		Ditto, Puttee Hushtoom,	71	92	58	34	Ditto ditto.
18		Goorhana ...	265	569	142	427	Rs 298 allowed.
19		Mandalpoor ...	298	523	76	447	Rs 370 ditto.
20		Heend ...	444	561	56	505	Rs 140 ditto.
21		Yarpoor ...	357	495	243	252	Rs 250 ditto.
22		Younispoor ...	83	111	31	80	Rs 80 ditto.
23		Sohunjee ...	260	213	72	141	Rs 144 allowed for Canal profits.
24		Pultchreo ...	13	14	...	14	No deduction necessary—area irrigated being limited.
		Total, Chuk Bhainswal,	6,598	8,933	1,781	7,152	
1	THANA BHOWUN.	Bhundora ...	182	209	...	209	Rs 100 only allowed for Canal profits.
2		Bhainsanee ...	585	431	...	431	Rs 369 ditto.
3		Thana Bhowun, Puttee Kalroo ...	9	4	...	4	No deduction necessary; area irrigated trifling.
4		Ditto Mehal Muzbutta,	103	73	...	73	No deduction necessary; culturable area extensive.

Abstract of Statement A.—(Concluded.)

B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by walls.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
5	THANA BHOWUN.—(Concluded.)	Thana Bhowun, Mehal Baghian ...	86	45	...	45	No deduction appears necessary; canal irrigation limited, and much culturable land.
6		Dubhahree ...	6	3	...	3	No deduction necessary; ditto.
7		Gurhee Ubdoola Khan, Puttee Puchdoo ...	228	148	115	33	Rs 35 allowed for canal profits.
8		Gogwan ...	139	133	...	133	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of canal.
9		Loharee ...	4	2	...	2	No deduction necessary; canal irrigation insignificant.
10		Niralsa, alias Maroo Kheree ...	385	377	...	377	Rs 277 allowed as canal profits.
11		Munut Muntce ...	508	270	35	235	Rs 235 ditto.
12		Nojul Nojlee ...	723	457	83	374	Rs 368 ditto.
13		Hurrur Futtehpore ...	16	17	...	17	No deduction necessary; assessment independent of Canal.
14		Jellabad ...	26	13	...	13	No deduction necessary; canal irrigated area very trifling.
		Total, Chuk Bheoree	3,000	2,182	233	1,949	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,598	11,115	2,014	9,101	Rs 6,024 allowed as profits due to Canal.

The average depth of water in this Pergunnah is 15½ feet.

In this Statement no attempt has been made to show what amount of land would be thrown out of cultivation if the Canal stopped. I have no data from which I could make the calculation.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

PERGUNNAH

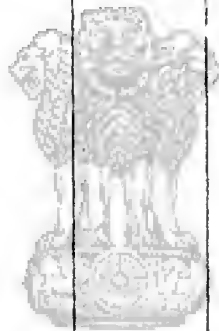
Statement showing profits due to the

1.	2.	3.					4.			
No.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
	<i>Chak Koodana.</i>						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1	Khurur ...	44	156	...	...	200	3 4 2	2 1 6½	...	...
	Total ...	44	156	...	...	200	...	...	...	...

BOORHANA.

operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

5.					6.			
REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.					REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.			
Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
143 5 0	326 15 0	...	...	470 4 0	1 4 10	1 4 10	...	...
143 5 0	326 15 0	...	...	470 4 0	...	...	...	...



सत्यमेव जयते

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

1.	2.	7.					8.	9.
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.					Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Chuk Koodana. Khurur	57 4 0	203 1 0	...	...	260 5 0	209 15 0	...
Total		57 4 0	203 1 0	...	...	260 5 0	209 15 0	...

BOORHANA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—Concluded.

10.					11.					12.					13.	14.			15.
TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.					REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.					REVENUE ON WELL- IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.					Difference of revenue on area irri- gated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.			Remarks.
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.		Rs.	As.	P.	
..	209	15	0	
..	209	15	0	

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

*Abstract of Statement A.
B.*

No.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	Boorhana ...	Chuk Koodana. Khurur ...	200	210	...	210	
Total ...			200	210	...	210	Profits due to canal, Rs. 210; no kutchu wells to be seen.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.

Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Eastern Junna Canal.

1.	2.	3.					4.			
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Bhora Khoord ...	...	67	...	...	67				
2	Bhora Kullian ...	372	535	36	...	943				
3	Jeethpore ...	27	88	5	...	120				
4	Seesolce ...	76	98	17	...	191				
							3 4 2	2 1 6	1 10 5	...
5	Allawulpore ...	142	113	17	...	272				
6	Gurhee Noabad...	27	41	...	...	68				
7	Mahomedpore Rai Singh ...	11	57	3	...	71				
8	Moondhbhur ...	24	77	32	...	133				
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...	679	1,076	110	...	1,865				

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

1.	2.	5.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
		Mcesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhcor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
1	Bhora Khoord ... ..	...	140 7 0	...	...	140 7 0
2	Bhora Kullan	1,212 10 0	1,121 3 0	59 8 0	...	2,393 5 0
3	Jeethpore	88 0 0	184 7 0	8 4 0	...	280 11 0
4	Seesolee	247 12 0	205 6 0	28 2 0	...	481 4 0
5	Allawulpore	462 14 0	236 13 0	28 1 0	...	727 12 0
6	Gurhee Noabad	88 0 0	85 15 0	...	...	173 15 0
7	Mahomedpore Rai Singh ...	35 14 0	119 7 0	4 15 0	...	160 4 0
8	Moondhbhur	78 4 0	161 6 0	52 14 0	...	292 8 0
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...	2,213 6 0	2,255 0 0	181 12 0	...	4,650 2 0

SHIKARPORE.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

6.				7.				
REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
				...	87 4 0	...	...	87 4 0
				484 4 0	696 7 0	48 6 0	...	1,229 1 0
				35 2 0	114 9 0	6 12 0	...	156 7 0
				98 15 0	127 9 0	22 14 0	...	249 6 0
1 4 10	1 4 10	1 5 6	...	184 14 0	147 2 0	22 14 0	...	354 14 0
				35 2 0	53 6 0	...	...	88 8 0
				14 5 0	74 3 0	4 1 0	...	92 9 0
				31 4 0	100 4 0	43 0 0	...	174 8 0
...	...	...	...	883 14 0	1,400 12 0	147 15 0	...	2,432 9 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	8.			9.	10.				
		Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.			Number of wells closed by Canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
						Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs.	As.	P.						
1	Bhora Khoord	53	3	0	1	...	22	...	...	22
2	Bhora Kullan	1,164	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jeethpore	124	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Seesolee	231	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allawulpore	372	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gurhee Noabad	85	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mahomedpore Rai Singh,	67	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Moondhbluar	118	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Chuk Koodana ...		2,217	9	0	1	...	22	...	...	22

SHIKARPORE.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.

Statement showing profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	13.	14.	15.
		Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Bhora Khoord	17 8 0	35 11 0	
2	Bhora Kullian ... ..	...	1,164 4 0	
3	Jeethpore ... ..	...	124 4 0	
4	Seesolee ... ..	...	231 14 0	
5	Allawulpore ... ..	...	372 14 0	
6	Gurhee Nabad ... ..	...	85 7 0	
7	Mahomedpore Rai Singh ... ..	...	67 11 0	
8	Moondhbhur ... ..	...	118 0 0	
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...	17 8 0	2,200 1 0	Rs. 2,277 allowed as canal profits.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by canal.	Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	Remarks.
1	SUKARPORE.	Bhora Khoord... ..	67	53	17	36	Allowed Rs. 36 as canal profits.
2		Bhora Kullan	943	1,164	...	1,164	Ditto 1,160 do.
3		Jeethpore	120	124	...	124	Ditto 128 do.
4		Seesolee	191	232	...	232	Rs. 308 allowed as profits due to canal.
5		Allawulpore	272	373	...	373	Rs. 371 ditto ditto.
6		Gurhee Noabad	68	85	...	85	Rs. 83 ditto ditto.
7		Mahomedpore Rai Singh...	71	68	...	68	Rs. 67 ditto ditto.
8		Moondhbhur	133	118	...	118	Rs. 124 ditto ditto.
		Total, Chuk Koodana ...	1,865	2,217	17	2,200	Rs. 2,277 allowed as canal profits.

Average depth of water, 32 feet 7 inches. Kutchha wells are not known on the opposite side of the "Hindun;" consequently I have not thought it just to make any calculation based upon possible wells, seeing that none can be traced.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the

1.	2.	3.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Atalce	11	6	...	...	17
2	Boodeena Kulan	347	530	26	...	903
3	Peepulhaira	316	195	23	...	534
4	Jusoce	28	175	3	...	206
5	Churolee ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
6	Chuttaila	156	521	52	...	729
7	Sonhujnee	289	228	8	...	525
8	Salahkharee	259	151	64	...	474
9	Aleepoora Kulan	250	164	...	...	414
10	Kumrooddeen Nuggur ... ..	...	5	...	...	5
11	Lalookharee	62	122	20	...	204
12	Laburda	168	261	87	...	516
13	Muhmedpore Mandun	25	22	1	...	48
14	Nugla Puthora	55	195	6	...	256
	Total, Chuk Koodana	1,966	2,577	290	...	4,833
1	Tahurpore, Chuk Jhukwala	3	44	...	...	47
	GRAND TOTAL	1,969	2,621	290	...	4,880

BUGRAH.

operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

4.				5.				
REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
				44 9 0	15 12 0	...	...	60 5 0
				1,405 6 0	1,388 8 0	53 11 0	...	2,847 9 0
				1,279 13 0	510 14 0	47 8 0	...	1,838 3 0
				113 6 0	458 7 0	6 3 0	...	578 0 0
				...	5 4 0	...	...	5 4 0
				631 13 0	1,364 15 0	107 6 0	...	2,104 2 0
4 0 9½	2 9 11	2 1 0½	...	1,170 8 0	597 5 0	16 8 0	...	1,784 5 0
				1,049 0 0	395 9 0	132 3 0	...	1,576 12 0
				1,012 9 0	429 10 0	...	...	1,442 3 0
				...	13 2 0	...	...	13 2 0
				251 2 0	319 10 0	41 5 0	...	612 1 0
				680 7 0	683 12 0	179 11 0	...	1,543 14 0
				101 4 0	57 10 0	2 1 0	...	160 15 0
				222 12 0	510 14 0	12 6 0	...	746 0 0
				7,962 9 0	6,751 4 0	598 14 0	...	15,312 11 0
3 0 3½	1 15 9½	...	...	9 1 0	87 7 0	...	...	96 8 0
...	...	...	...	7,971 10 0	6,838 11 0	598 14 0	...	15,409 3 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	6.			
		REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
1	Atalce				
2	Boodeena Kulan				
3	Peepulhaira				
4	Jusoee				
5	Churolee				
6	Chuttaila				
7	Sonhujnee	1 10 1½	1 10 0½	1 10 10½	...
8	Salalikharee				
9	Aleepoora Kulan				
10	Kumrooddeen Nuggur...				
11	Lalookharee				
12	Laburda				
13	Mulmedpore Mandun...				
14	Nugla Puthora				
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...				
1	Tahurpore, Chuk Jhukwala ...	1 5 6½	1 5 6½	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...

BUGRAH.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

7.					8.	9.	10.				
REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.					Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
17 14 0	9 12 0	...	...	27 10 0	32 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
564 9 0	862 5 0	43 11 0	...	1,470 9 0	1,377 0 0	13	135	207	10	...	352
514 2 0	317 4 0	38 10 0	...	870 0 0	968 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 9 0	284 12 0	5 1 0	...	335 6 0	242 10 0	6	18	112	2	...	132
...	3 4 0	...	...	3 4 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
253 13 0	847 10 0	87 6 0	...	1,188 13 0	915 5 0	8	66	220	22	...	308
470 3 0	370 15 0	13 7 0	...	854 9 0	929 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
421 6 0	245 11 0	107 8 0	...	774 9 0	802 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
406 12 0	266 13 0	...	...	673 9 0	768 10 0	4	66	44	...	...	110
...	8 2 0	...	...	8 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 14 0	198 8 0	33 10 0	...	333 0 0	279 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
273 5 0	424 10 0	146 2 0	...	844 1 0	699 13 0	1	14	15	15	...	44
40 11 0	35 13 0	1 11 0	...	78 3 0	82 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
89 8 0	317 4 0	10 1 0	...	416 13 0	329 3 0	4	19	67	2	...	88
3,198 10 0	4,192 11 0	487 3 0	...	7,878 8 0	7,434 3 0	36	318	665	51	...	1,034
4 0 0	59 5 0	...	...	63 5 0	33 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,202 10 0	4,252 0 0	487 3 0	...	7,941 13 0	7,467 6 0	36	318	665	51	...	1,034

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing profits due to the operation

Number.	Name of Mouzah.	11.				
		REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.				
		Masum.	Raslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Atalec ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Boodeena Kulan ...	546 12 0	542 5 0	20 10 0	...	1,109 11 0
3	Peepulhaira ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jusoce ...	72 14 0	293 7 0	4 2 0	...	370 7 0
5	Churolee ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chuttaila ...	267 5 0	576 6 0	45 7 0	...	889 2 0
7	Sonhujnee ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salalikharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alecepoora Kulan ...	267 5 0	115 4 0	...	...	382 9 0
10	Kunrooddeen Nuggur ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lalookharee ...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Laburda ...	56 11 0	39 5 0	30 15 0	...	126 15 0
13	Muhmedpore Mandun ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nugla Puthora... ...	76 15 0	175 8 0	4 2 0	...	256 9 0
	Total, Chuk Koodana ...	1,287 14 0	1,742 3 0	105 4 0	...	3,135 5 0
1	Tahurpore (Chuk Jhuk-wala) ...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,287 14 0	1,742 3 0	105 4 0	...	3,135 5 0

BUGRAH.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Concluded.)

12.					13.	14.	15.
REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.							
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Difference of Revenue on area irri- gated by wells.	Actual pro- fits due to canal.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 11 0	
219 10 0	336 13 0	16 13 0	...	573 4 0	536 7 0	840 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	968 3 0	
29 5 0	182 4 0	3 6 0	...	214 15 0	155 8 0	87 2 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	
107 6 0	357 15 0	36 15 0	...	502 4 0	386 14 0	528 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	929 12 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	802 3 0	
107 6 0	71 9 0	...	...	178 15 0	203 10 0	565 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	279 1 0	
22 12 0	24 6 0	25 3 0	...	72 5 0	54 10 0	645 3 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	82 12 0	
30 15 0	109 0 0	3 6 0	...	143 5 0	113 4 0	215 15 0	
517 6 0	1,081 15 0	85 11 0	...	1,685 0 0	1,450 5 0	5,983 11 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 3 0	
517 6 0	1,081 15 0	85 11 0	...	1,685 0 0	1,450 5 0	6,017 1 0	Actual profit allowed Rs. 3,227 : see abstract.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract Statement A.

B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	Remarks.
1	Bogra.	Atalee	17	33	...	33	No reduction necessary.
2		Boodeena Kulan ...	903	1,377	536	841	Rs. 840 allowed.
3		Peepulhaira	534	968	...	968	Rs. 200 only allowed; the revised jumma moderate.
4		Jusoe	206	242	155	87	Rs. 87 allowed.
5		Churolee	2	2	...	2	No deduction necessary.
6		Chnttulla	729	915	387	528	Rs. 300 allowed.
7		Sonhujnee	525	930	...	930	Rs. 500 allowed.
8		Salabkharee	474	802	...	802	Rs. 400 do.
9		Alecpoora Kulan ...	414	769	204	565	Rs. 350 do.
10		Kumrooddeen Nuggur ...	5	5	...	5	No reduction necessary.
11		Lalookharee	204	279	...	279	Rs. 200 allowed.
12		Laburda	516	700	55	645	Rs. 200 do.
13		Muhmedpore Mandun ...	48	83	...	83	Rs. 83 do.
14		Nugla Puthora	256	329	113	216	Rs. 150 do.
		Total, Chuk Koodana ...	4,833	7,434	1,450	5,984	
1		Taharpore (Chuk Jhuk-wala)	47	33	...	33	No reduction necessary; revised assessment very moderate.
		GRAND TOTAL	4,880	7,467	1,450	6,017	Rs. 3,227 allowed altogether, as a deduction on account of canal profits.

Average depth of water in this pergunnah is between 23 and 24 feet from surface; kutchu wells can be dug in a few places, but they are not customary.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH JHINJHANA.

Statement showing Profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

1.	2.	3.					4.			
		AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
No.	Name of Mouzah.						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ambehta ...	76	279	83	...	438	3 12 0	1 8 4½	1 8 8	0 13 1½
2	Bhatoo ...	46	419	26	...	491				
3	Pelka ...	22	176	56	...	254				
4	Peer Khera ...	...	...	3	...	3		
5	Pindoor ...	6	14	1	...	21				
6	Tana ...	86	181	162	...	429				
7	Tuprana Afghanan ...	8	157	72	...	237				
8	Tuprana Jatan ...	28	145	27	...	200				
9	Tuprana Goojran ...	...	29	6	...	35			
10	Hussunpoor ...	2	21	2	...	25				
11	Doola Kherce ...	188	398	65	...	651				
12	Sumblalka ...	22	75	7	...	104				
13	Kirarwa ...	56	108	20	...	184				
14	Khairkee ...	31	182	77	4	294				
15	Khera Bhao ...	35	73	39	...	147				
16	Malaindee ...	26	158	2	...	186				
17	Nownaglee ...	97	146	13	3	259				
18	Gurhee Meen Bhace Khan ...	...	20	2	...	22			
19	Poor ...	8	14	2	...	24				
20	Rajhur ...	9	83	17	...	109				
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal,	746	2,678	682	7	4,113
1	Rahutpoor, Chuk Fakhunpore ...	35	141	98	...	274	2 1 10	1 6 4½	1 9 1	
1	Imamnuggur	73	70	44	192	2 15 9½	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 4 5½
2	Jhinjhana ...	...	70	71	...	141			
3	Durgahpoor ...	4	120	12	13	149				
4	Ruzaqnuggur ...	2	40	122	11	175				
5	Hoshungpoor ...	...	15	10	40	94			
	Total, Chuk Choundharee ...	6	353	285	102	751
	GRAND TOTAL ...	787	3,177	1,065	109	5,138

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	5.				
No.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
		Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Ambehta ...	285 0 0	425 0 0	127 15 0	...	837 15 0
2	Bhatoo ...	172 8 0	638 5 0	40 1 0	...	850 14 0
3	Pelka ...	82 8 0	268 2 0	86 5 0	...	436 15 0
4	Peer Khara ...	...	...	4 10 0	...	4 10 0
5	Plndoor ...	22 8 0	21 5 0	1 9 0	...	45 6 0
6	Tana* ...	322 8 0	275 12 0	249 12 0	...	848 0 0
7	Tuprana Afghanan ...	30 0 0	239 2 0	111 0 0	...	380 2 0
8	Tuprana Jatan ...	105 0 0	220 14 0	41 10 0	...	367 8 0
9	Tuprana Goojran ...	...	44 3 0	9 4 0	...	53 7 0
10	Hussunpoor ...	7 8 0	32 0 0	3 1 0	...	42 9 0
11	Doola Kherce ...	705 0 0	606 5 0	100 3 0	...	1,411 8 0
12	Sumbhalka ...	82 8 0	113 15 0	10 13 0	...	207 4 0
13	Kirarwa ...	210 0 0	161 9 0	30 13 0	...	405 6 0
14	Khairkee ...	116 4 0	277 4 0	118 11 0	3 5 0	515 8 0
15	Khera Bhao ...	131 4 0	111 0 0	60 2 0	...	302 9 0
16	Mulaindee ...	97 8 0	240 11 0	3 1 0	...	341 4 0
17	Nownaglee ...	363 12 0	222 7 0	20 1 0	2 7 0	608 11 0
18	Gurhee Meean Bhace Khan ...	...	30 8 0	3 1 0	...	33 9 0
19	Poor ...	30 0 0	21 5 0	3 1 0	...	54 6 0
20	Rajhur ...	33 12 0	126 0 0	26 0 0	...	185 12 0
Total, Chuk Bhainswal		2,797 8 0	4,078 14 0	1,051 1 0	5 12 0	7,933 3 0
1	Rahutpoor, Chuk Fuk-hunpoor ...	73 15 0	197 4 0	153 11 0	...	424 14 0
1	Imamnuggur ...	...	119 11 0	107 7 0	56 3 0	283 5 0
2	Jhinjhana ...	...	107 7 0	108 15 0	...	216 6 0
3	Durgahpoor ...	11 15 0	184 2 0	18 7 0	16 10 0	231 2 0
4	Ruzaqnuggur ...	6 0 0	61 6 0	187 4 0	14 1 0	268 11 0
5	Hoshungpoor ...	...	76 12 0	15 6 0	43 7 0	135 9 0
Total, Chuk Chound-haree		17 15 0	549 6 0	437 7 0	130 5 0	1,135 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,889 6 0	4,825 8 0	1,642 3 0	136 1 0	9,493 12 0

JHINJHANA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

6.				7.				
REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
				78 9 0	288 7 0	81 11 0	...	448 11 0
				47 9 0	433 3 0	25 10 0	...	506 6 0
				22 12 0	181 15 0	55 2 0	...	259 13 0
				...	...	2 15 0	...	2 15 0
				6 3 0	14 8 0	1 0 0	...	21 11 0
				88 15 0	187 2 0	159 8 0	...	435 9 0
				8 4 0	162 5 0	70 14 0	...	241 7 0
				28 15 0	144 15 0	26 9 0	...	205 0 0
				...	30 0 0	5 15 0	...	35 15 0
				2 1 0	21 11 0	2 0 0	...	25 12 0
1 0 6½	1 0 6½	0 15 9	0 10 2½	194 6 0	411 7 0	64 0 0	...	669 13 0
				22 12 0	77 9 0	6 14 0	...	107 3 0
				57 14 0	111 11 0	19 11 0	...	189 4 0
				32 1 0	188 3 0	75 13 0	2 9 0	298 10 0
				36 3 0	75 7 0	38 6 0	...	150 0 0
				26 14 0	163 6 0	2 0 0	...	192 4 0
				100 5 0	150 15 0	12 13 0	1 15 0	266 0 0
				...	20 11 0	2 0 0	...	22 11 0
				8 4 0	14 8 0	2 0 0	...	24 12 0
				9 5 0	85 13 0	16 12 0	...	111 14 0
...	...	...	...	771 4 0	2,768 12 0	671 9 0	4 8 0	4,216 1 0
1 2 2½	1 2 2½	1 7 7½	...	39 13 0	160 4 0	144 11 0	...	344 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	82 14 0	99 6 0	34 5 0	216 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	74 6 0	100 13 0	...	175 3 0
1 1 0	1 1 0	1 6 8½	{ 0 12 5½ and 2 ch.	4 4 0	127 8 0	17 1 0	10 2 0	158 15 0
				2 2 0	42 8 0	173 4 0	8 9 0	226 7 0
				...	53 2 0	14 3 0	26 8 0	93 13 0
...	...	...	...	6 6 0	380 6 0	404 11 0	79 8 0	870 15 0
...	...	...	...	817 7 0	3,809 6 0	1,220 15 0	84 0 0	5,431 12 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	8.	9.	10.				
No.	Name of Mouzah.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
				Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.						
1	Ambchta ...	389 4 0	2	8	28	8	...	44
2	Bhatoo ...	344 8 0	1	2	19	1	...	22
3	Pelka ...	177 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Peer Khera ...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Pindoor ...	23 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tana ...	412 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tuprana Afghanan ...	138 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tuprana Jatan ...	162 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tuprana Goojran ...	17 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hussunpoor ...	16 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Doola Kheree ...	741 11 0	3	19	40	7	...	66
12	Sumbhalka ...	100 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kirarwa ...	216 2 0	1	7	13	2	...	22
14	Khairkee ...	216 14 0	2	5	27	11	1	44
15	Khera Bhao ...	152 9 0	1	5	11	6	...	22
16	Malaiudce ...	149 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nownaglee ...	342 11 0	1	8	13	1	...	22
18	Gurhee Meean Bhace Khan,	10 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Poor ...	29 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rajhur ...	73 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal ...	3,717 2 0	11	54	151	35	1	242
1	Rahutpoor, Chuk Fukhunpoor	80 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Imamnuggur ...	66 12 0	2	...	18	16	10	44
2	Jhinjhana ...	41 3 0	2	...	22	22	...	44
3	Durgahpoor ...	72 3 0	2	1	35	4	4	44
4	Ruzaqnuggur ...	42 4 0	6	1	31	92	8	132
5	Hoshungpoor ...	41 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Choundharee ...	264 2 0	12	2	106	134	22	264
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,061 6 0	23	56	257	170	23	506

JHINJHANA.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

11.					12.				
REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.					REVENUE ON WELL-IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.				
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
30 0 0	42 11 0	12 5 0	...	85 0 0	8 4 0	28 15 0	7 14 0	...	45 1 0
7 8 0	28 15 0	1 7 0	...	38 0 0	2 1 0	19 10 0	1 0 0	...	22 11 0
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
71 4 0	60 15 0	10 13 0	...	143 0 0	19 10 0	41 6 0	6 14 0	...	67 14 0
...
26 4 0	19 13 0	3 1 0	...	49 2 0	7 4 0	13 7 0	2 0 0	...	22 11 0
18 12 0	41 2 0	16 15 0	0 13 0	77 10 0	5 3 0	27 15 0	10 13 0	0 10 0	44 9 0
18 12 0	16 12 0	9 4 0	...	44 12 0	5 3 0	11 6 0	5 14 0	...	22 7 0
...
30 0 0	19 13 0	1 9 0	...	51 6 0	8 4 0	13 7 0	1 0 0	...	22 11 0
...
...
...
202 5 0	230 1 0	55 8 0	0 13 0	488 14 0	55 13 0	156 2 0	35 7 0	0 10 0	248 0 0
...
...
...	27 10 0	24 8 0	12 12 0	64 14 0	...	19 2 0	22 12 0	7 13 0	49 11 0
...	33 13 0	33 13 0	...	67 10 0	...	23 6 0	31 2 0	...	54 8 0
3 0 0	53 11 0	6 2 0	5 2 0	67 15 0	1 1 0	37 3 0	5 11 0	3 2 0	47 1 0
3 0 0	47 9 0	141 3 0	10 4 0	202 0 0	1 1 0	32 15 0	130 10 0	6 4 0	170 14 0
...
6 0 0	162 11 0	205 10 0	28 2 0	402 7 0	2 2 0	112 10 0	190 3 0	17 3 0	322 2 0
208 8 0	392 12 0	361 2 0	28 15 0	991 5 0	57 15 0	268 12 0	225 10 0	17 13 0	570 2 0

PERGUNNAH JHINJHANA.

Statement showing Profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Conclld.)

1.	2.	13.	14.	Remarks.
No.	Name of Mouzah.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Ambhatta ...	29 15 0	349 0 0	
2	Bhatoo ...	15 5 0	329 0 0	
3	Pelka ...	...	177 0 0	
4	Peer Khara ...	...	2 0 0	
5	Pindooru ...	...	24 0 0	
6	Tana ...	...	412 0 0	
7	Tuprana Afghanan ...	...	139 0 0	
8	Tuprana Jatan ...	...	162 0 0	
9	Tuprana Goojran ...	...	17 0 0	
10	Hussunpoor ...	...	17 0 0	
11	Doola Kheree ...	75 2 0	667 0 0	
12	Sumbhalka ...	...	160 0 0	
13	Kirarwa ...	26 7 0	189 0 0	
14	Khairkee ...	33 1 0	184 0 0	
15	Khara Bhao ...	22 5 0	130 0 0	
16	Malaindee ...	...	143 0 0	
17	Nownglee ...	28 11 0	314 0 0	
18	Gurhee Mecan Bhace Khan ...	...	11 0 0	
19	Poor ...	...	30 0 0	
20	Rajhur ...	...	74 0 0	
	Total, Chuk Bhainswal	240 14 0	3,476 0 0	
1	Rahutpoor, Chuk Fukhunpoor ...	...	80 0 0	
1	Imamnuggur ...	15 3 0	52 0 0	
2	Jhinjhana ...	13 2 0	28 0 0	
3	Durguhpoor ...	20 14 0	51 0 0	
4	Ruzaqnuggur ...	31 2 0	11 0 0	
5	Hoshungpoor ...	...	42 0 0	
	Total, Chuk Choundharee...	80 5 0	184 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	321 3 0	*3,740 0 0	

* The revised jumma of these canal-irrigated villages is Rs. 31,085.
Allowed Rs. 2,767, profits due to canal.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Pergunah.	Name of Mouzah.	Area irrigated by canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to canal.	Remarks.
1	JHINSMAN V.	Ambehta ...	433	389	40	100	This is the abstract of the Statement A., and is as correct as can be made out. First of all there is the canal-irrigated area, and the difference deduced between irrigated and unirrigated revenue rates, then we come to the number of wells thrown out of use by the canal,—twenty-two acres comprising the various kinds of soil being allowed for each well, the difference between irrigated and unirrigated rates is computed upon the area irrigated by wells, and this is deducted from the whole difference. The balance gives the net profits due to the canal, and is here shown in column 7.
2		Bhutoo ...	491	344	15	300	
3		Polka ...	254	177	...	177	
4		Peer Khara ...	3	2	...	...
5		Pindoorra ...	21	24	...	...
6		Tana ...	429	412	...	412	
7		Toprana Afghawan ...	237	139	...	140	
8		Toprana Jatan ...	200	162	...	161	
9		Toprana Goojran ...	35	17	...	...
10		Hussunpoor ...	25	17	...	...
11		Dookh Kheree ...	651	742	75	275	
12		Sumbhalka ...	104	100	...	100	
13		Kisarwa ...	184	216	27	144	
14		Khairkeo ...	294	217	33	200	
15		Khara Bhuroo ...	147	152	22	130	
16		Malaindee ...	186	149	...	150	
17		Nownaglee ...	259	343	29	200	
18		Gurhee Mecan Bhace Khan, ...	22	11	...	...
19		Poor ...	24	30	...	...
20		Rajhur ...	109	74	...	75	
		Total, Chuck Bhainswal ...	4,113	3,717	241	3,476	
1	CHOUNDHAR V.	Rahutpoor, Chuk Fakhnipoor ...	271	80	...	50	
1		Imanmuggur ...	192	67	15	52	Allowed Rs. 52.
2		Jhinjhana ...	141	41	13	28	No deduction necessary.
3		Durgahpoor ...	149	72	21	51	Allowed Rs. 50.
4		Ruzapunggur ...	175	42	31	11	No deduction necessary.
5		Hoshungpoor ...	94	42	...	42	Allowed Rs. 51.
		Total, Chuk Choundharree ...	711	264	80	184	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,138	4,061	321	3,740	Allowed Rs. 2,767, profits due to canal.

The above account has been checked and modified under the instruction of the Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Mr. R. Money.

The average depth of water is 16 feet ; kucha wells not known ; the natural capability of each canal-irrigated village has been closely tested.

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the

1.	2.	3.						
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.					REVENUE RATE	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Meesun.	Roslee.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Buralsee	469	107	22	1	599	2 11 1½	1 12 1
2	Buralsa	31	173	12	2	218		
3	Barh	42	111	6	...	159		
4	Bulwa Kheree	436	236	39	...	711		
5	Pilkhunee	53	143	42	...	238		
6	Tanda	94	129	54	6	283		
7	Doodhlee	275	210	69	...	554		
8	Ronee Hurjeepeer	295	60	79	...	434		
9	Aleepoor	88	75	2	...	165		
10	Alumgeerpeer	31	97	24	...	155		
11	Giyana Muzra	116	317	64	3	500		
12	Mungunpeer	74	119	15	...	208		
13	HurnaiRee	64	45	82	...	151		
	Total, Chuk Koorce ...	2,971	1,822	510	12	4,415
1	Akburgurh	1	26	27	2 4 4½	1 9 5½
2	Bhumbla	24	...	...	...	24
3	Peepulsan ... ..	...	30	...	...	30
4	Kamerharce	32	131	63	...	226		
5	Goonyajoodlee	10	19	3	...	32		
6	Niamoon	9	79	...	23	111		
	Total, Chuk Jakhwala ...	76	285	66	23	450
	GRAND TOTAL	2,147	2,107	576	35	4,865

CHURTHAWUL.

operation of the Eastern Jammu Canal.

4.		5.				
PER IRRIGATED ACRE.		REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
		1,264 2 0	187 13 0	31 15 0	0 12 0	1,484 10 0
		83 9 0	303 10 0	17 7 0	1 8 0	406 2 0
		113 3 0	194 13 0	8 11 0	...	316 11 0
		1,175 2 0	414 2 0	56 10 0	...	1,645 14 0
		142 13 0	250 15 0	61 0 0	...	454 12 0
		253 5 0	226 6 0	78 7 0	4 9 0	562 11 0
1 7 2½	0 12 2½	741 4 0	368 8 0	100 3 0	...	1,209 15 0
		795 2 0	105 5 0	114 12 0	...	1,015 3 0
		237 3 0	131 10 0	2 14 0	...	371 11 0
		91 10 0	170 4 0	34 14 0	...	296 12 0
		312 11 0	556 5 0	92 15 0	2 5 0	964 4 0
		199 7 0	208 14 0	21 12 0	...	430 1 0
		172 7 0	79 0 0	119 1 0	...	370 9 0
...	...	5,581 15 0	3,197 9 0	740 9 0	9 2 0	9,520 3 0
		2 4 0	41 6 0	...	...	43 10 0
		54 5 0	...	...	...	54 5 0
		...	47 12 0	...	...	47 12 0
1 1 0	1 5 2	72 7 0	208 8 0	69 5 0	...	350 4 0
		22 10 0	30 4 0	3 5 0	...	55 3 0
		20 6 0	125 12 0	...	30 7 0	176 9 0
...	...	172 0 0	453 10 0	72 10 0	30 7 0	728 11 0
...	...	5,753 15 0	3,651 3 0	813 3 0	39 9 0	10,257 14 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	6.					
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.
		Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.
1	Buralsee ...					588 2 0	134 3 0
2	Buralsa ...					38 14 0	216 15 0
3	Barh ...					52 11 0	139 3 0
4	Bulwa Kherce ...					546 11 0	295 15 0
5	Pilkhunee ...					66 7 0	179 5 0
6	Tanda ...					117 14 0	161 12 0
7	Doodhlee ...	1 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 6	344 13 0	263 5 0
8	Ronce Harjeeppoor ...					369 14 0	75 4 0
9	Aleepoor ...					110 6 0	94 1 0
10	Alumgeerppoor ...					42 10 0	121 10 0
11	Giyana Muzra ...					145 7 0	397 8 0
12	Mungunppoor ...					92 13 0	149 4 0
13	Hurnakee ...					80 4 0	56 7 0
	Total, Chuk Keaoree ...	...	...	...	...	2,596 14 0	2,081 12 0
1	Akburgurh ...					1 1 0	28 1 0
2	Bhumbela ...					25 14 0	...
3	Peepulsan ...					...	32 6 0
4	Kanerharee ...	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 6	34 8 0	141 4 0
5	Goonyajooddee ...					10 13 0	20 8 0
6	Niamoon ...					9 11 0	85 3 0
	Total, Chuk Jukhwala ...	...	...	...	...	81 15 0	107 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	2,678 13 0	2,592 2 0

CHURTHAWUL.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

7.			8.	9.	10.				
ON UNIRRIGATED AREA.			Difference of Revenue between irrigated and unirrigated rates.	Number of wells closed by Canal.	TWENTY-TWO ACRES ALLOWED TO EACH WELL.				
Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.			Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
23 13 0	0 11 0	746 13 0	737 13 0	12	207	47	10	...	264
13 0 0	1 7 0	270 4 0	135 14 0	1	3	18	1	...	22
6 8 0	...	198 6 0	118 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 3 0	...	884 13 0	761 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 7 0	...	291 3 0	163 9 0	4	20	53	15	...	88
58 7 0	4 5 0	342 6 0	220 5 0	1	8	10	4	...	22
74 10 0	...	682 12 0	527 3 0	1	11	8	3	...	22
85 8 0	...	530 10 0	484 9 0	4	60	12	16	...	88
2 3 0	...	206 10 0	165 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 0 0	...	190 4 0	106 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 4 0	2 3 0	614 6 0	349 14 0	2	10	28	6	...	44
16 4 0	...	258 5 0	171 12 0	1	8	12	2	...	22
88 12 0	...	225 7 0	145 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
551 15 0	8 10 0	5,442 3 0	4,087 0 0	26	327	188	57	...	572
...	...	29 2 0	14 8 0	1	1	21	...	...	22
...	...	25 14 0	28 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32 6 0	15 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 11 0	...	232 7 0	117 13 0	6	19	76	37	...	132
2 11 0	...	34 0 0	22 3 0	1	7	13	2	...	22
...	19 7 0	114 5 0	62 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 6 0	19 7 0	468 2 0	260 9 0	8	27	110	39	...	176
611 5 0	28 1 0	5,910 5 0	4,347 9 0	34	354	298	96	...	748

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1.	2.	11.				
Number.	Name of Mouzali.	REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM WELL IRRIGATION.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Buralsee	557 15 0	82 8 0	14 8 0	...	654 15 0
2	Buralsa	8 1 0	31 9 0	1 7 0	...	41 1 0
3	Barh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bulwa Kheree ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
5	Pilkhunee	53 15 0	93 0 0	21 13 0	...	168 12 0
6	Tanda	21 9 0	17 9 0	5 13 0	...	44 15 0
7	Doodhlee	29 10 0	14 1 0	4 6 0	...	48 1 0
8	Ronee Hurjeeppoor	161 12 0	21 1 0	23 4 0	...	206 1 0
9	Aleeppoor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
10	Alungeerppoor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
11	Giyana Muzra	26 15 0	49 2 0	8 11 0	...	84 12 0
12	Mungunppoor	21 9 0	21 1 0	2 14 0	...	45 8 0
13	Hurnakee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Keaorce	881 6 0	329 15 0	82 12 0	...	1,294 1 0
1	Akburgurh	2 4 0	33 7 0	...	...	35 11 0
2	Bhumbela ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
3	Peepulsan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kanerharce	43 0 0	121 0 0	40 12 0	...	204 12 0
5	Goonyajooddee	15 14 0	20 11 0	2 3 0	...	38 12 0
6	Niamoon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Chuk Jukhwala	61 2 0	175 2 0	42 15 0	...	279 3 0
	GRAND TOTAL	942 8 0	505 1 0	125 11 0	...	1,573 4 0

CHURTHAWUL.

of the *Eastern Jumna Canal*.—(Concluded.)

12.					13.	14.	15.
REVENUE ON WELL IRRIGATED AREA BY DRY RATES.							
Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	Difference of Revenue on area irri- gated by wells.	Actual pro- fits due to Canal.	Remarks.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
259 9 0	58 15 0	10 13 0	...	329 5 0	325 10 0	412 3 0	
3 12 0	22 9 0	1 1 0	...	27 6 0	13 11 0	122 3 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	118 5 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	761 1 0	
25 1 0	66 7 0	16 4 0	...	107 12 0	61 0 0	102 2 0	
10 1 0	12 9 0	4 5 0	...	26 15 0	18 0 0	202 5 0	
13 13 0	10 1 0	3 4 0	...	27 2 0	20 15 0	506 4 0	
75 4 0	15 1 0	17 5 0	...	107 10 0	98 7 0	386 2 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 1 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 8 0	
12 9 0	35 2 0	6 8 0	...	54 3 0	30 2 0	319 5 0	
10 1 0	15 1 0	2 3 0	...	27 5 0	18 3 0	153 9 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	145 2 0	
410 2 0	235 13 0	61 11 0	...	707 10 0	586 7 0	3,500 '9 0	
1 1 0	22 10 0	...	...	23 11 0	12 0 0	2 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6 0	
20 8 0	81 15 0	33 4 0	...	135 11 0	69 1 0	48 12 0	
7 9 0	14 0 0	1 13 0	...	23 6 0	15 6 0	6 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	62 4 0	
29 2 0	118 9 0	35 1 0	...	182 12 0	96 7 0	164 2 0	
439 4 0	354 6 0	96 12 0	...	890 6 0	682 14 0	3,664 11 0	{ Allowed o { this, Rs. 1,850

S. N. MARTIN,
Collector.

Abstract of Statement A.

B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Monzah.	Area irrigated by Canal.	Difference of Revenue between irrigated and un-irrigated rates.	Difference of Revenue on area irrigated by wells.	Actual profits due to Canal.	Remarks.
1	CHURTHAWUL.	Buralsec ...	599	Rs. 738	Rs. 326	Rs. 412	A deduction of Rs. 200 might be allowed for an assessment independent of canal.
2		Buralsa ...	218	136	14	122	Revised demand not at full; half assets; Rs. 50 allowed.
3		Barh ...	159	118	...	118	Kutchia wells can be dug; jumma not full; half assets, Rs. 80 allowed.
4		Bulwa Kheree ...	711	761	...	761	Rs. 250 only allowed as initial jumma, was not full; half assets.
5		Pilkhunee ...	238	161	61	103	Rs. 100 allowed.
6		Tanda ...	283	220	18	202	Rs. 200 ditto.
7		Doodhlee ...	534	527	21	506	Rs. 200 allowed; initial jumma not at full; half assets.
8		Ronee Hurjeepeer ...	434	484	98	386	Rs. 150 allowed, having regard to the circumstances of estate.
9		Alecpoor ...	165	165	...	165	Rs. 50 allowed, revised jumma being below half assets.
10		Alumgeerpeer ...	155	107	...	107	Ditto.
11		Giyana Muzra ...	500	350	31	319	Ditto.
12		Mungunpeer ...	208	172	18	154	Rs. 100 allowed.
13		Hurnaikce ...	191	145	...	145	Rs. 150 ditto.
		Total, Chuk Kcaoree ...	4,415	4,087	587	3,500	
1	CHURTHAWUL.	Akburgurh ...	27	15	12	...	No deduction necessary; the canal irrigation trifling.
2		Bhumbela ...	24	23	...	...	Ditto.
3		Peepulsan ...	30	15	...	...	Ditto.
4		Kanerharee ...	226	118	69	49	Rs. 60 allowed.
5		Coonyajooddee ...	32	22	15	...	No deduction; irrigation insignificant.
6		Niamoon ...	111	62	...	62	Rs. 60 allowed.
		Total, Chuk Jukhwala ...	450	269	96	164	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,865	4,347	683	3,664	{ Allowed in all as deduction on account of Canal, Rs. 1,850.

The average depth of water in this pergunnah is 21 feet; kutchia wells are unknown. Were it practicable to make them, I conclude there would have been some visible outward sign of their existence.

S. N. MARTIN,

Collector.

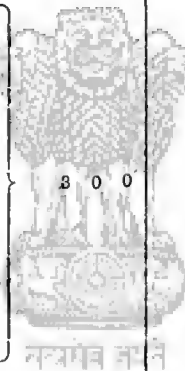
PERGUNNAH KYRANAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

1.	2.	3.				
Number.	Name of Mouzah.	AREA IRRIGATED BY CANAL.				
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
1	Oonchagaan	30	613	20	...	663
2	Burula	31	194	93	...	318
3	Bhoora, Puttee Hindoan	19	392	9	3	423
4	Ditto, Puttee Mosulmanan	29	433	8	7	477
5	Paoteo	75	158	15	...	248
6	Titurwara	3	666	5	...	674
7	Jugunpoor	4	79	12	...	95
8	Kyranah, Turf Durmayan	7	299	44	...	350
9	Ditto, Turf Sadhoo	52	418	79	...	549
10	Ditto, Turf Qasim	11	301	79	...	391
11	Ditto, Turf Qanoongoan	35	417	69	...	521
12	Kishorepoor	39	340	24	...	403
13	Kookurharee	...	4	...	...	4
14	Kharee Kufsh Dooz	14	56	40	8	118
15	Gogwan	16	590	131	1	738
16	Laloopoora	...	24	...	...	24
17	Kyranah, Mehal Muzboota	16	245	18	...	279
	Total, Chuk Kyranah	381	5,229	646	19	6,275
	uzra	...	18	5	6	29
	soon	...	...	40	...	40
	Total, Chuk Rana Muzra	...	18	45	6	69
	ree	...	69	3	...	72
	rf Khoord	...	26	2	...	28
	Chuk Punjeeth	...	95	5	...	100
	...	88	284	51	...	423
	...	9	99	3	...	111
	...	51	230	40	...	321
	...	...	9	...	...	9
	...	...	4	...	...	4
	...	159	161	72	...	392
	...	4	74	50	13	141

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1. Number.	2. Name of Mouzah.	4. REVENUE RATE PER IRRIGATED ACRE.			
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Oonchagaon	...			
2	Burala	...			
3	Bhoora, Puttee Hindooan	...			
4	Ditto, Puttee Mosulmanan	...			
5	Paotee	...			
6	Titurwara	...			
7	Juggunpoor	...			
8	Kyranah, Turf Durmayan	...			
9	Ditto, Turf Sadhoo	...			
10	Ditto, Turf Qasim	...			
11	Ditto, Turf Qanoongoan	...			
12	Kishorepoor	...			
13	Kookurharree	...			
14	Kharee Kufsh Dooz	...			
15	Gogwan	...			
16	Laloopoora	...			
17	Kyranah, Mehal Muzbootta	...			
	Total, Chuk Kyranah	...	...	...
1	Puhar Muzra	...	2 12 10	1 8 3½	1 4 2
2	Gundraoon	...			
	Total, Chuk Rana Muzra	...	...	...
1	Boocha Kharee	...	3 10 0	2 6 0	1 10
2	Kyranah, Turf Khoord	...			
	Total, Chuk Punjeeth	...	...	...
1	Airtee	...	3 9 6	3 0 0	
2	Boodhopoora	...			
3	Beenra	...			
4	Chuk Alcepoor Titurwara	...			
5	Ditto ditto Kyranah	...			
6	Alcepoor	...			
7	Kundaila	...			

KYRANAH.

of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—(Continued.)

5.

REVENUE ON IRRIGATED AREA.

Meesun.	Roslec.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
90 0 0	1,226 0 0	25 3 0	...	1,341 3 0
93 0 0	388 0 0	117 4 0	...	598 4 0
57 0 0	784 0 0	11 6 0	2 15 0	855 5 0
87 0 0	866 0 0	10 1 0	6 12 0	969 13 0
225 0 0	316 0 0	18 14 0	...	559 14 0
9 0 0	1,332 0 0	6 5 0	...	1,347 5 0
12 0 0	158 0 0	15 2 0	...	185 2 0
21 0 0	593 0 0	55 7 0	...	674 7 0
156 0 0	836 0 0	39 9 0	...	1,091 9 0
33 0 0	602 0 0	39 9 0	...	734 9 0
105 0 0	834 0 0	87 0 0	...	1,026 0 0
117 0 0	680 0 0	30 4 0	...	827 4 0
...	8 0 0	...	...	8 0 0
42 0 0	112 0 0	50 7 0	7 12 0	212 8 0
48 0 0	1,180 0 0	165 2 0	1 0 0	1,394 2 0
...	48 0 0	...	...	48 0 0
48 0 0	490 0 0	22 11 0	...	560 11 0
1,143 0 0	10,458 0 0	814 4 0	18 7 0	12,433 11 0
...	27 5 0	6 5 0	5 13 0	39 7 0
...	...	50 7 0	...	50 7 0
...	27 5 0	56 12 0	5 13 0	89 14 0
...	163 14 0	4 14 0	...	168 12 0
...	61 12 0	3 4 0	...	65 0 0
...	225 10 0	8 2 0	...	233 12 0
316 4 0	852 0 0	98 12 0	...	1,267 0 0
32 6 0	297 0 0	5 13 0	...	335 3 0
183 5 0	690 0 0	77 7 0	...	950 12 0
...	27 0 0	...	...	27 0 0
...	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0
571 7 0	483 0 0	139 6 0	...	1,193 13 0
14 6 0	212 0 0	96 13 0	13 4 0	315 7 0
...	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0
...	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0
1,117 12 0	2,607 0 0	418 3 0	13 4 0	4,156 3 0
2,260 12 0	13,317 15 0	1,297 5 0	37 8 0	16,913 8 0

PERGUNNAH

Statement showing Profits due to the operation

1. Number.	2. Name of Mouzah.	6. REVENUE RATE PER UNIRRIGATED ACRE.				REVENUE ON	
		Meesun.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Meesun.	Roslee.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Oonchagaon ...					41 4 0	842 14 0
2	Burala ...					42 10 0	266 12 0
3	Bhoora, Puttee Hindooan...					26 2 0	539 0 0
4	Ditto, Puttee Mosulhuanan,					39 14 0	595 6 0
5	Paotee ...					103 2 0	217 4 0
6	Titurwara ...					4 2 0	615 12 0
7	Jugunpoor ...					5 8 0	108 10 0
8	Kyranah, Turf Darmayan...					9 10 0	411 2 0
9	Ditto, Turf Sadhoo ...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 2	0 14 11	71 8 0	574 12 0
10	Ditto, Turf Qasim ...					15 2 0	418 14 0
11	Ditto, Turf Qanoongoan ...					48 2 0	573 6 0
12	Kishorepoor ...					53 10 0	467 8 0
13	Kookurharee ...					...	5 8 0
14	Kharce Kursh Dooz ...					19 4 0	77 0 0
15	Gogwan ...					22 0 0	811 4 0
16	Laloopoora ...					...	33 0 0
17	Kyranah, Mehal Muzbootta,					22 0 0	336 14 0
	Total, Chuk Kyranah ...	...	...	...	...	523 14 0	7,189 14 0
1	Pubar Muzra ...	1 5 8½	1 5 8½	1 0 2	0 8 0	...	24 6 0
2	Gundraoon ...					...	...
	Total, Chuk Rana Muzra ...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 0
1	Boocha Kharee ...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 1 0	...	...	129 6 0
2	Kyranah, Turf Khoord ...					...	48 12 0
	Total, Chuk Punjeeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	178 2 0
1	Airtee ...					182 7 0	588 11 0
2	Boodhopoora ...					18 11 0	205 4 0
3	Beenra ...					105 12 0	476 12 0
4	Chuk Alcepoor Titurwara,					...	18 11 0
5	Ditto ditto Kyranah...					...	8 5 0
6	Alcepoor ...	2 1 2	2 1 2	1 7 1	0 12 0	329 10 0	333 12 0
7	Kundaila ...					8 5 0	153 6 0
8	Hingoo Kharee Mehal, 13½					...	8 4 0
9	biswahs ...					...	8 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 6½					...	...
	biswahs ...					...	...
	Total, Chuk Shamlee ...	...	...	...	...	644 13 0	1,801 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,168 11 0	9,193 12 0